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A HISTORY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

&c. &c. &c.

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VOL. I.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



VOL. I





W. Marshall del.

W. Marshall sculp.

VIEW OF OXFORD,
taken from New College Tower.

London: Pub. Sept. 1, 1814, as 101 Strand, for Richardson's History of Oxford.

A
HISTORY
OF
The University of Oxford,
ITS
COLLEGES,
HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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BY L. HARRISON AND J. C. LEIGH, 373, STRAND.

M.DCCC.XIV.

HISTORY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHARTER

COLLEGE
HALLS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I



PRINTED FOR M. AUSTIN, 10, ST. MARK'S PLACE, LONDON, E.C.



Wm. Owen sculp.

Henry Meyer fecit.

*The Right Honourable William Wyndham Grenville,
Lord Grenville,
Chancellor of the University of Oxford.*

Published November 21. 1814

By A. Lockhart, 15, Strand.

TO

WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRENVILLE

LORD GRENVILLE,

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

This History

OF ITS

COLLEGES, HALLS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Is dedicated, with the utmost respect,

By

His obedient Servant,

R. ACKERMANN.

INTRODUCTION.

WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRIMSHAW.

The author of these volumes begs leave to impress on the minds of his readers, that he has endeavored to give such a History of Oxford as should be worthy of that illustrious seat of learning. He has, therefore, employed his utmost care, and directed an interesting attention, to comprehend what is most important and interesting in the subject before him. To attain this end, he necessarily had recourse to the numerous volumes of *Annals*, *Itineries*, &c. enlarged by the various additions and simple illustrations which might be expected from the antiquarian researches of the Rev. Mr. Gutch, Register to the University. To these must be added the local history of such men as Bishop Lloyd, Mr. Thomas Warton, Archbishop Channing, Mr. Chandler, and other historians of individual colleges. A very grateful acknowledgment is due to the history by Mr. Alexander Chalmers, to whom, particularly in the biographical part, the following pages are so much indebted. Thus situated, it became the natural duty of the writer, to seize on the great outline of the History, and to fill it up with material substance. Ordinate notices selected from the above, so that the detail might not be deficient in the more appropriate and



INTRODUCTION.

THE author of these volumes begs leave to impress on the minds of his readers, that he undertook to give such a HISTORY of OXFORD as should be worthy of that illustrious seat of learning. He has, therefore, employed his utmost care, and directed an unremitting attention, to comprehend what is most important and interesting in the subject before him. To attain this end, he necessarily had recourse to the ponderous volumes of Antony Wood, enlarged by the curious additions and ample illustrations which might be expected from the antiquarian researches of the Rev. Mr. Gutch, Registrar to the University. To these must be added the local Biography of such men as Bishop Lowth, Mr. Thomas Warton, Archdeacon Churton, Dr. Chandler, and other historians of individual colleges. A very grateful mention must also be made of the History by Mr. Alexander Chalmers, to whom, particularly in the biographical parts, the following pages are so much indebted. Thus situated, it became the natural duty of the writer, to seize on the great outline of the History, and to fill it up with the most material subordinate notices selected from the abundance before him, so that the detail might not be deficient in the more appropriate and

essential points of information. To such assistance these volumes are indebted for what they contain; and it is for their advantage to acknowledge, that, in some instances, instead of assuming originality, by clothing the thoughts and opinions of others in his expression, the writer has employed their language, though without crowding the margin with needless reference. But, after all, it must be evident, that a principal object of the publisher was, to produce a History of Oxford in a superiority of form, and with a style of graphic illustration, hitherto unknown to a subject so worthy of the one and so susceptible of the other. Indeed, such is the celebrity of its character, the superb appearance of its figure, and the attractive display of its component beauties, as to create some degree of surprise, that such a work is now for the first time offered to the public. It must, however, be observed, that the office of the writer is distinct from that of the artists; and thus disconnected, it becomes him to resign to them the larger and undivided portion of approbation due to their talents; and he asks no other praise, if any praise should be allowed him, than such as may be thought due to the exertion of his own.

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HIGH STREET,
Looking West.

London: Pub. by G. & J. S. 1844 at 10, Strand. For R. Ashmole's History of Oxford.

A. Piggin del.

J. Black sculp.

THE CITY OF OXFORD.

THE name of Oxford has by various antiquarian writers been derived, with greater confidence than their authority seems to justify, from a situation in the neighbourhood of a ford leading from North Hengesey, now Hinxsey, and behind Osney, about a quarter of a mile west of the city, where oxen used to be watered; and they cite, as an example, the circumstance which induced the Greeks to give the denomination of their Bosphorus. It is also said, that *Rhyd-ychen*, which signifies the Ford of Oxen, was the name given to Oxford by the ancient Britons. But the more obvious etymology of the appellation is from Ousney Ford, the Ford of, or at, or near Ousney, or the meadows of Ouse. The word *Ocsnafordia*, or *Oksnafordia*, appears on a coin of Alfred, published by Fountayne. It is written *Ornaford* in the Saxon Chronicle; and *Orneford* is inscribed on pennies of the two Williams. Those who make Oxford to be the *Vadum Boum*, or the Ford of Oxford, plausibly contend, that it was never called *Ouseford*: but the observation will surely occur, that it was first denominated *Oxenford*, and that *Oxford* was of subsequent usage. This even would countenance an hypothesis, to the utter exclusion of the other, that *Oxenford* might be derived from *Ousneford*: but that *Ousneysford* is its primitive radix, appears from hence; that in the earliest spelling of this place, the letter *e* or *a* is constantly found after *n* in the second syllable; a presumptive proof, that *oxen* have no concern in the etymology. In *Domesday-Book*, *Oxenescyre* appears, and *Oxeneford* perpetually occurs in leases for two hundred years after. At length, the original meaning being forgotten and obliterated, *Oxeneford*, whence *Oxenford*, or *Oxford*, presented a familiar and obvious signification, which the pedantry of our ancestors latinized into *Vadum Boum*: for the great source of corruption in etymologies of names, both of places and men, consists in the natural propensity to substitute in the place of one, difficult and obscure, a more common and notorious appellation, suggested and authorized by affinity of sound. It has been artfully enough asserted, as already mentioned, that the Britons called Oxford *Rhyd-ychen*, or the Ford of Oxen; but the truth is, that this denomination rests on the authority of Geoffrey of Monmouth, the fanciful historian and legendary writer of the twelfth century. It would, indeed,

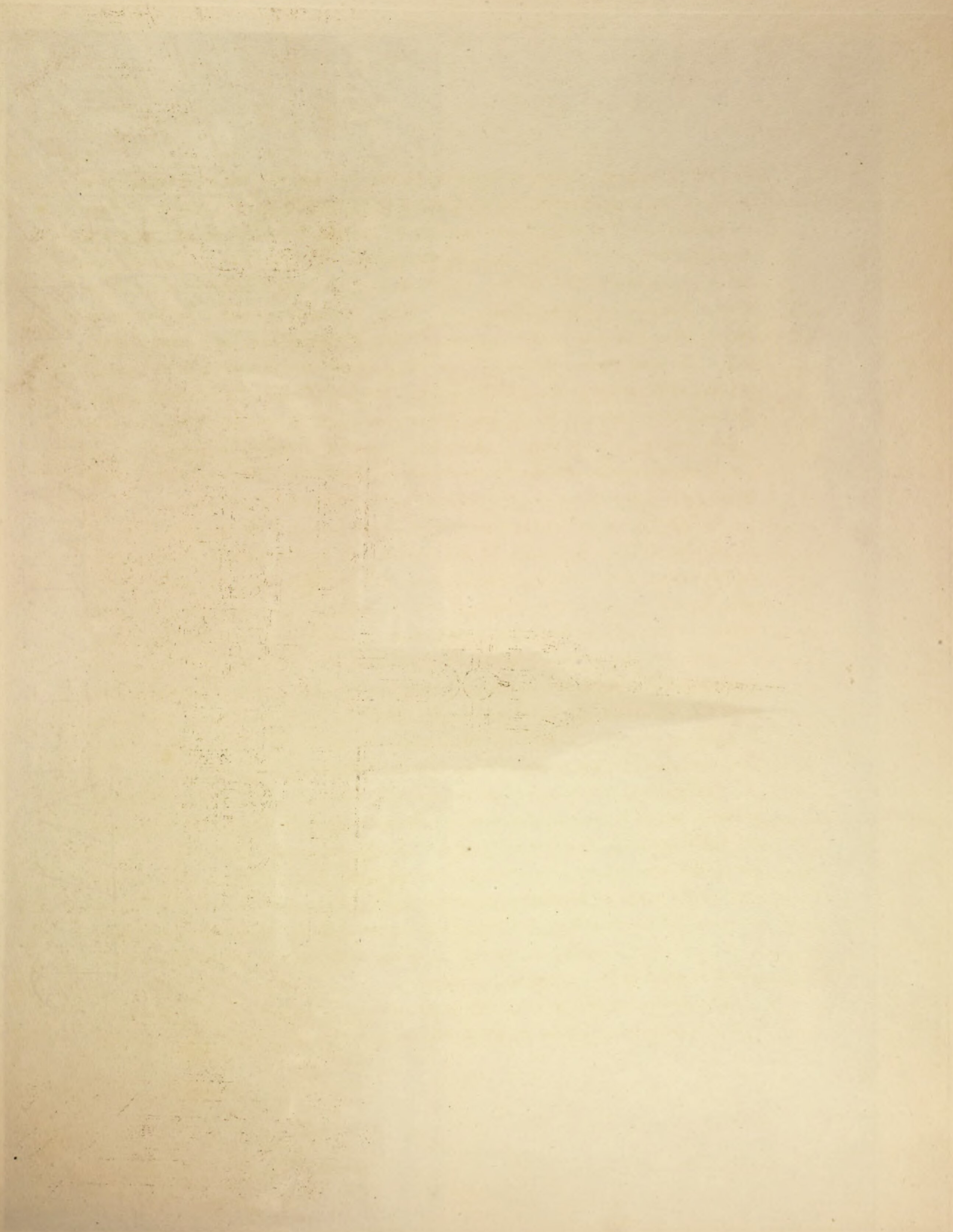
be a ridiculous waste of time to engage in refuting the idea, that the watering-place, or passage at the ford, was restricted to oxen. It may, however, tend to confirm the etymological opinion which has been supported, to mention that there are other places in England now called Oxenford, and with the same derivation, as Ouse is a general name for river or water. One of these, near Godalmin, in Surrey, formerly belonging to Waverley Abbey, is, on the authority of Dugdale, written Oxeneford in an instrument dated 1147. In a charter also of king Athelstan to Wilton Abbey, in Wiltshire, dated 937, in the possession of the Earl of Pembroke, a ford over the water is mentioned, and written Oxneford. Thus, with the aid of that critical sagacity which accompanied the learned enquiries of Mr. Thomas Warton, the name of Oxford, it may be presumed, has been rescued from the ridiculous etymology of certain antiquaries.

Such a general description of this famous city, and such a sketch of its ancient history, will now be given, as the form and capacity of this work will allow.

Oxford, the capital of the county which bears its name, is 58 miles N. W. of London; long. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 45. N. It is a City, an Episcopal See, and contains the University, to which it owes the glory of its name. Including the suburbs, it is near three miles from east to west, and about a mile from north to south. The city, which was formerly surrounded by a wall, is of an oblong form, and little more than two miles in circumference. It is seated at the conflux of the Thames and the Cherwell, on a small and almost imperceptible eminence, encompassed, in a great measure, with meadows, beyond which the prospect is generally bounded by pleasing acclivities. Towards the east is a continual rise of two miles to the top of Shotover Hill, which possesses a commanding prospect of the city and surrounding country.

The entrance into the city, from the east, is by the High-street, which is 2038 feet in length, and 85 in breadth, and adorned with the colleges of Queen's, University, and All Souls; with the churches of St. Mary's and All Saints; to which may surely be added, the stone bridge over different branches of the Cherwell, with the beautiful Tower and College of Magdalen; the whole forming a *coup d'œil* unrivalled in point of effect, and the impression of grandeur which it communicates. Its curvature also adds to its beauty in the expansion, by which it gradually unfolds the objects of academic splendour which at once solemnize and adorn it.

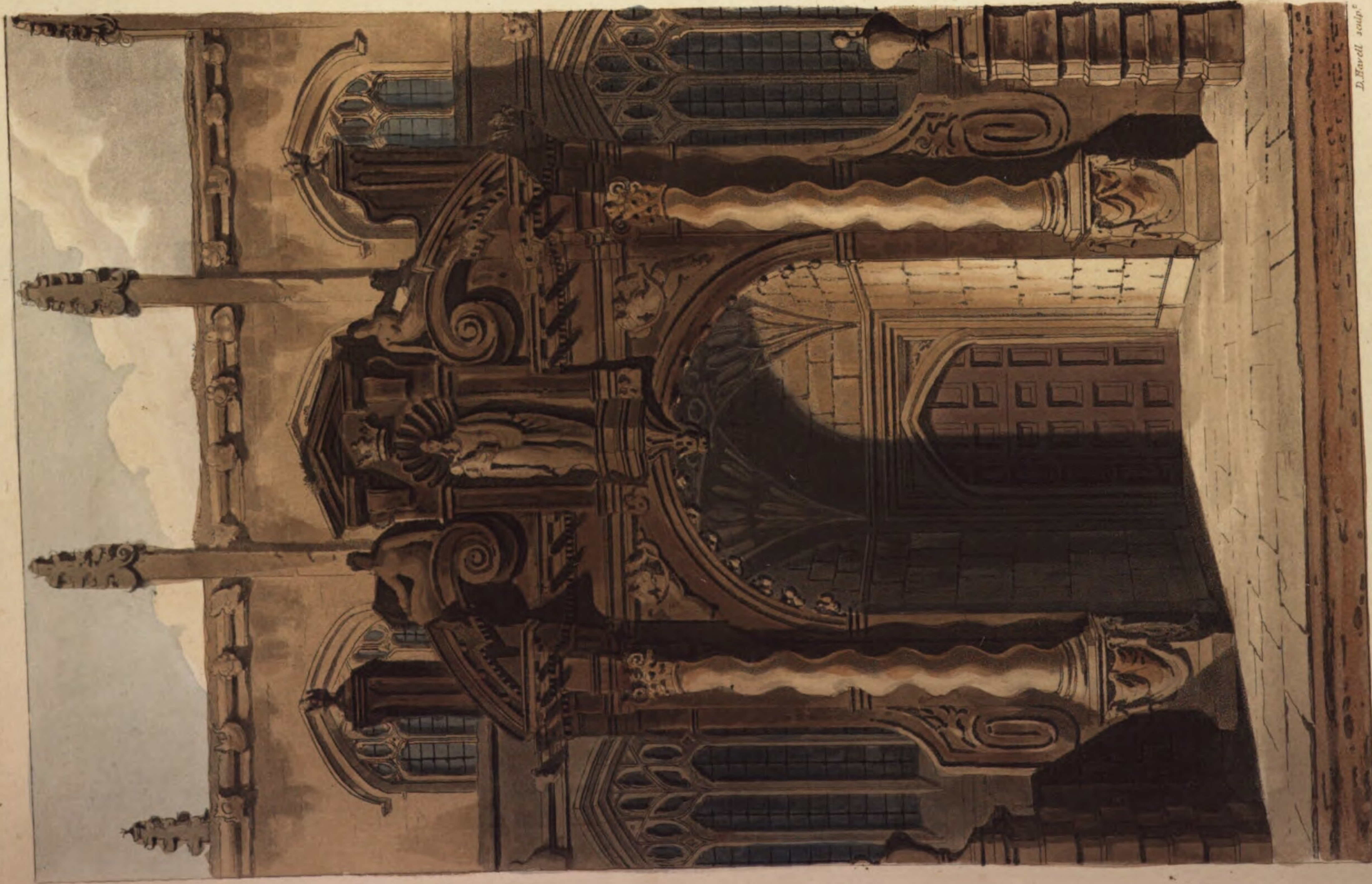
The north entrance into the city is through that part of it which is called St. Giles's, from the name of the parish of which it forms a principal part. This street is





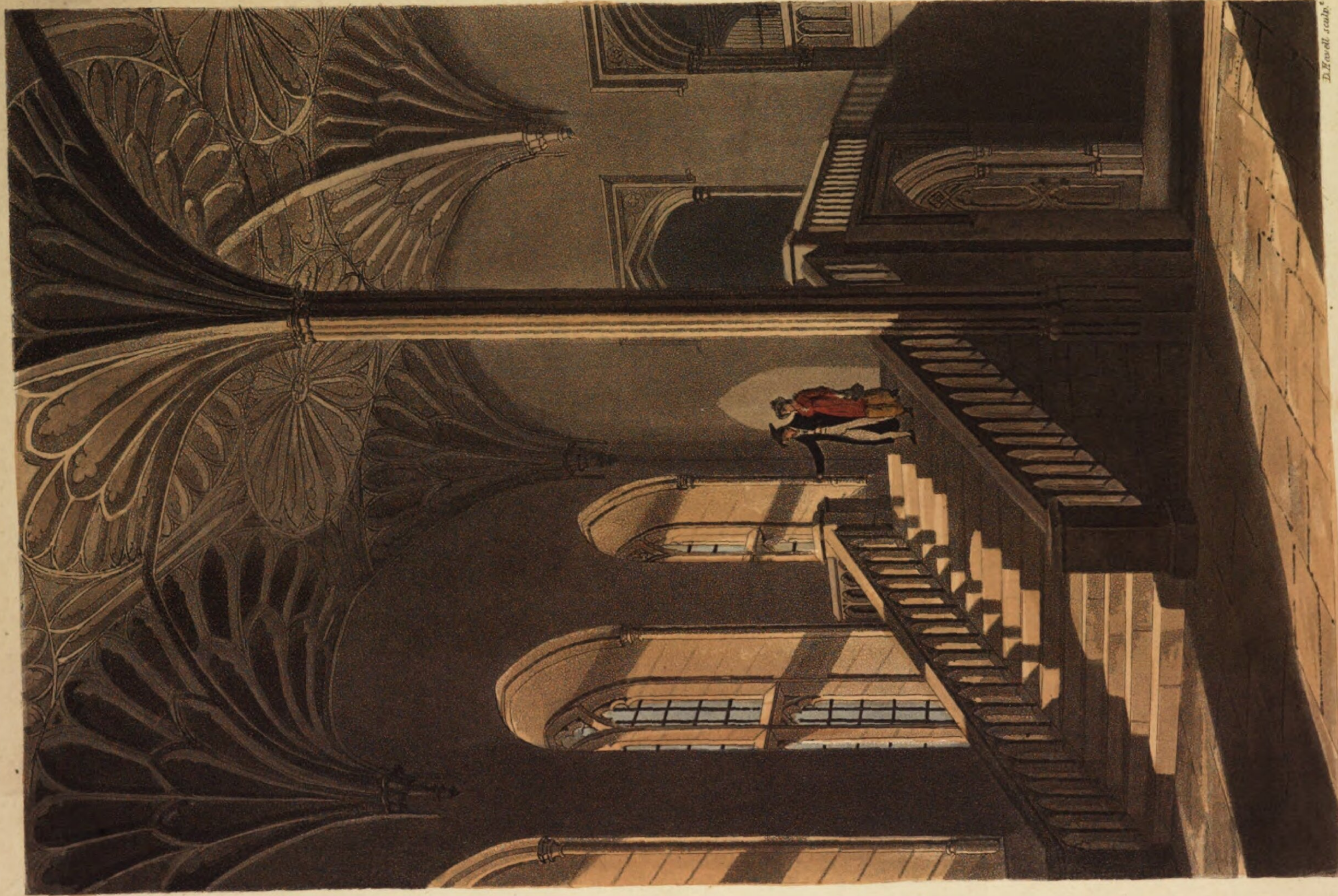
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
taken from the top of Radcliffe Library.

London, Published by W. Wood, at 20 Strand, for R. Jackson's History of Oxford.



PORCH OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Pub. by R. Ackermann, 11, Mark Lane, London.



STAIR CASE OF CHRIST CHURCH.

Pub. by R. Ackermann, 11, Mark Lane, London.



ENTRANCE TO OXFORD,
from the London Road.

London. Pub. & June 1. 1813. at 101 Strand. for R. Ackerman's History of Oxford.

2050 feet in length, and 246 in breadth, planted with rows of trees on either side, and with spots of verdure in front of the houses. The Colleges of St. John's and Balliol, with the Churches of St. Giles's and Magdalen, are distinguished objects in it; and this entrance into the city is heightened by the Observatory, Infirmary, and House of Industry.

The south entrance is over the South Bridge, or Grand-Pont, by Fish-street, commonly called St. Old's, a corruption from St. Aldate's, in which appears the magnificent front of Christ-Church College, whose grandeur is unrivalled in the city which it adorns: it stretches along, a most splendid example of the old English architecture, and offers a front of 383 feet: at a small distance, and in the same line, is the Town and County Hall, a modern building of a handsome appearance, which was built by Thomas Rowney, Esquire, high steward of this city, and one of its representatives in Parliament during the reigns of George I. and George II.

The western entrance would not claim particular notice, were it not that the approach to the city acquires a distinguished appearance from seven elegant bridges of stone, which stretch across the Thames and its meandering branches.

Oxford has been the object of that zeal for antiquity, which is a common quality, as it has been considered a general failing, of historians; and to Antony Wood's account as published by Sir John Peshall, the reader will be chiefly indebted for the remote history of this city which is now presented to his attention.

In the one thousand and ninth year before Christ, according to the received chronology, about A. M. 2955, Memphric, King of the Britons, and the great-grandson of Brutus (whose origin and descent, Milton says, has been defended by many, and utterly denied by few), is said to have built this city; which, in honour of its founder, then received his name, and was called *Caer-Memphric*: *Caer*, in the Celtic, or British tongue, signifying a City. Of this prince, Ross observes, in his *History of England* from the time of Brutus to that of Henry VII. in the Cottonian Library, that no good can be related of him, but that he was the parent of a worthy son, named Ebranc, and founded a noble city (*nobilem urbem*), which bore his name. The same writer also mentions, that Oxford was first called *Mimbre*, which stands for *Memphric* in the Celtic or British language; that it was afterwards named *Belle-situm*, or *Bellositum*, by the Romans, *quasi a belle situm*, from its fine situation. It then, on the same authority, received the

title of *Ryd-ychen*, as already mentioned, and at length that of *Caer-Bosso*, from a certain earl who flourished in the time of King Arthur, in the early part of the sixth century, and was appointed Governor of Ryd-ychen, according to Brian Twyne, in order to act against the Romans under Petreius Cocca. J. Ross, whose authority has been quoted, is mentioned by Dugdale as a famous antiquary; and Leland and Bale represent him as a person who had devoted his life to the search after antiquities, being empowered, by the royal command, to examine all rudiments in England and Wales. The foregoing particulars, according to Leland, were collected from British or Welch books, *E libris lingua Britannica scriptis*, and all more or less corroborated, as well as the early origin of Oxford supported, by the testimonies of Stowe, Ralph Agas, Brian Twyne, Talbot, Selden, Lewkner, Enderlye, David Powell, Nic. Fitzherbert, Camden, Dr. Burley, Winsore, and many other eminent antiquarian writers. Antony Wood makes the following unreserved observations:—"That there was such a city in ancient Britain is an opinion founded on the suffrages of many writers." *Talem in prisca Britannia urbem oppidumve extitisse frequentibus Autorum calculis adstruitur, &c.* "Though some were inclined to think otherwise, he had arguments in readiness to produce, very fit and sufficient to prove its antiquity." *Et quamvis nonnulli longe alibi ponendum sentiunt, mihi tamen in promptu sunt rationes, satis idoneæ quibus Oxonium antiquum fuisse plane evincam.* Oxford has also been often mentioned under an old British general appellation of *Caer-Pen Hal-Goit* or *Coit*, signifying a city on an *eminence*, *between two rivers*, and adorned with *groves* or *woods*; a description which answers to the *Bellositum* of the Latins. Hence arose what Wood particularizes as the memorable saying of the ingenious Mr. Lhwyd:—"It is unknown what names Oxford hath borne, on account of its very great antiquity." Dr. Plot speaks of the Roman way that led to and from Oxford: it is not, however, generally supposed to have been a Roman station, on account of its exclusive character as a seat of learning. This opinion seems to be confirmed by the small portion of Roman antiquities of any kind which have been found there, as well as the rare mention of it by those writers who have traced the progress of the Roman armies.

Britain was considered by the ancient geographers, as being separated from the rest of the globe, an idea adopted even by their poets, *divisos orbe Britannos*, and little known to other nations. It is, however, mentioned by Appian, who names Canter-

bury, Oxford, and London, as the most eminent cities of Britain. Cyprian also, in his Index of ancient British Cities, records that of *Oxford*. It is also a curious circumstance mentioned by Herbelot, the well-known French Orientalist, that *Sherif ol Edrifi*, an Arabian geographer, in the eleventh century, professing to follow the plan of, and who often copies, Ptolomy, records this city, according to the Arab pronunciation, under the name of *Ozeford*; adding withal, that it stood on the same river, Tamitz, with London, and forty miles above it.

According to the ancient writers, from whose remains the more remote history of Oxford must be collected, it appears to have afforded a secure retreat for the Muses till the reign of the Roman Emperor Claudius, when the Dobuni, seated in Oxfordshire, submitted to the invaders, and Oxford was reduced by their ravaging and destructive power to a small village, retaining nothing of its former splendour but its name. “In-
“ clytum Oxonium Romanis temporibus vel viculus vel omnino nihil fuerit nisi Rit-
“ Ocheyn,” &c. It seems, however, to have risen like a phœnix out of its ashes, as it is mentioned, about the year 170 of the Christian æra, by Claudius Ptolomeus, who flourished in the reign of the Emperor Antoninus. For some succeeding centuries the state of Oxford does not appear to have been mentioned by any of the antiquarian writers; but Brian Twyne states the restoration of its ancient dignity by Vortigern, King of the Britons, in the year 474. “Oxoniensem civitatem bellorum injuriis quas-
“ satam pristinæ dignitati restituisset.” That prince is said to have made it the place of his residence, and to have caused it to be called by his name, *Caer-Vortigern*. This title, however, it lost, according to Leland, when it soon after became subject to the destructive power of the Saxons. But when these invaders became masters of the whole kingdom, after the death of Cadwallader, A. D. 689, Fitzherbert relates, that they formed the name of *Ryd-ychen*, after their own familiar etymology, into *Oxonaford*, &c. and protected it as a place exclusively reserved for the cultivation of learning: a preference which probably arose from the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity; an event which distinguished, and has been the boast of, that century.

Two centuries now elapsed, during which no important circumstance is related as arising out of the state and condition of this city. At length, in the year 886, it appears to have been the residence of the renowned Alfred, and his three sons, Edward, Athelward, and Alsward; and that money was coined there in his name, called *Ocsna-fordia*. King Edward, his eldest son, made it the principal place of his residence; but

it, nevertheless, suffered greatly in the contests between him and his uncle's son, Ethelwold, Earl of Mercia. It afterwards became subject to the savage hostilities of the Danes; and, after various successions of adverse and prosperous condition, in the year 1018, Canute, having absolute possession of the kingdom, assembled a council here, to terminate the controversy which had arisen between the English and the Danes relative to the laws of King Edgar; which, in 1026, he confirmed by his royal authority in the parliament assembled here; having previously, in 1022, in a great council also held here, enjoined to all his subjects the observance of the laws of King Edward, now first translated into Latin. During these periods, Canute made Oxford the place of his residence. On his death in 1036, another great council of the nation was held here, to settle the disputes of the succession; when it was agreed, by the Consul Leofric and all the chiefs of the Danes, with the Londoners, in opposition to Earl Godwin and the Princes of West-Saxony, that Harold Harefoot should be advanced to the crown; and in the same year the ceremony of his coronation took place in this city; where, after a short and inauspicious reign of three years, he died; but was buried at Westminster. In 1067, William I. soon after his coronation, in his way to the north to restore tranquillity to that part of the kingdom, came to Oxford, which refused its submission; when the king, having stormed it on the north side, and gained an easy entrance into it, gave the greatest part of it to Robert D'Oilli, one of his favourites, who, at the Survey, appears to have possessed, within and without the walls, forty-two houses inhabited and eighty lying waste. William, however, being in doubt, whether the people of Oxford might not follow the example of those of Wallingford, and turn against him, ordered D'Oilli to fortify it with a new castle on the west side of the city; which was soon completed, as, in 1071, Aldred, Abbot of Abendon, was a prisoner in it. In 1068, the citizens were calculated to amount to a thousand and two hundred. They had the power to coin money, and were divided into mercatorial gilds or fraternities; which must be attributed to the number of students, as it did not then abound with monasteries, nor did any public road lead through it.

In *Domesday-Book*, which was completed in 1086, being the twentieth year of William I. the following account is given of this city:—

“ In the time of King Edward the Confessor, Oxeneford did pay to the king, for
 “ toll and gable, and all other customs, 20*l.* and six measures or sextarys of honey per
 “ annum; but to Algar, the Earl of Oxford, 10*l.* besides the mill which he had within

“ the city. When the king setteth forth towards a war, twenty burgesses shall go with
 “ him, for all the rest; or else they shall give 20*l.* to the king, that they may be all
 “ free.—Oxeneford payeth 60*l.* In the same town are 243 houses, as well within as
 “ without the wall, that pay or yield geld; and 522 more, at least, that are so wasted
 “ and destroyed that they cannot pay geld.—The king hath twenty mural mansions,
 “ which were Earl Algar’s *temp. R. Ed.* paying then and now 14*s.* 2*d.* at least. There-
 “ fore they are called mural mansions, because, if need be, and the king commands,
 “ they shall repair the wall. One whereof was the predecessors of Walter, by the gift
 “ of King Edward, from 8 Virg. Customary *temp. Ed. Conf.* All the aforesaid persons
 “ hold their mansions free, on account of this reparation of the wall. All mansions
 “ that are called mural, were free from all customs, except expeditions and the re-
 “ pairing of the wall. Alvinus holds a tenement free for his repairs of the wall, and
 “ receives from it 32*d.* per annum. If the wall be not repaired by him when necessary
 “ whose duty it is to repair it, he shall pay 40*s.* to the king, or lose his house. All the
 “ burgesses of Oxeneford have without the wall a pasture in common, yielding 6*s.* 8*d.*
 “ If any stranger choose to live in Oxford, and possess a house, and die there, sepa-
 “ rated from his parents, the king shall have all that he dies possessed of.”

From this extract it appears, that Oxford underwent all the changes to which the kingdom at large was subject, through the course of many centuries. War, and particularly intestine war, ever unfavourable to learning, continually disturbed the repose, and consequently interrupted the studious pursuits of those who cultivated science in this academic city. Alternately pillaged, desolated, and protected, it alternately flourished or decayed, was populous or deserted, and it appears at this time to contain little more than one third of the inhabitants which it possessed at a former and more prosperous period. An æra, however, now approached, when civil government assumed a more consistent and regular character, when the state was enabled to protect itself against foreign enemies, and even civil discord itself was disposed to respect learning, or at least that religion which was intimately connected with, and in a great measure dependant upon it.

The successive events in which Oxford had a political concern, are recorded with so much care by those historians of our country whose works are read by all, who consider the familiar knowledge of its history as an object of use, of curiosity, or accomplishment, that, in a brief sketch, which is all these introductory pages presume to offer, it must appear altogether needless to add subjects of ordinary information to the

unfamiliar topics of ancient research. As a curious part, however, of the ancient history of this city, some account may be required of those buildings which were remarkable features of it in former times, and from their decay, demolition, or removal, can exist only in description. These are, the Castle, Beaumont Palace, Bucardo, and Carfax.

The CASTLE, as appears from the present remains, was situate at the west end of the city. The Chronicles of Osney record, that it was begun, by order of William I. in the year 1071, by Robert D'Oilli, and finished in 1073, as Camden expressed it, "Magnis aggestis molibus extruxit," &c. He raised it with digging deep trenches to make the river run round it, and made high hills with lofty towers and walls thereon, to overlook the town and country adjacent*. It appears to have been a place of no common strength, and in the map of Ralph Agas, published in 1578, it is surrounded with an embattled wall, fortresses, and a ditch, extending on the east to the river, on the west to Castle-street, on the north to near the west gate of the city, and on the south to the bottom of what is now George-lane. At its entrance from the city, which was on the south-east side, was a large bridge, which led, by a long and broad entry, to the chief gate of the castle, and fortified on each side with a lofty embattled wall. Over this entry were several passages from one side to the other, with spaces between, from whence scalding water, stones, or other annoying materials, might be thrown. On the

* Mr. King, in his *Vestiges of Oxford Castle*, supposes that a Saxon castle was originally built here long before D'Oilli's time, a castle containing that kind of tower which was deemed in those days fit for a royal residence: "for that both Offa, and Alfred and his sons, and Harold Harefoot, actually resided in the castle itself, and not, as some of the northern kings afterwards did, in any adjoining palace, is most evident; because, in the survey taken just after the Conquest, no mention is made of the remains of any other palace, or place of royal residence at all, that they could possibly have dwelt in at Oxford; but only seven hundred and fifty houses, and those common houses within and without the walls, are described, besides twenty mansions on the wall. Considerable Saxon remains have lately been discovered by digging within the castle area; and it is evident that there must have been, in Saxon times, some kind of stone buildings fit for a royal residence within the walls of this castle, when it is ascertained by ancient records, that even beyond the walls a Saxon tower of stone was really standing in the time of King Ethelred, at a distance far on the outside, on Grand-pont Bridge, in the very place where, in subsequent ages, the Norman tower, called Friar Bacon's Study, was built. There is, therefore, every reason to believe, whatever additional ditches D'Oilli might make, for perfecting the works and conveying the river round the whole, that there must have been a great surrounding wall and ditch long before, formed by King Offa, who is known to have raised many great earth-works elsewhere, and to have built great edifices of stone, at St. Alban's and other places, and who, we are positively told, built walls at Oxford, where he also fought with the Kentish men."

left hand, the fortification stretched itself, in a strait line, to a round tower, which, with the trench beneath it, was built 19th Henry III. From hence went a fair embattled wall, principally guarded by the mill-stream, till it came to the high tower which served formerly as a campanile to that church. The wall then continued to another gate, opposite to that already mentioned, through which was a passage to Osney over another bridge; near to which was a lofty mount crowned with an embattled tower, that could not have been erected at a later period than the time of the Empress Maud, as it is thus described by the Norman writers:—"Est autem Oxenfordia Civitas tutissime munita et "inexpugnabili Castello et Turri eminentissima pulchre et fortissime corroborata," &c. On the north side, and without the castle, were two mounts, the one called Mount Pelham, and the other Jews' Mount. Some writers have conjectured, that the latter was raised by the Jews, by command of King Stephen, when he besieged the empress in the castle; or as a defence for himself when he resided at the palace of Beaumont. It has, however, been more reasonably supposed, that the appellation is a corruption of Juis Mount, from the Gallic word *Juise*, judgment; from whence proceeds the expression *Jour de Juise*, the day of judgment: for as the place of public execution has always been in the vicinity of the castle, there appears to be a natural ground for supposing, that the *juises*, or seats of judicature, were in a contiguous situation. For the greater defence of this castle, there was on one side of it a barbican, or watch-tower, from whence also missile weapons might be discharged against the besiegers. Within the walls were a church and convent dedicated to St. George, and founded by Robert D'Oilli, who built the castle, as an act of contrition for his former robberies of the church. He also, from the same cause, became a benefactor to several religious foundations in Oxford, and particularly to the Abbey of Abingdon, in whose chapter he was interred with great solemnity in the year 1091. He was succeeded in the office of constable of this castle by his son Robert, who, in 1141, delivered it into the possession of the Empress Maud, and there she kept the festival of Easter with great pomp and solemnity; but, in the autumn of the following year, King Stephen having possessed himself of the city, immediately invested the castle; declaring, at the same time, with a most solemn oath, that he would not raise the siege till he had made his rival prisoner. When the siege had continued three months, and the garrison of the castle was reduced to the last extremity by famine and the incessant assaults of the enemy, the empress made her escape from impending ruin in a manner equally surprising and romantic. The river being

frozen over and the ground covered with snow, she, with three trusty knights, all dressed in white, that they might be less obvious, issued silently at midnight from a postern of the castle, passed all the enemy's centinels unobserved, travelled on foot to Abingdon, and from thence on horseback to Wallingford, where she was soon after joined by the army that was marching to her relief, under the conduct of her brother, the Earl of Gloucester. The morning after her escape, the castle was surrendered to the king. The strong prison of this castle was given by Henry III. in the fifteenth year of his reign, to the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University, as a place of confinement for rebellious clerks, *ad clericos suos rebelles imprisonandos*; and by a statute of the 3d year of the same king, it was appointed to be a common gaol for the county. The castle itself was afterwards given by Edward VI. to the episcopal see of Oxford, from which it was taken by Queen Elizabeth; but on what occasion, or for what purpose, is passed over in silence by the writer on whose authority the resumption is here stated. It has, however, long been the property of Christ-Church, of whose chapter it is held by the county for its prison; and since the north gate, called Bucardo, which was the gaol of the city, is no more, the judicial power, attached to the latter jurisdiction, is admitted to the use of it. This ancient fortress naturally lost much of its original strength and figure, as the improved civilization and enlightened policy of succeeding times rendered such places of defence less and less necessary: nevertheless, the map of Ralph Agas proves, that, in the reign of Elizabeth, it was a place of some consideration; nor does it appear that it had undergone any material change when Charles I. had recourse to it as a place of arms. The towers at the west end were standing in the year 1649; but they were pulled down when the castle was appropriated to the reception of a garrison by the Parliament, and other fortifications erected more suited to the military operations of that period. These works, however, were, without any apparent reason, entirely demolished in August, 1652, when Charles II. came from Worcester to Oxford, and the garrison removed to New College, to the great injury of that edifice, and the annoyance of the resident students. The remains of this ancient structure are almost entirely confined to a tower which diminishes as it ascends, and was long used as a county gaol.

BEAUMONT PALACE.—About the time that Osney Abbey was finished, Henry I. surnamed Beauclerk, built this palace, about the year 1128. It derived its name from the beauty of its situation, in a district of the north suburbs of Oxford, called Bellus Mons, or Beaumont, which some antiquarian writers have conjectured to be the site of



A. Pugin del.

J. Bluck sculp.

THE OLD TOWER.

London. Pub. March 1-1844. at 101 Strand for J. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

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the ancient University. "Herein it was," says Antony Wood, "that King Henry I. "for the great pleasure of the seat, the sweetness and delectableness of the air, as especially for the sake of the University, being much given to learning and philosophy, "built a palace for him and his retinue." Ross indeed observes, that he was not only incited to do it for these purposes, but also because of its vicinity to Woodstock Park, in which he took great delight. Here Richard, son of Henry II. afterwards Richard I. was born; and it was from this circumstance that the inhabitants of Oxford, when the gallant monarch was a captive in a foreign land, contributed so largely towards the ransom that was raised to redeem him. Henry II. entertained so much regard for this place, that he was pleased to grant various privileges to the burgesses of Oxford. Beaumont Palace appears to have been the occasional residence of all the successive kings of England, from Henry I. to Edward II. who, in obedience to a solemn vow he made on his escape after the battle fought between him and Robert Bruce of Scotland, gave it to the Carmelite Friars of Oxford, who immediately removed from their old retired situation to take possession of the mansion of so many sovereigns. But it still continued to be the residence of succeeding monarchs when they visited Oxford. It shared, however, the common fate of monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. and sunk into decay. The refectory, which for some time survived the rest of the building, was converted into a receptacle for parochial poor and mendicants, till the year 1596, when it was pulled down, and the stone-work carried away to enlarge the library of St. John's College, and furnish materials for the quadrangle erected there by Archbishop Laud. Hence it might be supposed, that no existing recollection can mention a presumed vestige of this stately structure. The testimony of tradition, however, appears in favour of a small fragment, which is even said, but on no better authority, to have been the chamber where Richard I. was born. In the year 1774, Major Grose, the well-known antiquary, made a drawing of it, which was afterwards engraved, and is to be found in his works. He describes it as an unroofed apartment, measuring 24 by 18 feet; the walls about 13 feet high, and retaining, on one side, the remains of a fire-place. If, after all, as it has been feelingly observed, this room may be considered as the melancholy and miserable remnant of a princely edifice, which was built and adorned by kings, was the birthplace of a great monarch, and the favourite residence of many succeeding sovereigns; what a striking example will appear of the mutability of human things, when we represent it in its last

stage as a common sty for swine, the final use which was made of this only surviving, dilapidated chamber of Beaumont Palace !

BUCARDO, or BOCARDO.—This was the name given to the north gate of the city, and was remembered, says Wood, in the year 700, and before. Antiquaries appear to have been perplexed in their endeavours to trace the origin of its name. It has been derived, by a metonymy, from the Latin word *Brocardia*, which lawyers explain as, *Materiam contentiosam et sentiarum et opinionum plenam*; a matter of contention, &c.: which opinion supposes that Bucardo had been a common port-mote for deciding controversies, as in the ages of the Old Testament, where it is recorded, that the gates of cities were used as seats of judicature. Some derive it from the Celtic or British words, *Buc*, an elevation; *Ar*, near or at; *Don* or *Do*, a junction, which means a lofty gate in the wall affording a passage to, or adjoining, the suburbs and country. But Brian Twyne deduces it from the Saxon word *Bochord*, signifying a library; and accordingly conjectures, that this gate was a repository for books when the University was in its more immediate vicinity, on the spot called *Bellositum*, or Beaumont. But to whatever uses antiquarian ingenuity has applied this structure, it is now no more; for, in the year 1771, it was sold by the corporation of Oxford to the commissioners under the paving act, for 306*l*. In pulling it down, a silver medal, green with age, was found in a recess of an upper room, having on one side the figure of an owl, and on the other the three first letters of the word *Athenæ*, in Greek capitals. The Rev. Mr. Horn, formerly of St. John's College, and then Rector of Wanstead, in Essex, obtained possession of this curiosity. The foundation stone, impressed with various figures, is still preserved in St. Michael's church. This gate was flanked on either side with a large round tower, was backed by an inner postern, and possessed of every military engine used in those days to oppose and annoy assailants. It was also curiously enriched with battlements, statues, and sculptured arms: when, however, this kind of defence was rendered ineffectual from the subsequent and more powerful inventions of war, this gate was given up to the mayor and bailiffs, who employed it as a criminal prison. It was also an occasional place of confinement for scholars when guilty of slight offences. But in the minds of those who reflect on the atrocious deeds which disgraced the nation during the bloody and merciless reign of the bigotted Mary, this building will beget an interest, by having been the prison of Archbishop Cranmer, and the Bishops Latimer and Ridley, previous to their martyrdom before Balliol College.



A. Pugin del.

J. Hill sculp.

ST ALDATE'S FROM CARFAX.

London Pub. by J. & W. T. 1833. or in Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

CARFAX was a conduit of curious form and construction, which formed a central point to the four principal streets of Oxford. Its name is said to be a corruption, though not a very obvious one, of the French word *Quatervois*, or four ways. It was built by Otho Nicholson, one of the Examiners in the Court of Chancery, and a Master of Arts of Christ-Church. He was a scholar, and skilled in the Oriental languages, and to his other attainments had added those which are to be acquired by an extensive course of foreign travel. This gentleman formed the noble, as it was a most useful design, to bring water from the hill above North Hinksey to the colleges and halls of the University, as well as the private buildings of the city. He accordingly purchased, May 7, 1610, of the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city, a spot of ground twelve feet square in the middle of the place called *Quatervois*, for the purpose of erecting a conduit. In the following year it was finished, at the expence of 2200*l.*; and on the 15th of May, being St. Sophia's day, it was opened in the presence of the heads of the University and the magistrates of the city. This curious example of the art and taste of the period when it was erected, was taken down in the year 1787, for the enlargement of the High-street, and was presented to George Simon, late Earl of Harcourt, who placed it upon a woody knoll in his beautiful park at Nuneham, where it seems to look on the city from whence it had been removed. Of its original form and decorations, before the corroding hand of time had injured them, the following description is given:—

“ The Conduit is a most curious piece of architecture, built in the year 1610, as appears by the date facing the east. The whole is exactly square, built with fine polished stone, the four sides being made with hard stone, cut all over in imitation of waves of the sea. The arms of the University, City, and Founder, are under the cornice, on every side; and on each corner above the cornice, is placed, on the three sides of each cube, as many sun-dials, making in all twelve. Between each corner dial, facing the north, east, west, and south, is very finely carved a sort of open work, consisting of capital letters, the Sun in his glory, and Mermaids holding combs and mirrors. The letters O. N. serve for a rebus, and was an ancient way of expressing devices. On the four side walls hereof, proceeding from the corners of it, stand as many curious arches, which centre in the upper part, supporting a stately fabric of an octangular form; under and beneath those arches is contained a large cistern, over which stands Queen Maud, wife of the Emperor, riding on an ox over a ford, alluding to the name of Oxford. The water which comes from the fountain-head is conveyed into the body of the ox, whereby the city is supplied with good and wholesome

“ water, which continually runs into the cistern underneath, from which proceeds the
 “ leaden pipe out of which runs wine upon extraordinary days of rejoicing. Above
 “ the foot of each grand arch which supports the other work, is one of the supporters
 “ of the royal arms of England, according to the times they were used. To the N. W.
 “ point is an antelope, as a supporter in the reign of Henry VIII.; to the S. W. point
 “ is a dragon, used in the time of Queen Elizabeth; to the S. E. point is a lion, as
 “ now used; to the N. E. point is an unicorn, as now used. Each of these supporters
 “ is sitting, holding in their fore feet a banner, containing the several quarterings of the
 “ royal arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. Between these supporters
 “ are carved various ornaments, as obelisks, boys, &c. interchangeably transposed on
 “ the four sides of the Conduit. Above the centre of each arch stand figures, neatly
 “ carved, representing the four cardinal Virtues. The four arches support a curious pile
 “ of stone-work of an octangular form, having as many niches, in each of which stands
 “ a statue, under a canopy, each figure having a crown of gold on his head, a sceptre
 “ in his hand, and a shield on his arm, containing his device or coat of arms. These
 “ figures represent King David, Alexander the Great, Godfrey of Boulogne, King
 “ Arthur, the Emperor Charlemagne, James I. Hector of Troy, and Julius Cæsar, with
 “ fanciful armorial bearings. Above them stand out, at some distance, several curious
 “ figures, representing the liberal Sciences, one of which is Orpheus, with his harp and
 “ other musical instruments. On the top, over all the niches, and above the four grand
 “ arches which support the rest, stand two figures of human shape, back to back. The
 “ one represents Janus, an old man, looking westward, holding in his left hand a shield,
 “ on which is carved a bat with extended wings; and the other a young woman, holding
 “ a sceptre, both standing under a canopy. The whole terminates in an iron rod, with
 “ a vane ending in a cross, whose points are directed to the four winds. Above the
 “ niches which contain the eight kings, are ornamental figures, the upper part of them
 “ representing women, and the lower the scaly forms of fishes. Beneath them are inter-
 “ changeably transposed the royal badges of the four kingdoms: the Rose for England,
 “ the Thistle for Scotland, the Fleur-de-Lis for France, and the Harp for Ireland.”

There are various passages in our antiquarian writers which might justify an opinion,
 that Oxford was a walled city as far back as the year 700, or even at an earlier period;
 but there is no clear and well authenticated mention of its walls before the composition
 of the *Domesday-Book*, where it appears that Oxford was a walled town in the time of



A. Pugin del.

R. Kerve sculp.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

London, Pub. 4, July 1-1844, at the Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.



F. Nash del.

CRYPT OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

London, Published by J. J. Johnson, at 101, Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. Black sculp.

Edward the Confessor; and that there were certain houses, called mural houses, whose rents were exonerated from all tax or custom, except such as were required for reparation or military service. The last time these walls are noticed in any public record, is in a brief issued by Richard II. to the mayor and burgesses of Oxford, wherein is stated the ruinous state of their walls, and a requisition for their immediate repair; assigning, as a reason, that if his enemies in France should invade England, it would put his person to the hazard, if they were not restored to a defensible condition. But as this circumstance could not apply solely to the city of Oxford, it may be supposed to be a general order issued at that time to all the walled towns in the kingdom where reparation was thought to be necessary. The royal order, however, was immediately obeyed, and a tax levied throughout the city upon the religious as well as secular inhabitants. The walls were accordingly repaired and strengthened, as it seems, for the last time; as it no where appears that they underwent any other reparation, but such as were partially made by colleges which erected buildings against them, or fitted up the towers for the accommodation of students. Thus have they gradually fallen into decay, and few or no remains of them appear, but those which may be traced along the north and south boundaries of New College, and the south wall of the charming, embowered solitude of Merton Garden. Ralph Agas, in his plan of Oxford, which, as has been already mentioned, was published in the year 1578, delineates the walls and gates of the city as they appeared at that time.

The city, with its suburbs and liberties, consists of fourteen parishes: St. Mary's, All Saints, St. Martin's or Carfax, St. Aldate's or St. Old's, St. Ebb's, St. Peter's in the Bailey, St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalen's, St. Peter's in the East, which was anciently the University Church, and still shares that distinction with St. Mary's during the season of Lent, Holywell, St. Giles's, St. Thomas's, St. John's, and St. Clement's.

Oxford was, doubtless, a place of civic dignity in the early periods of the English history; but of the ancient state of its municipal government little can be ascertained previous to the Norman Conquest. In some of the old writers mention is made of the Earls of Oxford, and it may be reasonably supposed, that the place from whence they derived their title was subject to their jurisdiction. In a certain grant of King Alfred to the monastery of Abendon, express mention is made of Winsig, Provost of Oxenforde; a dignity which answers to the official character of mayor, and is still retained by the chief magistrate of Edinburgh. It also appears, from authentic records, that, prior

to the Conquest, the burgesses of this city were used to meet in Balliolo, or the Bailey, a place appropriated to the dispatch of public business; which proves a body corporate, though the form it assumed is not expressed. The citizens of Oxford had manifested such opposition to William I. that he built a castle to keep them in subjection. His son, Henry I. did not, however, inherit his father's resentments against them, as from his protecting favour they received their first charter, which was enlarged by another granted by Henry II. wherein there is an express confirmation of certain mercatorial guilds and confraternities, which must have already subsisted, and mark an advanced state of municipal government at that period. Richard I. from a natural regard to the place of his nativity, granted to its citizens all the rights and privileges conferred by former sovereigns on the citizens of London, and appointed them to share the honour of being the king's butlers at the ceremonial of the coronation, an office which they have since enjoyed. These charters were afterwards confirmed, enlarged, or renewed by several succeeding kings, down to James II.; in the third year of whose reign the particular charter was granted, which modelled the municipal government of this city according to its present form and constitution. The corporation consists of a mayor, a high steward, a recorder, four aldermen, eight assistants, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common-councilmen. Oxford has sent members to Parliament since the 23d year of Edward I.: it was the seat of Parliaments before, as it has often been since, it first enjoyed the privilege of sending representatives for itself. It can also boast the presence of many sovereign as well as ecclesiastical councils; and, at different periods, the principal courts of law were removed from London, and transferred thither; all which circumstances unite in confirming the character given of it by the learned antiquary:—
"Hic principes nasci, sedere, inaugurare, et res maximas agere, multum consuevere."
 It also gave the title of earl to the family of the Veres for near six hundred years, till the death of Aubrey de Vere, the twentieth and last earl, without male issue, in 1702. The title then lay dormant till it was conferred on Robert Harley, Lord High Treasurer of England, in 1711, whose descendants now enjoy it. But its most ennobling circumstance is, the illustrious seat of learning, the University, which it contains; and from whence it derives a distinction which is not possessed by any other city in the world.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE origin of this University is involved in the same obscurity as that of the city, and, indeed it may be said, of the civil and political state of the kingdom of which it has so long been, and continues to be, the unrivalled boast and ornament. But as its historians, in the usual zeal of writers of that class, have endeavoured to trace it back to a very remote antiquity, it might be considered as a blameable deficiency, if, even in this slight historic sketch, some notice were not taken of their researches, and the conjectures, more or less problematical, which have resulted from them. With a view to the honour of ancient origin, the story of Brutus, related in the fanciful *Annals* of Geoffrey of Monmouth and other chroniclers, is brought, by several grave writers, to support their opinions, that Oxford was, in some form, a seat of learning at least a thousand years before the commencement of the Christian æra. “The historie of the “Universitie of Oxford,” says the *Grafton Chronicle*, “seemeth to referre its beginning “to certaine Greeke philosophers who came into this isle with Brute.” And *Velleius Paterculus* assigns the reason that induced the Greeks to adventure into this island, which was, “to disseminate learning among the rude Albions.” The first dawn of science, it has been observed, like the dawn of day, is so faint and languid, that it is hardly possible to discover the precise period of its appearance in any country. It is not until states have arrived at some degree of order, stability, and strength, that learning becomes an object of importance and a proper subject of history. All therefore that can here be attempted, is a short abstract of the *History of Learning in Britain*, during several centuries which followed the invasion and conquest of it by the Romans: from whence, by plausible hypothesis, or reasonable inference, the probability, at least, may be established, that there were public seminaries in or near Oxford in the reign of Alfred.

That there were places of public education among the ancient Britons, is evident from the testimony of classical writers, who mention many particular circumstances relative to the constitution and arrangement of the druidical academies in Britain; which,

according to Cæsar, were in such high reputation, that the young men in Gaul frequently came to finish their education in them. But though these advantages were for some time lost to Britain after the expulsion and destruction of the Druids by the Romans, they were soon restored by Julius Agricola, who, being appointed to the government of Britain in the year 78, exerted himself to introduce the Roman arts and sciences among the British youth. The introduction of Christianity must also have greatly contributed to advance the progress of learning; and several examples might be adduced of men eminent for talents and the erudition of the times during the fourth century. It was the invariable policy of the Romans to diffuse their language and the knowledge of their learning in those countries which conquest had added to their empire. The Theodosian code abounds with edicts to effect this object; and one of them, published by the Emperor Gratian in the year 376, which, being addressed to the Prefect of Gaul, must be supposed to have included Britain, then under his government, particularly enjoins that officer to promote the establishment of schools. Learning, however, began to decline towards the latter end of the fourth century, from the unsettled state of the Roman power; and soon after the Romans quitted this island, it became a scene of deplorable ignorance and confusion. Gildas has given a most disgusting picture of the character and conduct of the Christian clergy of Britain in these times. During the sixth century, the contests between the ancient Britons and the barbarous and unlettered Saxons, terminated in extinguishing the small portion of learning which was retained by the former. The Anglo-Saxons being converted to Christianity in the course of the seventh century, the character became softened and improved by the pure doctrines of a perfect religion, and science began to dawn once more on this benighted country. At the same time, and from the same cause, the long lost communication was renewed between England and Rome; for that once imperial city, though now despoiled of its former glory, still continued to be the commanding seat of learning in Europe. Besides, such of the Anglo-Saxon converts who designed to embrace the clerical profession, were necessarily obliged to cultivate certain branches of knowledge, without which they were not duly qualified for the clerical office; and it consequently became necessary to provide schools for their especial instruction: so that venerable Bede, the great light of England and the whole Christian world, at the end of this and the beginning of the next century, observes, "These were happy and enlightened times in comparison of those which had preceded them, for none wanted teachers who were willing to be instructed."

The eighth century appears to have been the most dark and dismal part of the long night of ignorance and barbarism that succeeded the downfall of the Roman empire. Nevertheless, learning, expelled as it were from the nations of the continent, did not desert this island; but, in the beginning of the ninth century, literature, overwhelmed by civil wars and Danish devastation, was menaced with a total extinction in Britain. Of this melancholy change the following passage in a letter from King Alfred to Walfig, Bishop of Worcester, bears a very grave confirmation:—"At my accession to the throne in the year 871, all knowledge and learning was lost in the English nation; insomuch that there were very few, to the south of the Humber, who understood the common prayers of the church, or were capable of translating a single sentence of Latin into English; but, to the south of the Thames, I cannot recollect so much as one who possessed a glimmering of common knowledge."

This slight sketch of the state and progress of learning during a certain succession of the early centuries, is sufficient to prove, that, during a far greater part of the period which they compose, there were schools and seminaries for the instruction of youth in this island; and though the sword of the invader, or the flame of civil discord, occasioned too frequent interruptions in the advancement of learning, it never failed to return on the first dawn of peace and tranquillity. It has so long been a received opinion and so unreservedly stated by our historians, that this University was founded by Alfred, or, at least, restored by him, which latter is certainly most probable, that a kind of reluctance waits upon expressing a doubt of its authenticity: but the fact is, that the most eminent modern antiquaries appear to have agreed, that this venerated monarch had no share whatever in the establishment of this seat of learning; and that there are no authentic records in which his illustrious and favourite name appears as a benefactor to it. It may, however, be truly said, that he encouraged science throughout the kingdom by his munificent care; so that, at the close of his reign, he was enabled to boast, that all his episcopal sees were filled with learned men, and every pulpit furnished with an able preacher. But, on the death of this great prince, in the first year of the tenth century, learning, which had lost its chief patron and support, began to languish, and though it was in some degree protected by Edward and Athelstan, the renewed irruptions of the Danes and other unfavourable circumstances checked the spirit which the genius of Alfred had excited in the English nation, who gradually quitted the path of science which he had marked out for them, lost their character for learning, and

were, at length, involved in the intellectual darkness that prevailed throughout Europe during the tenth century, which historians have denominated an age of stupidity, ignorance, and barbarism.

In the year 975, during the short reign of Edward, the son of Edgar, commonly called the Martyr, Oxford, according to the Saxon Chronicle, suffered greatly from the destructive spirit of the Danes ; who, in 1009, on the same authority, again ravaged this city, which had, in some measure, recovered from the effects of their former hostility. It is, however, recorded, to the honour of Canute the Great, that he repaired the schools of Oxford, as well as restored their former immunities and endowments. But of these it was again despoiled by his son and successor Harold, who, in the words of Leland, “ thought he treated the scholars with great lenity, when he left them the naked walls “ of their houses.” Such had been the alternate fortune of this University, when a new, but transient æra, may be said to have commenced on the restoration of the ancient line of the Anglo-Saxon kings in the person of Edward the Confessor ; an event highly favourable to learning. This pious monarch repaired the injuries that his predecessor Harold had done Oxford, which appears, from the history of Ingulphus, Abbot of Croyland, to have been at that time the principal seminary of learning in England. “ I “ was born,” says that writer, “ in the beautiful city of London, educated in letters at “ Westminster, from whence I was afterwards sent to study at Oxford, where I made “ greater progress in the Aristotelian philosophy than many of my contemporaries, “ and became well acquainted with the rhetoric of Cicero.” But the kingdom was in such an unsettled state for some time previous, as well as subsequent, to the Conquest, and Oxford, in particular, had suffered so much from the Danes, and afterwards from the Normans, that it cannot be represented as being at that period in a prosperous and flourishing condition as a seat of learning. Indeed, on the authority of the *Domesday-Book*, it does not appear, in the year 1086, that more than one third part of it was inhabited. The education of Henry I. the Conqueror’s youngest son, at Oxford, is not clearly ascertained ; but that he built a palace there, which became a favourite place of his residence, is related, without a dubious reflection, by the most authentic historians. They also mention, that Robert White, whose Latin name was Robertus Pullus, a person of eminent talents and superior qualifications, taught with great reputation in this University during the reign of that learned monarch. But another reverse of fortune awaited it ; for, in the year 1141, King Stephen took the city by storm, set it on fire,

and reduced it to such a wretched condition, that it was deserted both by the scholars and their professors. Such, however, appears to have been its power of renovation, and such the general tendency to learning, that this University, in a few years, began to flourish, and the scholars, returning to their favourite residence, reassumed their studies. Before the close of Stephen's life, it had risen into great reputation, particularly for the study of the Civil Law, under Roger Wacarius, an eminent professor of that science, who came from Italy and settled in Oxford, where his character and indefatigable zeal in teaching attracted numerous disciples. The protection of Henry II. an illustrious patron of learning, promised increasing prosperity to Oxford; and its flattering hopes would, without doubt, have been fully completed, had not the progress of learning been unfortunately interrupted by the religious feuds between the king and his clergy, which disturbed the tranquillity and in some measure obscured the glory of his reign. But this academic city, secure, at length, from foreign invasion, and rising into that awful and sacred character which would protect it from intestine commotion, at the moment when it was favoured and protected by kings as well as venerated by the people, became the prey of fortuitous calamity. In the year 1190, a considerable part of it was destroyed by fire, in which conflagration was involved several of the schools or halls, with the church of St. Frideswyde. This, however, was but a transient misfortune; as the houses and halls which had been before built of wood and covered with straw, were now, after the example of those of London, re-erected in a more durable manner, as well as superior form, and replaced by dwellings and edifices of stone, covered with tiles or lead. After this new mode of building was adopted, the halls were distinguished according to the materials of which they were formed, or the improvements that they had received, as "*Aulæ lapidæ, et Aulæ tegulatæ.*" Such as retained their former state were styled thatched halls, "*Aulæ cum stramine coopertæ.*" The hall that first received the addition of glass, for before that time the windows were only latticed, was called "*Aula vitrea;*" and such as had leaden roofs or gutters, were written "*Aulæ plumbeæ.*" Those halls, also, the fastening of whose doors has been improved from a latch to a staple, were styled "*Aulæ stapulinæ,*" or "*Aulæ cum stapellis.*"

Richard I. who patronised learning and the professors of it, had also a particular regard for Oxford, which was the place of his nativity. But, as if it were never to remain in that undisturbed state of repose so essential to its prosperity, an event happened in the following reign, A. D. 1209, which appeared to threaten it with entire extinction

as a seat of learning. A scholar having accidentally killed a woman, took instant flight, to escape the punishment that threatened him: and this unfortunate event was no sooner known, than a mob of the citizens assembled, with the mayor at their head, and repaired to the hall where it was supposed the youth had taken refuge; but not finding him there, they seized three young men who were altogether unacquainted with the fact, and cast them into prison. After they had remained some days in confinement, an order was obtained from King John, who happened then to be at Woodstock, to put them to death; and these three scholars were accordingly led out of the town, and most unjustly executed. This tyrannical and cruel act, which, abstracted from its general injustice, was in direct contempt of ecclesiastical liberty, so offended and alarmed the scholars and their professors, that they abandoned the University to the number of three thousand, as well masters as juniors, and dispersed themselves in the different towns of Cambridge, Reading, in Berkshire, and Maidstone, in Kent. But the inhabitants soon became sensible of their folly, if not of their wickedness; and, to remove the alarming consequences of the interdict with which the Pope had punished the city for its offence, sued for pardon on their knees before the Legate of his Holiness at Westminster, who enjoined them to perform public penance in all the churches of Oxford, and at the graves of the scholars who had been executed. New advantages were also stipulated, on the occasion, for the members of the University; and the mayor, with the principal citizens, in the name of the rest, were obliged to take a solemn oath to maintain them; a ceremony which is actually continued in our day. These arrangements being made, the scholars, after an absence of five years, returned with great joy to Oxford, which now advanced in prosperity and the number of its students.

The seats of learning which are entitled *Universities* were originally called *Studies*, as the *Study* of Oxford; but, about the end of the 12th, or the beginning of the 13th century, the name now in use seems to have prevailed, either because all kinds of learning were taught in them, and students of all countries were received by them, or, which may be the better reason, because they were formed into legal communities, which, in the Latin of that age, were called *Universitates*. According to Roger Bacon, the most learned man of the 13th century, there never had been such an appearance of learning, and so general an application to study in all the various branches of science, as in his time. At this period also a change took place in the University of Oxford, which proved the foundation of its present splendour.

The teachers and scholars had long been accustomed to lodge and prosecute their studies in houses which they rented of the citizens, a circumstance that occasioned continual disputes and contentions; and though King Henry III. appointed persons to be annually chosen from the city and the University, to decide upon and settle them, it appears to have been a fruitless endeavour to preserve peace between the students and the townsmen; and, in defiance of all authority, these domestic feuds, respecting the payment of rent, continued to interrupt the tranquillity so necessary to a seat of learning. Circumstances so unfavourable to science awakened the consideration of certain rich and noble-minded persons, who, anxious for the advancement of it, were incited to deliver the members of the University from their humiliating dependance on the householders of the city. With this munificent design, they not only purchased or built spacious mansions, which the professors and scholars were permitted to inhabit free of all charge, but settled certain estates, whose revenues were to be employed in providing the poorer scholars with all the necessary means of prosecuting their studies with comfort and advantage. These early patrons of learning were followed by others, who were animated by the same ardent zeal in the same important cause; and the erection and endowment of colleges became, at this time, the prevailing delight of opulence, as the erection and endowment of monastic institutions had been in more distant periods.

Having thus briefly conducted the history of this University to the time when it began to assume the form which the munificent spirit and accumulated bounty of succeeding ages have raised to its present state of unrivalled magnificence, all has been done that an introductory narrative appears to require; an account of the local events, scholastic memoirs, and contending opinions of subsequent times, will be involved in the following historical enumeration of those splendid structures, which the piety, the munificence, and, surely it may be added, the wisdom of Kings, Prelates, Nobles, and many less distinguished patrons of learning, have erected, endowed, enriched, and aggrandised in the UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

The UNIVERSITY is a corporate body, described through a succession of ages by the style or title of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD; a title confirmed by the legislature in the reign of Elizabeth. Its ancient privileges have been recognized and augmented by a long succession of royal charters from the earliest periods; and they have also received the sanction of Parliament, by an act of

the 13th Eliz. entitled, "An Act for the Incorporation of the two Universities," to which an allusion has been already made. It has been governed by statutes of its own making for many centuries; but they consisted of a confused chaos of laws, without order or arrangement, till the time when Archbishop Laud was Chancellor, who formed a digested code, under the appellation of "*Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis*," which was ratified by convocation, and remains still in force, except upon points where the exigencies of more modern times have pointed out the wisdom of amendment or abrogation. The highest officer in this corporation is the Chancellor, whose station is of great dignity and high character. In the 13th century, it appears, that the officer now bearing the title of Chancellor, was styled and written, Rector and Master of the Schools. The Chancellors originally derived their office, as far as concerned their confirmation, from the Bishops of Lincoln, who were then the diocesans of Oxford, while their nomination and election depended on the regents and non-regents of the University. Thus it continued till the reign of Edward III. when the regents and non-regents appear to have possessed the privilege of confirmation as well as that of election. At first their election was for one, two, or three years, but afterwards became perpetual. Still, however, the persons chosen were resident members of the University, and always ecclesiastics, until the time of Sir John Mason, in 1553, who was the first lay Chancellor. It was afterwards conferred, at the pleasure of the convocation, upon ecclesiastics or laymen; but, since the chancellorship of Archbishop Sheldon, in 1667, upon noblemen of distinction who have been members of the University. The Chancellor's deputy was formerly styled Vicegerent or Commissary, but afterwards, as at present, VICE-CHANCELLOR. He is nominated by the Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Heads of Houses, and appoints four deputies, or Pro-Vice-Chancellors, who must likewise be Heads of Houses. His office is annual, though generally held for four years, by new yearly nominations. The office of HIGH STEWARD is appointed by the Chancellor, but must be approved by the convocation, and continues for life. His business is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, to defend the privileges, &c. of the University, and to hold a court, by his deputy, for determining causes in which a Scholar or privileged person is concerned. This office, for some centuries, has been held by laymen of distinction or noblemen. The office of PROCTOR is supposed to be as ancient as that of the Vice-Chancellor, and is accompanied with great authority in the University, as it confers the power to inspect the conduct of the members of the University. The

Proctors are two Masters of Arts, of at least four years standing, and chosen out of the several colleges or halls by turns, according to a cycle made out in the statutes given by Charles I. to regulate their election. It was the invention of Dr. Peter Turner, Savilian Professor, and Robert Heggs, of Corpus Christi College. They nominate four Masters of Arts to be their Deputies or Pro-Proctors, with a discretionary power to depute a large number. At the more early periods the colleges received no students but such as were admitted upon the foundation; but, in later times, independent members have been received, under the title of Gentlemen Commoners and Commoners.

In 1603, James I. by diploma, dated March 12, granted to each University the privilege of chusing two representatives in Parliament; a measure which was opposed by the House of Commons, but ably supported by Sir Edward Coke. They are chosen by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, and Regent and Non-Regent Masters in Convocation.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, 1814.

Chancellor.

1809. The Right Honourable William Wyndham Lord Grenville, D. C. L.

High Steward.

1801. The Right Honourable John Lord Eldon, D. C. L.

Vice-Chancellor.

1810. John Cole, D. D. Rector of Exeter College.

Burgesses of the University.

1801. Right Honourable Sir William Scot, Knight, D. C. L. Judge of the Admiralty, University College.

1806. Right Honourable Charles Abbot, D. C. L. Speaker of the House of Commons, Christ-Church.

The members of the University amount, in this year, to three thousand three hundred and forty-nine; of whom fifteen hundred and sixty are members of Convocation.



A. Pugin del.

J. Sutherland sculp.

MERTON COLLEGE,
North Window of the Ante Chapel.

London Pub. May 1833, at 201 Strand, for Rickermann's History of Oxford.

HISTORY

OF

The University of Oxford,

&c. &c.

MERTON COLLEGE.

THE superior antiquity of this college appears to be acknowledged by the different writers who have made the University of Oxford the subject of their learned and curious labours. It was founded by Walter de Merton, some time Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Henry III. and afterwards Bishop of Rochester. According to Wood and other antiquarian writers, this eminent person founded a college at Meaudon, now called Maldon, in the county of Surry, as a nursery for an establishment he had formed at Oxford, to which, after a certain period of preparatory instruction, the scholars were removed; but, on the same authority, these sister foundations were not united at the latter place till the year 1274. Subsequent investigations, however, appear to have determined, that Bishop Merton formed a religious house at Maldon, for a warden and a certain number of priests, who were to employ a part of the funds granted to them for the maintenance and education of twenty scholars at Oxford or elsewhere; and that when he founded Merton College, the warden and priests of Maldon were transferred and became a part of its establishment. This latter account seems to be

authenticated by the attention of the founder to appoint a fellow of the college to instruct those students who appeared to be ignorant of grammar; which would have been a superfluous provision, if they had been removed from any preparatory scholastic institution.

This college, which was built on the site of certain tenements purchased for the purpose of its erection, and forming its actual position, was established by charter, dated January 7, 1264, by the name of *Domus Scholarium de Merton*, which, with its statutes, continued in force till the year 1270*. Another charter confirmed its provisions, endowed the foundation with additional estates in Oxford, Oxfordshire, and other counties, allowed an augmentation in the number of scholars, and the term of *Fratres* was adopted by the collegiate members. A third charter was granted in the year 1274: all which instruments, confirming and illustrating each other, are preserved in the college library. The first officers were appointed in 1274, when the allowance for the scholars was fifty shillings per annum for all necessities; and in the year 1535, when the university was visited by Henry VIII. the average annual allowance appears to be no more than £4. 6s. 8d.

Merton College boasts, among its subsequent benefactors, of Ella Longspee,

* WALTER DE MERTON was Chauncellor of England in Kinge Henry the Third his dayes. He founded this colledge in Oxford named by his owne name—*The House of the Schollers of Merton*; and endowed it in effecte with all the lande that at this time we possesse. He first gave statutes to this colledge, under the foresaide kinge's seal and his owne, the yere of our Lord God 1264. But he gave those statutes that be now used, in the month of August, the first yere of Kinge Edward, under the kinge's seale and his owne, the yere of our Lord God 1274; in the which yere also he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester; and departed out of this life about November, three yeres after, in the yere 1277, 3 Ed. Primi.—“Qui timet Deum faciet bona” was the posye of his seale that he used before he was bishop. The image of his seale was a kinge, with a sceptre in his hand.—*College Register-Book.*

whose charities procured her the title of the *good* Countess of Warwick. During the life of the founder, she gave several lands, from which stipends were to be paid to the fellows for celebrating service for her, as appears from a composition made between her and them in 1295, a short time previous to her death. John Willyot, Chancellor of the University and of Exeter, about 1380, provided, by certain estates and other properties, for as many exhibitioners as they would be found to maintain. They were afterwards called *Portionistæ*, or Postmasters, who, on the building of the chapel, officiated in its service, though no regular choir was at that time established. They did not reside in the college till the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but in a hall opposite to it, which had been provided for the use of the college by Peter de Habinton, or Habendon, the first warden. It afterwards became the property of the father of Anthony Wood; and beneath its roof that distinguished antiquary was born, December 17, 1632. In 1642, it received John Lord Colepepper, Master of the Rolls, and several members of the privy council of Charles I. during the king's residence in Oxford. In consequence of additional provisions made for the postmasters by Dr. Thomas Jessop, physician, in 1595, as well as by John Chamber, fellow of Eton and canon of Windsor, their number was increased from twelve to fourteen; the latter having subjected his gift to the regulation, that his two scholars were to come from Eton College. Dr. Higges, hereafter mentioned, Sir John Sedley, Baronet, and Edward Worth, M. D. have added, by their subsequent contributions, to the further support of these students. A distinct legacy of 300*l.* was also left, for the benefit of the Eton postmasters, by the Rev. George Vernon, M. A. some time of this college, and late rector and patron of Bourton-on-the-Water, in the county of Gloucester. He died in 1754.—There are also four scholars of the foundation of Henry Jackson, Clerk, M. A. who was of this college, and afterwards minor canon of St. Paul's, London. One of this foundation, being in priest's orders,

is to be presented to the rectory of Russal, in the county of Wilts, as it becomes vacant; or, in default of any one properly qualified, a fellow of Brasenose is to be presented.—William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, in 1376, a former fellow, gave a chest with 100*l.* in gold in it, to be employed in loans to the fellows, on their giving satisfactory security for their repayment. Sir Thomas Bodley, Knight, who died in 1612, left 200 marks, to be employed in the same manner. The bishop also built a library in the college, and furnished it with books. James Leche, a fellow of the college, also gave two hundred volumes to the library, and laid out 200*l.* in lands in the county of Chester, which he bestowed on the college to qualify the natives of that principality for a reception into its fraternity. Henry Sever and Richard Fitzjames appear almost to have rivalled the founder in the munificence of their contributions. Griffyn Higges, S. T. P. Dean of Litchfield, gave his whole study of books, and a certain sum of money, to be laid out in land to furnish the stipend of a librarian.

The following ecclesiastical benefices are in the gift of this college:—The rectories of Cuxham, Oxfordshire; Farley, Surry; Ipstone, Bucks; Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire; and Lapworth, Warwickshire. The vicarages are, Didlington, Huntingdonshire; Elham, Kent; Embleton, Northumberland; Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire; Maldon, Surry; St. Peter in the East, Holiwell and Wolvercot, Oxford; Ponteland, Northumberland; Stratton St. Margaret, Wilts; and Great Wolford, Warwickshire. The livings of Elham, Farley, Wolford, and Lapworth, seem to claim some distinction, having been in the possession of the college from its original foundation.

The founder of the college left the number of its students to be regulated by the state of its revenues. The present establishment consists of a warden, twenty-four fellows, two chaplains, fourteen postmasters, four scholars, and two clerks. In the election of warden, the fellows nominate three of their body, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is their visitor, selects one of them.

The collegiate structure preserves its original distribution, which consists of three courts and a large chapel. The first, or outer court, in which is the principal entrance from the street, was rebuilt in the year 1589, except the tower and gate, which is of an earlier date, having been erected in 1416, by Thomas Rodburne, Bishop of St. David's, at that time warden, and considered as one of the ablest mathematicians of the time in which he lived. The warden's lodgings are on the east side of this court, and part of them is supposed to be coeval with the foundation of the college. The apartments more generally occupied, were built by Sever and Fitzjames, two of the wardens: but, about the year 1693, when Dr. Lydall was warden, the ancient windows were modernised into their present form. In 1647, the parliamentary visitors took up their residence in them, and here exercised, with tyrannical injustice, the authority which they had assumed. The ornaments of the gate, which displayed the history of St. John the Baptist, with the statues of Henry III. and Bishop Merton the founder, under enriched canopies, with their arms, &c. were defaced by the despoiling hand of republican fanaticism; but, according to Wood, they were, in 1682, "repaired and new oiled over in white colours." From the outer court, a handsome gate forms a passage into the inner, or garden court, which is 110 feet in length, and 100 in breadth, and was completed, at the expence of the college, in 1610. The south gate of this quadrangle partakes of the mixed style of architecture which prevailed in England at the time of its erection, and displays, in a regular arrangement, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

The garden is not of great extent, but is disposed with so much taste and judgment, as to produce a solemn scenery suited to its academic character. The picturesque appearance of that part of the college which overlooks it, with the tower rising beyond the building, seen through and above detached masses of beautiful and various foliage, cannot be viewed without appropriate

emotions; while the terrace on the old city wall, which forms the southern boundary of this pleasing spot, offers a view of the grand range of trees in Christ Church walks, and glimpses of the beautiful meadow beyond it.

The third, or small court, leads to the chapel which is to the north of it. This ancient quadrangle was probably built about the year 1376, at the same time as the *library*, which, indeed, forms a considerable part of it. William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, who is recorded as an able architect, no uncommon qualification of the clergy, both regular and secular, in the early periods of our history, founded this library from a design of his own. It is lighted by two series of windows, the upper of the bay kind, projecting from the outward roof in three compartments; the lower series are long and narrow; and both of them contain the painted arms of benefactors, &c. The wainscot at one end is cut in curious architectural figures, and the roof is of wood, in angular divisions; but, without claiming any particular attention as a mere public structure, it must awaken a venerating interest in the mind of every lover of learning and antiquarian research, when it is considered as the most ancient library in this kingdom. The monasteries and religious houses do not appear to have had any part of their respective buildings assigned as exclusive repositories for books, which were originally kept in chests, and distributed as convenience suggested. Merton College, which displayed the first regular collegiate institution, appears to have contained also the first library. Bishop Rede not only erected the structure, but furnished it with its first collection of books, which was afterwards increased, both in manuscripts and printed volumes, by the liberal contributions of succeeding benefactors. The Reformation, in 1550, was not without its concomitant evils, arising from the indiscriminate zeal of those who conducted it; and among them, may be considered the despoiling libraries of those works, whose loss subsequent times have great reason to lament. It appears that this library suffered

on the occasion, when many valuable manuscripts, Wood says, a cart-load of them, were taken from it, particularly in divinity, astronomy, and mathematics, which had been composed within the walls of the college by its members; as in these studies several of them had, during the two preceding centuries, acquired great reputation. Many of these works were lost for ever; but others appear to have been recovered, and were replaced in the library, on its restoration, by Sir Thomas Bodley. At this time the names of the different places to which they had belonged during the interval, are visible in them.

The hall is between the first and inner courts, which open into each other by a handsome arch, connecting that building with the warden's lodgings. In the roof of this archway, are represented the twelve signs of the zodiac, with the royal arms in the center. The hall is a large room, with little decoration, erected, as it appears, before the chapel, and at the common expence. The date of its reparation is seen at the upper end, where are likewise cut and painted the arms of the college, and of Henry VIII. who then reigned. In the windows some of the ancient arms are still preserved, as well as in the principal rooms of the warden's lodgings. The door is very ancient, and the hinges are made to spread over it in a kind of flourishing ornament, which was the mode before pannels were introduced in the fourteenth century. The hall also contains the portrait of the founder, the gift of Dr. Berdmore, then warden, and was presented by him to the college in the 522d year from its foundation. There are also portraits of the Honourable Shute Barrington, the present Bishop of Durham, and the late Mr. Justice Rooke, a venerable and learned judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who had both been fellows of this college. The upper end is occupied by a large historical painting, which represents the FOUNDER sitting in his episcopal robes and mitre, and pointing to a view of his college. On the right is Minerva, introducing a youth holding a book. To the left stand Religion and Prudence,

behind which are two monks retiring with countenances expressive of malignity and indignation. In the upper part are two winged figures bearing a laurel wreath and a scroll, containing the names of R. BACON, SCOTUS, WICLIFF, LINACRE, JEWEL, BODLEY, SAVILE, and HARVEY, who had been distinguished members of this college. At the bottom are these inscriptions:

J. WALL,

αὐτοδίδαχτος,

Inv. pinx.

1765.

COLL. MERT.

Custodi et Sociis

Tabulam hanc

Manu sua depictam

J. WALL, M. D.

Istius Collegii Soc.

In publicum animi grati

Testimonium,

D. D. D.

This eminent physician, whose medical reputation extended far beyond the sphere, extensive as it was, of his practice, was born at Powick, in the county of Worcester, in the year 1708; and being chosen, from the college school at Worcester, a scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, in 1726, was elected fellow of this society 1735. Soon after he took the degree of bachelor of physic, and removed to the city of Worcester, to practise in that profession. He proceeded D. M. in 1759, and retained his high professional character till his last illness. He died at Bath, of a lingering disorder, June 27, 1776, and is buried in the Abbey Church of that city. His amusement was the study of the polite arts, particularly painting, and that branch of it that best befits a gentleman, the designing of historical pictures; in which he so far excelled, that Lord Lyttleton expressed an opinion, that if he had not been one of the best physicians, he would have been one of the best painters of the age.



A. Pugin del.

J. Bluck sculp.

MERTON CHAPEL.

London, Pub. 1 May 1813, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

In 1518, Queen Katherine, wife to Henry VIII. honoured Merton College with a visit, and, in the language of Wood, " vouchsafed to condescend so low
" as to dine with the Mertonians, for the sake of the late warden, Rawlyns, at
" this time almoner to the king; notwithstanding she was expected by other col-
" leges. During the greater part of the royal visits, it was customary for the
" king to reside at Christ Church, and the queen at Merton. When Queen
" Elizabeth paid a visit to the university in 1592, the privy council, with many
" noblemen and attendants on her court, were publicly entertained at dinner in
" this hall, and amused with academical disputations by the fellows."

The chapel, which is at the west end of the first court, is also the parish church of St. John the Baptist. It belonged to the abbey of Reading; and, from the great respect which the abbot and monks bore to Walter de Merton and his foundation then going on at Oxford, they freely gave and granted it to him. This gift was afterwards confirmed by Henry III. to the end that his scholars might celebrate divine service therein; and also by the bishop and chapter of Lincoln, of which diocese Oxford formed a part till the reign of Henry VIII. Afterwards, on the death of W. de Chetyngton, the incumbent, Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, appropriated it to the scholars of Merton College, and made it a collegiate parish church; it being from that time styled, in ancient records, *Ecclesia parochialis Sancti Joannis de Merton*. One of the chaplains of the college now discharges the parochial duties, and a certain part of the church is reserved for the interment of the parishioners. Wood states, that, in his time, there were only seven houses and ten families in St. John's parish; but, according to the last returns, the number appears to have increased to twenty-one houses and one hundred and eleven inhabitants. About the commencement of the fifteenth century, this church, falling into decay, or being too small to contain the scholars and parishioners, was rebuilt, and probably after a design of Rodburne, whose architectural skill had already been displayed in other

parts of the college. It was rededicated in 1424. The church offers a very fine example of Gothic architecture, both as to its design and enrichments, and few buildings of its period can boast an equal state of preservation: but there is every reason to presume, as it contains only a choir and cross aisle, that the original design comprehended a more extensive structure, of which the present chapel is an unfinished part. The windows of the choir, of which there are seven on either side, display no common splendour of painted glass in the representation of saints, martyrs, and associated decorations. The north, west, and south windows of the south aisle, are in conformity with the general character of the building. The north window, whose exterior part is particularly represented in the plate, contains two ranges of seven lights, contrasting, by their simplicity, the rich, but regular variety of the upper part. The niches on either side, with their canopies, the pinnacles above, with the finishing of the tower crowning the whole, is a noble specimen of the architecture of the period which produced it. But the pride of this chapel is the eastern window, which possesses uncommon beauty, from the proportion of its parts, the fancy of its tracery, and the attractive effect of its whole design. Its paintings, which represent the principal events of the life of Christ, in six compartments, appear, from an inscription at the bottom, to have been executed, in the year 1700, by W. Price. Alexander Fisher, who was some time senior fellow of this college, bequeathed a sum of money for the adorning this window with painted glass; to which his executor, Dr. Lydall, warden of this college, also contributed; and their arms form a part of its decoration. The whole expence amounted to 260*l*. In the altar-piece beneath it, is a picture of the *Crucifixion* by Tintoret, the gift of John Skip, Esquire, of Ledbury, in the county of Hereford, who was formerly gentleman commoner of this college, and whose superior judgment and taste in the fine arts are known by all who have had the pleasure to know him. Mr. Fisher also paved the chapel with black and

white and black marble, and wainscotted as well as seated it with oak; but in a style of design altogether foreign to the character of the building, displaying a defective taste, with which so many of our ancient ecclesiastical buildings have been deformed. The old stalls were decorated with representations of the prophets, saints, and martyrs, painted in the reign of Henry VII. During the usurpation, they were treated with the despoiling contempt of that sacrilegious period, and rendered incapable of subsequent restoration. In this state Mr. Fisher found them, and beneficently supplied the present furniture of the chapel.

The tower, which rises from the center of the cross aisle, and whose external pannelling and pinnacles are supposed to have been added by Rodburne, is not only a beautiful structure in itself, but bears its full proportion to the magnificence which Oxford displays when viewed from the places in its vicinity. The near view of it is from the Grove, whose foliage gives it a more sequestered air than when seen from those points in its vicinity where buildings are blended with it. Its picturesque appearance may, however, be produced with superior effect, when contrasted with, and rising above, the houses near it, which is the character of the plate that includes a part of Magpie-lane.

In this chapel is the monument of Sir Thomas Bodley, executed by Nicholas Stone, who received for it the sum of 200*l*. The university displayed its gratitude to this eminent benefactor, by ordering his funeral to be conducted with a pomp and solemnity suited to the occasion. The body having been brought from the house of the deceased, in Little St. Bartholomew-lane, London, to Merton College, was deposited in the hall, where it was attended by his near relations and executors, the principal officers of the university, and all the members of the college. The coffin was decorated with all the insignia and achievements belonging to knighthood. On March 27, 1613, the day appointed for the funeral, the procession, composed of the heads of the several houses, the principal members of the

university in their formalities, sixty-seven poor scholars, the number of his years, chosen by the heads of houses, as directed by his will, with servants dressed in black, and a long train of gownsmen, accompanied the body, about nine in the morning, from Merton College, through Christ Church to Carfax, and thence through the High-street to the Divinity School. There the body was deposited, while an oration was delivered. The procession then continued to St. Mary's, where a cenotaph had been previously erected, when a funeral sermon was preached by Dr. William Goodwyn, Dean of Christ Church. These ceremonies being concluded, the body was reconveyed, in the same form, to Merton College; where, after an eloquent speech delivered by Mr. John Hales, fellow of that house, the body was committed to the earth, at the upper end of the choir, under the north wall. When the solemn ceremonial was closed, such of the company as had been allowed mourning, with the heads of colleges and halls, retired to the common refectory of the college, where a funeral dinner was provided, at the expence of an hundred pounds, being part of 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which the deceased had allotted by his will for the expence of his funeral. His monument is composed of black and white marble, on which is sculptured the proportion of a man in a gown to the middle, with books scattered around him. At the corners are the pictures of Grammar, Rhetoric, Music, and Arithmetic; the whole supported by two angels, one of them appearing to present a crown to the principal figure, and the other holding a book opened, on which is written, "Non delebo nomen ejus de libro vitæ." Beneath is this inscription:

Memoriæ
THOMÆ BODLEY, Militis, publicæ
Bibliothecæ fundatoris sacrum.
Obiit 28 Jan. 1612.

Nearly opposite to this monument is a stately marble cenotaph to Sir Henry Savile, Warden of Merton and Provost of Eton College, where he was buried.



A. Pugin del.

J. Bluck sculp.

MAGPIE LANE.

London. Pub^d. Aug^r. 1. 1813. at 101 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

Beneath it was interred Henry Briggs, M.A. the first geometry reader in Gresham College, and the first Savilian professor of geometry in this university. Among other monuments, are those of Dr. Bainbridge, Dr. Wyntle, a late warden, and Earl, successively Bishop of Worcester and Salisbury, who, in the language of his epitaph, never had, and never deserved an enemy; and to whom Walton ascribes more innocent wisdom, sanctified learning, and a more pious, peaceable, primitive temper, than were to be found in any after the death of Hooker. A monument of black and white marble, also, perpetuates the memory and virtues of Alexander Fisher, and records, in grateful expression, his pious bounty to this chapel and college.

Mr. Gough, in his work on *Sepulchral Monuments*, considers the cross for John Bloxham, the seventh warden, in the anti-chapel, as one of the finest examples of the kind which he had seen. The flowered shaft rests on a tabernacle, inclosing the Holy Lamb; and under the two steps is a scroll, inscribed with the names of the two persons whom it consecrates, Johannes Bloxham and Johannes Whytton. This was removed, from the bottom of the steps leading up to the altar, to its present position, when the chapel was paved in 1671.

It does not appear that the social apartment, called a Common Room, was contemplated in the plans of the original founders of colleges. It seems rather to have grown out of the improved state of society which followed, when the habits of solitude and retirement yielded to a spirit of social intercourse. At first, occasional meetings took place among the senior members of the college at each other's rooms; till at length the superior convenience of what is now known as a common room, suggested itself, with the necessary accommodations, to be supplied at the expence of those who chuse to frequent it. The circumstance is mentioned in this place, as Merton College set the example in this addition to collegiate comforts, as it had done in others of more characteristic importance.

We should now proceed to give an account of the learned and excellent men who, in the long succession of years since the college was founded, have been its wardens; but there is a character who claims precedence of them, and that is the distinguished person who founded it.

“ Walter de Merton*, according to a pedigree of him written about ten
“ years after his death, was the son of William de Merton, Archdeacon of
“ Berks in 1224, 1231, and 1236, by Christina, daughter of Walter Fitz-Oliver,
“ of Basingstoke. They were both buried in the church of St. Michael, Basing-
“ stoke, where the site of their tomb has lately been discovered. Their son was
“ born at Merton, and educated at the convent there. So early as the year 1239,
“ he was in possession of a family estate, as well as of an acquired one. From
“ his mother he received the manor of St. John, with which he commenced a
“ public benefactor, by founding, in 1261, the hospital of St. John, for poor and
“ infirm clergy; and after the foundation of Merton College, it was appointed in
“ the statutes, that the incurably sick fellows or scholars of that college should
“ be sent thither; and the office of master was very early annexed to that of
“ warden of Merton. Not many years ago, part of the chapel roof of this
“ hospital remained, pannelled with the arms of Merton College in the intersec-
“ tions, and one of the Gothic windows stopped up; but all this gave place to a
“ new brick building in 1778. He occurs, according to Mr. Denne†, as prebend-
“ ary of Kentish-Town, and afterwards had the stall of Finsbury, both of them
“ in the church of St. Paul’s, London. He held, in 1259, a prebend in Exeter
“ Cathedral; and, according to Browne, Willis was Vicar of Potton, in Bed-
“ fordshire, at the time of his promotion to the see of Rochester. Other accounts
“ say, that he was first Canon of Salisbury, and afterwards Rector of Stratton.
“ He became eminent in the Court of Chancery, first as king’s clerk, then as

* Chalmers’s *Hist. of Oxford*, vol. I. p. 1.

† *Customale Roffense*, p. 193, and Nichols’s *Hist. of Leicestershire*, vol. II. part II. p. 645.

“ prothonotary, and lastly, rose to be Chancellor of England in 1258. Of this
 “ office he was deprived in the same year by the barons, but restored in 1261,
 “ with a yearly salary of four hundred marks; and held it again in 1274,
 “ in which year he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester. He appears to have
 “ been of high credit in affairs of state, and consulted on all matters of import-
 “ ance, as a divine, a lawyer, and a financier. His death, which was occasioned
 “ by a fall from his horse, in fording a river in his diocese, took place October 27,
 “ 1277. Notwithstanding his liberality, at his death he was possessed of goods,
 “ valued, by his inventory, at 5110*l.* of which he left in legacies 2726*l.* His
 “ debts amounted to 746*l.* and he had owing to him about 622*l.* He was interred
 “ on the north side of St. William’s Chapel, at the north end of the cross aisle,
 “ in Rochester cathedral, with a marble monument, which had probably been
 “ injured or decayed, as, in 1598, the present beautiful alabaster monument was
 “ erected to his memory by the society of Merton College, at the suggestion of
 “ Sir Henry Savile, who was then warden. The figure of the bishop, habited in
 “ pontificals, his hands raised and joined, lies on an altar tomb, on the front of
 “ which is the following inscription, in two tablets, in Roman capitals:

“ Waltero de Merton, Cancellario Angliæ sub Henrico Tertio; Episcopo Rof-
 “ fensi sub Edwardo Primo rege. Unius exemplo, omnium quotquot extant
 “ collegiorum Fundatori: maximorum Europæ totius ingeniorum fælicissimo
 “ parenti: Custos et scholares domus scholarium de Merton in Universitatē Oxon.
 “ communibus collegii impensis debitum pietatis monumentum posuere, anno
 “ Domini 1598. Henrico Savile custode. Obiit in vigilia Simonis et Judæ,
 “ anno Domini 1277, Edwardi Primi quinto. Inchoaverat collegium Maldoniæ
 “ in agro Surr. anno Domini 1264, Henrici Tertii quadragesimo octavo: cui
 “ dein, salubri consilio Oxonium, anno 1270 translato, extrema manus fælicis-
 “ simis, ut credi par est, auspiciis accessit anno 1274, ipsis Kalendis Augusti,
 “ anno regni regis Edwardi Primi secundo.

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 “ anno regni regis Edwardi Primi secundo.

" Magne senex titulis, Musarum sede sacrata

" Major Mertonidum maxima progenie :

" Hæc tibi gratantes, post secula sera, nepotes

" En votiva locant marmora, sancte parens."

In 1662, when this monument was restored by the college, after the injuries it had received from the sacrilegious rage that prevailed during the civil war, the following inscription was placed on a separate tablet:

" Hunc tumulum fanaticorum ratie (quæ durante nupero plusquam civili
 " bello, prout in ipsa templa sic in Heroum, Sanctorumque reliquias ibidem pie
 " reconditas, immaniter sæviebat), deformatum atque fere deletum, custos et
 " scholares domus scholarium de Merton in Academia Oxoniensi pro sua erga
 " funditorem pietate et gratitudine redintegrabant anno Domini 1662, custode
 " Domino Thoma Clayton, Equite."

This monument was subsequently repaired in 1770, by the college, and a sum of money has been regularly appropriated for its preservation.

This college has flourished under the care of thirty-nine wardens, some account of whom will form an interesting part of its history.

1. PETER DE HABENDON, alias LAKYNG.
2. RICHARD WARBLYS DON, 1286.
3. JOHN DE LA MORE, 1295.
4. JOHN WANTYNG, 1299.
5. ROBERT TRENG, 1328.
6. WILLIAM DURANT, 1351.
7. JOHN BLOXHAM, 1375. He was employed by Edward III. in several important negotiations in Scotland and Ireland.
8. JOHN WENDOVER, 1387.
9. EDWARD BECKYNGHAM, S. T. P. 1398.

10. THOMAS RODBURNE, 1416. He was a man of great learning, as well as eminently skilled in mathematics and architecture. He was in such high estimation, that Henry V. selected him, when he was a fellow of this college, to be among his familiar companions, and appointed him a royal chaplain on his expedition into France, previous to the battle of Agincourt. He was afterwards, about the year 1433, advanced to the bishopric of St. David's.

11. ROBERT GILBERT, 1417. He was dean of the chapel to Henry V. and attended him at the battle of Agincourt. He was afterwards, in the year 1426, preferred to the deanery of York; and in 1436, was consecrated Bishop of London*.

12. HENRY ABENDON, S. T. P. 1422. He was eminent for his virtues, and distinguished by his eloquence, which occasioned his being appointed Syndicus Acad. Oxon. to the Council of Constance.

13. ELIAS HOLCOT, 1438.

14. HENRY SEVER, S. T. P. 1455. He was the first Provost of Eton College in 1441; and, as it appears, was many years after appointed Warden of Merton College, to which he was so great a benefactor as to be considered almost as another founder. *Ut pene alter fundator haberi poterat.*

15. JOHN GYGUR, 1471.

16. RICHARD FITZJAMES, S. T. P. 1482. He was chaplain to Edward IV. and afterwards almoner to Henry VII. In 1497, he was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, from whence, in 1503, he was translated to the see of Chichester, and in 1506 to that of London. He gave various manuscripts to the library of his college, in which his arms were displayed. He also contributed to the finishing of St. Mary's Church.

17. THOMAS HARPUR, S. T. P. 1507.

* Wood represents him to have preceded Rodburne as warden; but this appears to be an erroneous statement. See the edition of his *History of the Colleges*, &c. by the Rev. Mr. Gutch, p. 6.

18. RICHARD RAWLYNS, S. T. P. 1508. In 1512, he accompanied Henry VIII. into France. In 1514, he was promoted to be almoner to the king, in the place of Thomas Wolsey, afterwards the eminent cardinal of that name. In 1523, he was advanced to the see of St. David's. In his time, in 1517, the roof of the outward chapel was wainscotted, to which he was an ample benefactor.

19. ROWLAND PHILLIPS, 1521. He had not previously been a member of this college, but of Oriel.

20. JOHN CHAMBER, M. D. 1525. He was one of the physicians to Henry VIII. and, with Lynacre and Victoria, founded the College of Physicians in London. Being also in holy orders, he became Canon of Windsor in 1510, and afterwards obtained other ecclesiastical preferments, with the wardenship of this college. When he was Dean of the Chapel of St. Stephen's Westminster, he built the beautiful cloister there, and gave to the chapel and its canons certain lands to the value of eleven thousand marks.

21. HENRY TYNDALL, Bac. Div. 1544.

22. THOMAS RAYNOLDS, D. D. 1545. He was one of the secular canons of Cardinal Wolsey's College, now Christ Church. He was afterwards chaplain to Queen Mary and Dean of Exeter. That princess nominated him to the bishopric of Hereford; but her death, which followed, occasioned that change in religion, which, as he was a rigid Papist, prevented his consecration.

23. JACOB GERVYS, A. M. and LL. D. 1559.

24. JOHN MAN, A. M. 1562. In 1565, he was appointed Dean of Gloucester; and in August 1567, he was sent by Queen Elizabeth on an embassy to Spain, where he was accused of speaking irreverently of the Pope, and excluded from the court. He was accordingly recalled, and his death in the following year prevented the queen's gracious intentions towards him being fulfilled.

25. THOMAS BICKLEY, D. D. 1569. He was one of the chaplains of Edward VI.

and in 1585, was advanced to the see of Chichester. The annual sermon preached before the university at this college, on May-day, was of his foundation.

26. HENRY SAVILE, M. A. 1585. He was an eminent scholar, and appointed tutor to Queen Elizabeth for the Greek tongue. Soon after, in 1585, he was elected warden of this college. In 1596, he was made Provost of Eton College; and in 1604, he received the honour of knighthood from James I.; and had he been so disposed, might have been advanced to the highest offices in church and state, by the favour of that monarch. In 1619, he founded the professorship of Geometry and Astronomy in this university.

27. NATHANIEL BRENT, LL. D. 1621. A civilian of great learning, and was knighted by Charles I. whose cause he deserted, and was deservedly ejected from his wardenship by his majesty's command.

28. WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. 1645. This celebrated physician discovered the circulation of the blood. He was physician to Charles I. attended him at the battle of Edge Hill, and was soon after appointed warden of this college, by virtue of the king's letters; but he quitted this situation, and retired to London. He settled his paternal estate in Kent upon the college, having already been a munificent benefactor to it.

NATHANIEL BRENT, LL. D. He was restored in the year 1646, when Oxford was in the possession of the Parliament.

29. JONATHAN GODDARD, M. D. 1651. Having been physician to Oliver Cromwell, he was appointed by him warden of this college. He served for some time as one of the burgesses for the university in the Little Parliament in 1653; and was also one of the council of state in the same year. In 1655, he was elected professor of physic in Gresham College; and, in the year 1663, was nominated one of the first council of the Royal Society.

30. EDWARD REYNOLDS, D. D. 1660. In 1648, he was made Dean of Christ

Church by the authority of Parliament; but was forced to leave his deanery, because he refused to take an independent engagement. When, however, the secluded members were restored to sit in Parliament, he was restored to his deanery, March 11, 1659. In the following year he was appointed one of the chaplains to Charles II. and in 1661, was elevated to the see of Norwich.

31. Sir THOMAS CLAYTON, M. D. Knight, 1661. He had been elected one of the burgesses for the university in the preceding year.

32. RICHARD LYDALL, M. D. 1693.

33. EDMUND MARTEN, M. D. 1704.

34. JOHN HOLLAND, D. D. 1709.

35. ROBERT WYNTLE, M. D. 1734. He was one of the first persons chosen into Dr. Radcliffe's travelling fellowships.

36. JOHN ROBINSON, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1750.

37. HENRY BARTON, A. M. afterwards D. D. 1759. He was one of his present Majesty's chaplains.

38. SCROPE BERDMORE, D. D. 1790.

39. PETER VAUGHAN, D. D. elected in 1810, is the present warden.

The number of ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS who received their education within the walls of this college, is a proud circumstance of its history.

1. THOMAS DE BEKE, or BEAK, Bishop of St. David's, 1280; Lincoln, 1319. Ob. 1320.

2. ANTHONY BEKE, Durham, 1283; and Patriarch of Jerusalem. Ob. 1311.

3. ROBERT DE WINCHELSEY, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1294. Ob. 1313.

4. JOHN DE MONMOUTH, Llandaff, 1296. Ob. 1323.

5. WILLIAM DE HOTHUM, Archbishop of Dublin, 1297. Ob. in the same year.

6. RALPH DE BALDOC, London, 1304. Ob. 1313.

7. JOHN DE LANGTON, Chichester, 1305. Ob. 1337.
8. ROGER DE MARTIVALL, or MORTIVAL, Salisbury, 1315. Ob. 1329.
9. STEPHEN DE GRAVESEND, London, 1318. Ob. 1338.
10. JOHN DE STRATFORD, Winchester, 1323; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1333. Ob. 1348.
11. HENRY GOWER, St. David's, 1328. Ob. 1347.
12. SIMON MEPHAM, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1328. Ob. 1333.
13. ROBERT DE STRATFORD, Chichester, 1337. Ob. 1362.
14. JOHN DE UFFORD, or OFFORD, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1348. Ob. in the same year.
15. THOMAS BRADWARDINE, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1348. Ob. 1349.
16. SIMON ISLIP, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1349. Ob. 1366.
17. WILLIAM REDE, Chichester, 1369. Ob. 1385.
18. ROBERT WICKFORD, Archbishop of Dublin, 1375. Ob. 1390.
19. THOMAS DE CRANLEY, Archbishop of Dublin, 1397. Ob. 1417.
20. JOHN KEMP, Rochester, 1419; Chichester, 1420; London, 1422; Archbishop of York, 1425; and Canterbury, 1452; and Cardinal of St. Albine, 1439, and afterwards of St. Rufine, 1452. Ob. 1453-4.
21. THOMAS RODBURNE, St. David's, 1433. Ob. 1442.
22. ROBERT GILBERT, London, 1436. Ob. 1448.
23. THOMAS BROWN, Rochester, 1435; Norwich, 1436. Ob. 1445.
24. WILLIAM DE WAINFLEET, Winchester, 1447. Ob. 1486.
25. THOMAS KEMP, London, 1449. Ob. 1489.
26. JOHN CHADWORTH, Lincoln, 1452. Ob. 1471.
27. JOHN MARSHALL, Llandaff, 1478. Ob. 1495.
28. RICHARD FITZJAMES, Rochester, 1497; Chichester, 1503; London, 1506. Ob. 1521-2.

29. RICHARD RAWLINS, St. David's, 1523. Ob. 1535-6.
30. JOHN JEWELL, Salisbury, 1559. Ob. 1571.
31. JOHN HOPER, or HOOPER, Gloucester, 1550; Worcester *in commendam*, 1552; deprived, 1553, by Queen Mary; and burned, 1554-5.
32. JOHN PARKHURST, Norwich, 1560. Ob. 1574-5.
33. THOMAS BICKLEY, Chichester, 1584-5. Ob. 1596.
34. RICHARD DEANE, Ossory, in Ireland, 1609. Ob. 1612.
35. GEORGE CARLTON, Llandaff, 1618; Chichester, 1619. Ob. 1628.
36. EDWARD REYNOLDS, Norwich, 1660. Ob. 1676.
37. JOHN EARL, Worcester, 1662; Salisbury, 1663. Ob. 1665.
38. JOHN LLOYD, St. David's, 1686. Ob. the latter end of the same year.
39. ROBERT HUNTINGTON, Raphoe, in Ireland, 1701. Ob. in the same year.
40. JOHN GILBERT, Llandaff, 1740; Salisbury, 1748; Archbishop of York, 1757. Ob. 1761.
41. ROBERT DOWNES, Ferns and Leighlin, 1744; Down and Connor, 1752; Raphoe, in Ireland, 1753. Ob. 1763.
42. JOHN HUME, Bristol, 1758; Oxford, 1758; Salisbury, 1766. Ob. 1782.
43. SHUTE BARRINGTON, Llandaff, 1769; Salisbury, 1782; Durham, 1791.
44. JAMES CORNWALLIS, Litchfield and Coventry, 1781.

Among the distinguished men and eminent scholars who have received their education in, or become members of, this college, John Duns, or Duns Scotus, as he is generally called, must be particularly remembered. Such was his celebrity, that England, Scotland, and Ireland have each claimed him as its offspring. But that point is settled on his own authority; as he mentions, at the conclusion of his manuscript works in the library of this college, that England was the country where he first saw the light; and that, by his birth, he

was connected with Merton College, having been born in a village called Dunster, in the parish of Emildon (Embleton), in the county of Northumberland, belonging to the House of the Scholars of Merton Hall, in Oxford. He died in 1308; but there does not appear to have been any foundation for the report that he was buried alive.—Occam, the disciple of the former, who died in 1347.—The celebrated John Wickliffe was first of Queen's, but removed afterwards to Merton, of which he became a fellow.—Dr. George Owen, physician to Henry VIII. who left him a legacy of one hundred pounds. He continued to serve in the same character Edward VI. and Queen Mary; and is mentioned by Leland as possessed of extensive learning.—Dr. Richard Smith, one of the most active and able supporters of the Catholic religion in the reign of Mary.—Grimoald, a scholar in high estimation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and whom Bishop Ridley describes as possessing great eloquence both in Latin and English. He was chaplain to Bishop Latimer, and a zealous antagonist of the Papists. Among other works, he translated Cicero's *Offices* into his native tongue, and wrote a paraphrase on Virgil's *Georgics*, which was published in 1591.—Jasper Heywood, celebrated, during his residence in this college, for his superior skill in disputation. His irregularities compelled him to resign his fellowship, in order to prevent the expulsion with which he was threatened. He afterwards became a Jesuit, and was employed by Pope Gregory XIII. as a missionary in England. He translated into English verse several of Seneca's *Tragedies*, and wrote various poems, which appeared in a book entitled *The Paradise of Dainty Devices*, 1573. He was afterwards chosen Master of All Souls.—Drusius, the most eminent scholar and linguist of his day, was admitted a member of this college, where he taught the Oriental languages.—Dr. Goulston, founder of the Goulstonian lecture.—Sir Isaac Wake, Knight; who was employed in several embassies, was public orator in 1604, and representative of the university in 1624.—Dr. Bainbridge, first of Emanuel College,

Cambridge, but afterwards Savilian Professor of Astronomy.—Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, who some time commanded the parliamentary army against Charles I.—Farnaby, the eminent classical scholar and schoolmaster.—Francis Cheynell, an eminent and active divine of the last century.—Samuel Clarke, the Orientalist, and first archetypographer of the university.—Hugh Cressy, an eminent Catholic divine.—Dr. Edmund Dickenson, a physician of high character, and the contemporary of Willis and Sydenham.—Antony Wood, the indefatigable historian of Oxford.—Sir Richard Steele, the father of the British essayists, was one of the scholars called postmasters; and Thomas Tyrwhitt, the editor of *Chaucer*, took the degree of Master of Arts in this college.



UNIVERSITY & QUEEN'S COLLEGES,
High Street.

London, Feb 4, June 1, 1823, at 100 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. Hill sculp.

Figin del.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

ANTIQUARIAN zeal has attributed the foundation, or restoration, of this college to the piety of Alfred: but this notion seems solely to have originated in the petition which, in the eleventh year of Richard II. 1387, the members of the college presented to Parliament, respecting certain lawsuits with Edmund Francis, a citizen of London, in which they were at that time involved, concerning divers lands and tenements in and near Oxford; when, in order to obtain a favourable attention, they represented that John of Beverley, Archbishop of York, venerable Bede, and other learned men of former times, had been students or scholars here.

This circumstance gave occasion to subsequent authors to insist on the great antiquity of this college; among the rest, William Harrison, in his *Description of England*, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign*; Thomas Key†, in his *Assertion of Oxford's Antiquity*; and Brian Twyne, in his *Apology*‡. Thus was perpetuated the belief of a tradition which had no real authenticity. This is evident from the circumstance, that Bede and John of Beverley had been dead above a century previous to the birth of Alfred; and that the year 872, which has been considered as the date of the foundation of this college, was the second year of the reign of that prince, when the dangers with which he was threatened, and, indeed, the peculiar difficulties of his situation, could not have left him the opportunity, or afforded him the means, of attending to the encouragement of learning. In short, no authentic document appears of any kind that can justify the opinion of

* Lib. II. cap. iii.

† Edit. Lond. 1568 et 1574.

‡ *Apol. pro Antiq. Univers. Oxon.* lib. II. sec. 139.

that celebrated king having been the founder of, or even a benefactor to, any of the halls, schools, and colleges in Oxford. On this subject the more remote historians, who were the contemporaries of this great prince, are altogether silent; and it cannot be supposed, that a circumstance, which would add such splendour to his name, could have escaped their notice and celebration. Ralph Higden, a writer of the fourteenth century, represents him as having founded a school at Oxford; but on what authority is altogether unknown. The custom of praying for King Alfred was not observed previous to the reign of Queen Mary, when he was not mentioned as a founder of this college, but as the founder of the university; to which title he appears to have a better claim. Wood also mentions, that, in many writings belonging to this college and to other places, of the 46th of Edward III. and afterwards, the master and fellows write themselves, "de Aula " vel Collegio Willielmi de Dunelm.;" and that in the old Calendar, or Rationale, of this college, Master William of Durham is styled the founder in the following terms:—"Isto die" (meaning the 2d of the Ides of January) "fiat missa pro animâ " Magistri Willielmi de Dunelm. Fundatoris hujus Collegii, et eodem die," &c.

It has, indeed, been proved by the historian of this college*, in a way to extinguish all doubt on the subject, that WILLIAM of DURHAM, Rector of Wearmouth, or Bishop Wearmouth, was the actual founder of it. Of his personal character little is now known; but it is not improbable that he was a native of the place whose name he bears, and received his education in the adjoining monastery, from whence he was removed to complete his studies in this university. He is known to have visited the court of Rome, for the purpose, as it was believed, of obtaining the bishopric of Durham, on the resignation of Bishop Farnham. He died, on his return from Italy, in the year 1249, at Rouen, in Normandy. Leland says, that he was actually appointed archbishop of that city, and that its cathedral was the place of his sepulture. By his will he bequeathed to the university the sum of three

* Smith's *Annals of University College*, p. 236.

hundred and ten marks, for the maintenance of ten, eleven, twelve, or a greater number of masters in the schools of Oxford, who were to be exclusively natives of Durham or its vicinity. The degree of master was, at this time, the superior academical title, and consequently the highest in divinity, law, physic, or arts. This money, in order to produce a revenue, previous to its being vested in real estates, was lent out by the university to scholars, on their giving satisfactory security for the principal and due payment of interest, which was paid for the support of the masters, according to the tenor of the original bequest*. The chancellor and masters, however, proceeded to make such suitable purchases as presented themselves. The first took place in 1253, and consisted of a corner or angular house in School-street, belonging to the prior and brethren of the hospital of Brackley: it is now part of the front of Brazenose College. The second, which took place in 1255, was a house, bought of the priory of Shireburn, on the north side of St. Peter's in the East, and opposite to the front of the present college. The third, which was made, about 1262, from Simon of Balinden, a canon of Litchfield, was on the south side of the corner house in School-street. In the survey 7th Edward I. in the year 1279, it is called Braze-nose Hall. It now, with the former house, composes the whole front of Brazenose College, and had four schools belonging to it. The fourth, and last purchase made, while the money continued in the hands of the university, was in 1270. It consisted of a quit-rent of fifteen shillings issuing out of two houses west of the Angel Inn, in St. Peter's parish. It appears by the inquisition 7th Edward I. that the sum total of these purchases amounts to 118*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and that the rents united form the sum of 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*†

* At this time, ten years was the usual rate of purchase in Oxford, and eleven per cent. the common interest of money.

† Smith *ut supra*, p. 9, &c.

Smith, the historian of University College, successful as he has been in proving, that Alfred was neither the founder, restorer, nor benefactor of it, seems to fail altogether in his attempt to establish the priority of this college in preference to that of Merton. He rests his authority on an opinion of his own, that the bequest of money as a donation to create a society, is, in fact, a creation of it; and, as William of Durham made his bequest in 1249, he insists on that year being the date from which he may determine the antiquity of the college.—“For,” as he expresses himself, “a college is not a building, made of brick or stone, adorned “with gates, towers, and quadrangles; but a company or society, united in a body, “and enjoying the same or like privileges one with another.” But this refined definition, allowing it all the force and character of which it is susceptible, cannot be brought to give consistence to the fact; as it appears, that the only persons who were the objects of William of Durham’s bounty, were not a society, but selected by the university from several different societies, and remaining in a distinct subordination to the several halls or schools in which they were receiving their education. Indeed, there is no apparent reason to suppose, that he really had a college, or any similar establishment, in contemplation, of which there was then no example; nor was it till the year 1280, that the university, in order to found a college, and, deviating from the mode which he prescribed for the employment of his money, had resigned the property obtained by it to his scholars. Nor is it unworthy of remark, that no associated body in Oxford is known to have received the title of a college, in any sense whatever, either positively or metaphorically, until it was settled within the walls of a structure, containing all the accommodations suited to the residence of such a community.

In the same year, 1280, the chancellor and masters of the university, being anxious to have the purposes of the will of William of Durham finally executed, he having been dead thirty years, and themselves relieved from the trouble con-

·nected with its duties, thought it necessary to order an enquiry to be made into the manner in which the money left by it, had been applied; and accordingly delegated certain masters to carry this examination into effect. These delegates appear to have fulfilled the office to which they had been appointed, with a scrupulous attention, when it terminated in the nomination of four masters, who were charged with the conduct and government of a society, arising from this benefaction, under certain specified regulations. This was the first appearance of an establishment assuming the semblance of a collegiate character, as the exhibitioners of William of Durham had before lived, in an unconnected manner, in halls, and had received their stipends as accidental exhibitions, to encourage them in their studies. This new associating arrangement appears, in 1292, to have been confirmed by certain statutes, granted by the university to the masters, for its government. By these it appears, that the restriction of the original bequests to the natives of the city and county of Durham, had been in some degree neglected. This inattention was now remedied; and it was especially ordained, that this local preference should be strictly observed; and if there should be a deficiency of applications from Masters of Arts, that Bachelors, and even Sophisters, who possessed the local claim of nativity, should be allowed to supply it. In 1311, additional statutes were also granted them, under the seal of the university; this little society, to use the expression of Wood, not having a seal of its own*. These confirm the local preference which has been already settled, and ordain, that the associated scholars or fellows should live in one house, and that their number should be proportioned to the state of their revenues. In all these instruments, William of Durham is recognized as the founder, without the most distant allusion to

* He adds, that, in his opinion, they had no seal before 40th Edward III. 1366: whereas it appears that they had one before the year 1320, &c. &c.—Appendix to the *Hist. of Oxford*, with Additions, &c. by the Rev. Mr. Gutch, p. 226.

Alfred, or any hall, college, or institution founded by him. The house where these scholars first assembled, had been for many years distinguished by the title of *University Hall*, and its residents, *University Scholars*; but, by the last statutes, it was distinctly stated, that they should receive the denomination of *William of Durham's Scholars*.

The particular house, or hall, which first entertained them as a community, cannot now be correctly determined. It has been generally supposed to occupy *University Hall*, which now forms a part of the site of *Brazenose College*, because that hall has been purchased by them: whereas, the other halls, *Brazenose Hall* and *Drowda Hall*, which they had occasionally occupied, were only hired by them, and at too high a rent for them to afford. The removal to their present situation in the High-street, took place about the year 1343. On the spot where the college now stands, was *Durham Hall*, so called from *Andrew Durham*, an alderman of Oxford; though it afterwards appears to have had the names of *Selverne Hall* and *Spicer's Hall*. This building was purchased, in 1332, from the three daughters of *Adam Feteplace*, many years Mayor of Oxford; to which was added, the purchase of *White Hall* and *Rose Hall*, in *Kybald-street*, which no longer exists, and *Ludlow Hall*, in *St. Peter's parish*. On their removal to this situation, they assumed the title of "The Masters and Scholars of the Hall of the University of Oxford." The first house which they occupied, was named *University Hall* in *School-street*; and their present house was called *University Hall* in *High-street*. Subsequent to the year 1361, the leases appear in the name of the Master and Fellows of the Hall of *William of Durham*, commonly called *University Hall*. In 1381, however, it received an addition to its title, and was called *Great University Hall*; and from that period, the names, *Aula Universitatis* and *Magna Aula Universitatis*, were used promiscuously until the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*. The title of *Great University Hall* was

employed to distinguish it from that which they had left in School-street, or from one upon the spot, which they purchased in 1404, and was called Little University Hall. Subsequent purchases were made, and the records of the college evidently prove, that all its former or present possessions were obtained by the money bequeathed by William of Durham, or the bounty of succeeding benefactors. In 1475, the number of scholars and fellows being increased, a third body of statutes was formed, which, with some occasional additions, continues in force at this day. The period when the corporation was completed, cannot be clearly ascertained; but it appears that they had a common seal in or before the year 1320; and not long after, their first college was built in a quadrangular form, and continued until the year 1668.

The bequest of William of Durham, which formed the first fund for the establishment, was followed by an early accession of additional benefactions. In 1290, GILBERT YNGLEBRED endowed the college with certain possessions in land; and in 1319, PHILIP BEVERLEY, S. T. P. Rector of Kanghai, or Caynham, gave to this society lands in Paghel, in Holderness, a rood of land in Kanghai, and lands in other places, for the maintenance of two additional fellows, who were to be natives of the town of Beverley, and Holderness, or of the towns adjoining them; and if no qualified persons proceeded from thence, the fellowships were to be conferred at the discretion of the society. Wood represents this benefactor as having himself partaken of the charity of William of Durham; and it is not improbable that he had been a fellow of the college. He was the only doctor of divinity in the archdeaconry of the east riding of Yorkshire; and, after his death, superstition raised him into a saint, with the power of working miracles. It appears, however, that the lands which were bestowed by Philip of Beverley, were, in a great measure, if not altogether, swallowed up by the river Humber*.

* Smith *ut supra*, p. 169.

SUCCEEDING BENEFACTORS.

ROBERT DE REPLYNGHAM, Chancellor of York, gave, according to Wood, in 7th Edward III. three hundred pounds, to purchase lands for the maintenance of other fellows, who were to receive six marks annually for their diet, and the rest for clothing and shoes : but these gifts, he adds, have long since been lost. Indeed, the benefaction itself seems to be involved in some degree of uncertainty*.

HENRY IV. and WALTER SKIRLAW, Bishop of Durham, in the seventh year of that king, 1403, gave the manor of Rothyng Margaret, or Mark's Hall, in Essex, for the maintenance of three fellows, either graduates or undergraduates, natives of the respective dioceses of York or Durham. Skirlaw was born at Skirlaw, or Skirley, in Yorkshire, of mean parents; and being a boy of a truant disposition, ran away from his father's house to Oxford, where he found the means of cultivating learning, and attained such a degree of scholastic eminence, as to be promoted, first to the deanery of St. Martin's, and successively to the sees of Litchfield and Coventry, Wells, and Durham, where he died in April 1406. It is related, that his parents were ignorant of his situation, or even of his being alive, till his elevation to the latter bishopric, when he sent for them, to partake of his prosperity. He also presented the library with various manuscripts.

HENRY PERCY, Earl of Northumberland, at the solicitation of the university, on account of the embarrassments of the college at that time, gave, in the year 1442, a certain portion of land, and the advowson of the rectory of Arncliffe, in Craven, in the county of York, for the maintenance of three Bachelors, or Masters of Arts, of the respective dioceses of Durham, Carlisle, and York, who were to be considered as fellows. In consequence, however, of this donation, and a sum of money received, about the same time, from Henry Beaufort, the Cardinal Arch-

* The difference which occurs in Wood and Smith respecting the early benefactors, involves the subject in a degree of doubt, which the superior sagacity of Mr. Chalmers is not able to unravel.

bishop of Winchester, the society became enabled, within a few years, to build a new refectory and other necessary erections.

JOAN DAVYS, wife of Roger Hewet, citizen of Oxford, gave certain tenements, lands, meads, and pastures in the parishes of St. Martin and St. Thomas, in Oxford, towards the support of two lecturers in logic, or one in logic and another in philosophy; and 5*l.* 10*s.* towards increasing the diet of the master and fellows. This benevolent person had been a widow previous to her marriage with Hewet, and was born at Burgh-under-Staynsmore, in the county of Westmoreland, and in her latter years made this settlement, dated Jan. 2, 1566.

FRANCIS RUSSEL, second Earl of Bedford, bequeathed by his will, dated April 7, 1584, 20*l.* per annum, to be given to two poor students in divinity, who were to be called the Earl of Bedford's scholars, and appointed by his heirs for ever.

ROBERT DUDLEY, Earl of Leicester, in 1587, gave lands in Montgomeryshire, for the maintenance of two scholars, each to have the annual stipend of 20*l.*

OTHO HUNT, some time a Fellow of this College, and afterwards Parson of Metherley, in Yorkshire, in the year 1590, gave all his free and copyhold lands in the same town, for the finding of one scholar, to be chosen from Swinton, in the parish of Wath, or the parishes of Metherley or Kirkburton, or in any place within the county of York, and the places adjoining to it.

JOHN FREYSTON, of Altofts, in the county of York, Esquire, in the year 1592, gave lands in the town of Pontefract, in the same county, to furnish 10*l.* per annum for the maintenance of one fellow or exhibitioner; and 5*l.* per annum to support two scholars, who were all to be natives of that county. He also gave money to buy a house on the west side of the college, to be employed as chambers for scholars; and assigned another sum for the repair of it. But this house was

pulled down about the year 1633, and on part of its site was erected some of the fore front and a portion of the principal quadrangle.

JOHN BROWNE, B. D. Vicar of Basingstoke, in Hampshire, some time Fellow of Balliol, and afterwards Fellow of this College, gave an exhibition in 1607.

The Rev. ROBERT GUNSLEY, formerly a student of this house, and afterwards Rector of Tittesley, or Titsey, in Surry, bequeathed, in the year 1618, the impropriation of Flamsted, in Hertfordshire, for the maintenance of a parochial curate and four scholars, to be elected by the master and fellows; two from the grammar school at Rochester, and the same number from that of Maidstone, with an exception in favour of such claimants as might be of his kindred and name. Their present allowance is fifteen pounds per annum, with chambers in the college; and it is observable, that nearly one half of the scholars who have derived advantage from this bequest, appear to have been of the name or kindred of the testator.

The Rev. CHARLES GREENWOOD, some time Fellow of this College, and afterwards Rector of Thornhill, in Yorkshire, gave, by his will, in the same year, one hundred pounds per annum, to be purchased by monies raised from his estate, whose rental was four hundred pounds, for the maintenance of certain fellows and scholars: but one of his executors, of the name of Foxcroft, having engaged the college in a lawsuit on the subject of this legacy, it was not recovered in such a manner as to fulfil the intention of the testator: it appears, however, that he contributed the sum of fifteen hundred pounds towards the present buildings, and that a part of them was actually erected after his design.

Sir SIMON BENNET, Baronet, who had been a pupil of Mr. Greenwood, and, after his example, became the greatest benefactor to the college since the original foundation of William of Durham; by his will, dated August 15, 1631, vested the estate of Hanley Lodge and Park, in Towcester hundred, Northamptonshire, in trustees to the use of Dame Elizabeth his wife, for the term of her life, settling

the reversion on this college, for the purpose of completing the new buildings, and establishing eight fellowships and eight scholarships; but the lands falling short of their expected revenue, the number was reduced to four each. Sir Simon had expended six thousand pounds in the purchase of this estate, which has since been disparked, and converted to the purposes of tillage and pasture.

Dr. JOHN RADCLIFFE, the celebrated physician, who died in the year 1714, contributed upwards of eleven hundred pounds towards increasing exhibitions, &c. besides the sums he advanced, for the purchase of books and other necessaries, to this college. By his will he gave five thousand pounds for building the rest of the front of this college, down to Logic-lane, answerable to that part already built; and for erecting the master's lodgings therein, and chambers for his two travelling fellows. He also bequeathed his manor of Linton, and all his lands in Yorkshire, in trust, to pay thereout six hundred pounds per annum, to two persons, to be chosen out of the university, they having attained the degree of master of arts and entered on the physic line, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper, the Chancellor of the University, the Bishops of London and Winchester, the two Chief Justices, the two principal Secretaries of State, and the Master of the Rolls, for the time being, or the major part of them, for the maintenance of the said two persons for ten years, and no longer; the half of which time, at least, they are to travel in parts beyond sea, for their better improvement; and the vacancies to be filled up in six months: the yearly overplus of the said Yorkshire estate to be paid to this college, for buying perpetual advowsons for their members. He afterwards wills his Yorkshire estate to be conveyed and settled by his executors on this society of University College for ever, in trust, and for the performance of the uses and trusts as before declared. He further wills, that his living of Headborne Worthy, in Hampshire, which he had bought, and bestowed a few years before on a fellow of this college, and all

other livings that shall be purchased by him, to be bestowed on a member of this college; and, if there should be a deficiency, then on a fellow of Lincoln College, after having preached two or more laudable sermons at St. Mary's. The persons who are to be presented, from time to time, are to be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, the two Divinity Professors, the Master of University College, and the Rector of Lincoln College, for the time being, or the major part of them*.

Dr. BROWNE, Master of the College, who died in 1764, founded two scholarships, worth twenty pounds per annum, for natives of Yorkshire, and increased the other Yorkshire scholarships to an equal value.

In 1592, the rents of the college were valued at one hundred pounds; and, in 1612, it contained seventy-two members. It now consists of a master, twelve fellows, and seventeen scholars, with other students. The king is the visitor.

The Ecclesiastical Benefices in the gift of this college, are, the Rectories of North Cerney, Gloucestershire; Checkendon, Oxfordshire; Elton, Huntingdonshire; Melsonby, Yorkshire; Tarrant Gunville, Dorsetshire; and Headborne Worthy, Hampshire: the Vicarage of Arncliffe, in Yorkshire, and the Perpetual Curacy of Flamsted, which is reserved for one of Mr. Gunsley's scholars.

Antony Wood gives the following account of the original buildings of this college: — It consisted at first of a tenement, or an ordinary hall, for the reception of clerks, which, after some years, received the addition of Whyte Hall, situated on the south side of it, and whose front abutted on Wybaldstreet. With this addition, the society thought it sufficiently capacious for the reception of their commoners or supernumerary students. At length, other adjoining tenements being purchased by the society, they began, on the expectation of future benefactors, to pull down their buildings, which stood without any me-

* *Doctor Radcliffe's Life*, by William Pitis, 1736.

thod, and to reduce them, about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. into a quadrangular structure. The contributors were principally those who had been students in the college, as appeared from the arms and rebusses which decorated the windows with their fanciful emblazonments. The fabric, which was low, according to the mode in those times, was built of free-stone, but in an irregular manner, and at different times, according to the state of the funds appropriated to that object, and the accession of benefactors. The chief of them was, HENRY PERCY, Earl of Northumberland, JOHN CHADWORTH, Bishop of Lincoln, and some of the noble family of the HUNGERFORDS. This building received the addition of a tower over the public gate, by Mr. RALPH HAMSTERLEY, about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII.; and was afterwards repaired by Mr. KEY, one of his successors in the mastership. But the front, and part of the west side of the quadrangle, which were among the most ancient buildings of the college, being fallen into decay, a new quadrangle was projected; and, with the contribution of the Rev. Charles Greenwood, already mentioned, the society began, 14th April, 1634, the west side, now standing, which was completed in about two years, when the present building, fronting the street, was erected on the site of the former one, with the legacy of Sir Simon Bennet. The east side of the college, which contained the old refectory, and some chambers adjoining, were pulled down in the years 1669 and 1674; and, in the following year, the new east side was built, in a manner answerable to the rest of the edifice. The new hall, chapel, and necessary offices, were afterwards completed. The principal benefactors to this work, were, Sir ORLANDO BRIDGMAN, afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; Dr. GEORGE SHELDON, Archbishop of Canterbury; Mrs. KATHERINE READ, daughter of Giles Read, of Mitton, in Worcestershire; LEONARD BILSON, son of Sir Thomas Bilson, Knight of Mapledurham, Hampshire; Dr. JOHN DOLBEN, Bishop of Rochester; THOMAS THYNNE, of Drayton Bassett.

Esquire, one of the burgesses of the university; THOMAS WILLIS, Doctor of Physic; Dr. RICHARD CLAYTON, Master of this House; THOMAS LAWRENCE, Master of Arts and Fellow; Mrs. BENNET, widow, of Cambridgeshire; JOHN WOLVERIDGE, of Odyham, in Hampshire, Esquire; THOMAS RADCLIFFE, some time Fellow; JAMES HERN, of Oxford, Gent.; ROBERT PACKER, of Shillingford, in Berkshire, Esquire; PHILIP PACKER, his brother, of Gromebridge, in Kent, Gent. sons of John Packer, of Westminster, Esquire, formerly secretary to George Duke of Buckingham; and several others. This quadrangle presents a noble appearance, with the chapel and hall on the south side, which have undergone considerable characteristic and judicious alterations, after the designs of Dr. Griffith, the present master. These have been effected by lengthening the windows, the addition of buttresses, battlements, and pinnacles; and the changing the former clumsy center into an elegant Gothic bow window and pediment. Above the gateway, are two statues; that on the outside represents Queen Anne, and the other on the inner side, James II. The latter was presented to the society by a Roman Catholic, when Mr. Obadiah Walker was master.

The smaller court, and which is of a date subsequent to that of the principal quadrangle, has only three sides, each of them about eighty feet in length, and opens to the south, on the master's garden. The north and east sides, which contain the master's lodgings, were erected by the munificence of Dr. Radcliffe. Above the gateway of the court, towards the street, is a statue of Queen Mary; and in a similar position, towards the garden, is that of Dr. Radcliffe, with the emblems of Physic in his right hand. The following inscription is on a tablet beneath it:

En intra sua mænia votiva RADCLIVUM

Qui COLLEGIUM hoc

Divino ingenio alumnus olim ornavit

Benevolentia dein quoad vixit summa fovit

Munificentia pari moriens amplificavit.



A. Pugin del.

J. Hill sculp.

HALL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

London, Pubd. Jan. 8. 1824. at no. 57 Strand, for K. Adcockmann's History of Oxford.

The HALL was begun to be built in 1640; but, in consequence of the unsettled state of the university during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, it was not completed till the reign of Charles the Second. In the year 1766, its interior received considerable alterations and improvements. The fire-place, in the center of the room, as was the custom in the halls of large buildings, was removed, and a chimney erected on the south side. The roof was ceiled, the wainscot put up, a screen erected at the lower end, the floor new paved, and the whole ornamented in the Gothic style. The expence, which amounted to near twelve hundred pounds, was defrayed by the generous contributions of the master and fellows, and many others who had been, or were then, members of the society. The chimney-piece, which is of an elegant design, suited to the character of the place, was the donation of Sir Roger Newdigate, Baronet, D. C. L. some time gentleman commoner of this college, and, during many years, one of the representatives in Parliament of the university. The arms of the contributors decorate the wainscot; on which are hung the portraits of Sir Roger Newdigate, Lord Radnor, Sir William Scott, and Sir Robert Chambers. The south window contains the figures of Moses, Elias, and our Saviour, in painted glass, with the date over it, 1687, and this motto, "Sum vera Lux." In the border, are the figures of a sundial, and beneath is this inscription:—*In perpetuam gratitudinis et observantiæ memoriam Magistro et Sociis celeberrimi hujus Collegii Henricus Giles de civitate Eboraci hanc Fenestram pinxit et humillime obtulit.* On the roof are displayed the arms of the principal benefactors. The statue of King Alfred over the hall-door, was the gift of Dr. Robert Plott, when, some time after his taking that degree, he removed from Magdalen Hall, and became a fellow commoner of this college. He was at the whole expence of making and setting up this statue towards the street. It is not ascertainable in what year the royal effigy was placed there; but the date of its removal, as well as the cost, may be



J. Hill sculp.

A. Pugin del.

HALL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

London, Pub'd Jan 21. 1844, at 104 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

The HALL was begun to be built in 1640; but, in consequence of the unsettled state of the university during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, it was not completed till the reign of Charles the Second. In the year 1766, its interior received considerable alterations and improvements. The fire-place, in the center of the room, as was the custom in the halls of large buildings, was removed, and a chimney erected on the south side. The roof was ceiled, the wainscot put up, a screen erected at the lower end, the floor new paved, and the whole ornamented in the Gothic style. The expence, which amounted to near twelve hundred pounds, was defrayed by the generous contributions of the master and fellows, and many others who had been, or were then, members of the society. The chimney-piece, which is of an elegant design, suited to the character of the place, was the donation of Sir Roger Newdigate, Baronet, D. C. L. some time gentleman commoner of this college, and, during many years, one of the representatives in Parliament of the university. The arms of the contributors decorate the wainscot; on which are hung the portraits of Sir Roger Newdigate, Lord Radnor, Sir William Scott, and Sir Robert Chambers. The south window contains the figures of Moses, Elias, and our Saviour, in painted glass, with the date over it, 1687, and this motto, "Sum vera Lux." In the border, are the figures of a sundial, and beneath is this inscription:—*In perpetuam gratitudinis et observantiæ memoriam Magistro et Sociis celeberrimi hujus Collegii Henricus Giles de civitate Eboraci hanc Fenestram pinxit et humillime obtulit.* On the roof are displayed the arms of the principal benefactors. The statue of King Alfred over the hall-door, was the gift of Dr. Robert Plott, when, some time after his taking that degree, he removed from Magdalen Hall, and became a fellow commoner of this college. He was at the whole expence of making and setting up this statue towards the street. It is not ascertainable in what year the royal effigy was placed there; but the date of its removal, as well as the cost, may be



J. Hill sculp.

A. Pugin del.

HALL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

London, Pub. by J. & J. Hatch, at no. 10, Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

The HALL was begun to be built in 1640; but, in consequence of the unsettled state of the university during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, it was not completed till the reign of Charles the Second. In the year 1766, its interior received considerable alterations and improvements. The fire-place, in the center of the room, as was the custom in the halls of large buildings, was removed, and a chimney erected on the south side. The roof was ceiled, the wainscot put up, a screen erected at the lower end, the floor new paved, and the whole ornamented in the Gothic style. The expence, which amounted to near twelve hundred pounds, was defrayed by the generous contributions of the master and fellows, and many others who had been, or were then, members of the society. The chimney-piece, which is of an elegant design, suited to the character of the place, was the donation of Sir Roger Newdigate, Baronet, D. C. L. some time gentleman commoner of this college, and, during many years, one of the representatives in Parliament of the university. The arms of the contributors decorate the wainscot; on which are hung the portraits of Sir Roger Newdigate, Lord Radnor, Sir William Scott, and Sir Robert Chambers. The south window contains the figures of Moses, Elias, and our Saviour, in painted glass, with the date over it, 1687, and this motto, "Sum vera Lux." In the border, are the figures of a sundial, and beneath is this inscription:—*In perpetuam gratitudinis et observantiæ memoriam Magistro et Sociis celeberrimi hujus Collegii Henricus Giles de civitate Eboraci hanc Fenestram pinxit et humillime obtulit.* On the roof are displayed the arms of the principal benefactors. The statue of King Alfred over the hall-door, was the gift of Dr. Robert Plott, when, some time after his taking that degree, he removed from Magdalen Hall, and became a fellow commoner of this college. He was at the whole expence of making and setting up this statue towards the street. It is not ascertainable in what year the royal effigy was placed there; but the date of its removal, as well as the cost, may be



J. Hill sculp.

A. Pugin del.

HALL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

London. Pub. 4, Jan. 8, 1841, at 10, Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

The HALL was begun to be built in 1640; but, in consequence of the unsettled state of the university during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, it was not completed till the reign of Charles the Second. In the year 1766, its interior received considerable alterations and improvements. The fire-place, in the center of the room, as was the custom in the halls of large buildings, was removed, and a chimney erected on the south side. The roof was ceiled, the wainscot put up, a screen erected at the lower end, the floor new paved, and the whole ornamented in the Gothic style. The expence, which amounted to near twelve hundred pounds, was defrayed by the generous contributions of the master and fellows, and many others who had been, or were then, members of the society. The chimney-piece, which is of an elegant design, suited to the character of the place, was the donation of Sir Roger Newdigate, Baronet, D. C. L. some time gentleman commoner of this college, and, during many years, one of the representatives in Parliament of the university. The arms of the contributors decorate the wainscot; on which are hung the portraits of Sir Roger Newdigate, Lord Radnor, Sir William Scott, and Sir Robert Chambers. The south window contains the figures of Moses, Elias, and our Saviour, in painted glass, with the date over it, 1687, and this motto, "Sum vera Lux." In the border, are the figures of a sundial, and beneath is this inscription:—*In perpetuam gratitudinis et observantiæ memoriam Magistro et Sociis celeberrimi hujus Collegii Henricus Giles de civitate Eboraci hanc Fenestram pinxit et humillime obtulit.* On the roof are displayed the arms of the principal benefactors. The statue of King Alfred over the hall-door, was the gift of Dr. Robert Plott, when, some time after his taking that degree, he removed from Magdalen Hall, and became a fellow commoner of this college. He was at the whole expence of making and setting up this statue towards the street. It is not ascertainable in what year the royal effigy was placed there; but the date of its removal, as well as the cost, may be

given, as it was at the college charge. It took place in the year 1686, at the expence of 3*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*: for Dr. Plott having retired to his estate in Kent, and Mr. Obadiah Walker, then Master, having procured, at his own or some other Roman Catholic's expence, the statue of St Cuthbert, to whom this college chapel is dedicated, to be placed over the chapel-door, he caused that of King Alfred to be removed from its situation over the gate, and placed over the door of the hall*.

The grand front of the college extends upwards of two hundred and sixty feet, with a tower over each gateway, at equal distances from the extremities. It is a noble and most impressive ornament of the High-street, in which it stands.

The COMMON ROOM contains an excellent bust of Alfred, executed by Wilton, after a model of Rysbrach, which was presented to the college by Lord Viscount Folkstone, now Earl of Radnor; the portraits of Henry IV. and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, burnt in wood, a curious mode of delineation, by Dr. Griffith; a fine view of the High-street by the same reverend gentleman; and prints of Dr. Johnson and Sir William Jones.

The first LIBRARY, according to Wood's account of it, was an upper room at the west end of the chapel. The few books possessed by the society previous to the appropriation of a particular apartment for them, were kept in chests, and once or twice a year the collegiate members chose such as they required, giving a certificate under their hands for the restoration of them to their proper place. About the year 1632, Dr. George Abbot, some time Master of this College, gave an hundred pounds, with which various books were bought, others repaired, and the library itself adorned. On the demolition of the old chapel, the present library was erected, on the south side, beyond the principal quadrangle, and

* Smith *ut supra*, p. 251.

finished in 1669. The collection has since been enriched with many valuable manuscripts and printed books.

The CHAPEL.—It was some years after the foundation of this college, that it had any place for the celebration of divine service particularly appropriated to itself. The members then attended their religious offices in the church of St. Mary or St. Peter in the East, in the former of which parishes Selvern Hall was situated. They afterwards, about the year 1369, enjoyed an oratory within their own walls, of which little appears to be known. A chapel was at length completed, and consecrated, in honour of St. Cuthbert, on the 2d of the Calends of April, 1476, which was the 16th of Edward IV. This remained in use till about the year 1639, when the design of building the present chapel, on the south side of the new quadrangle, was taken into consideration; but, from various interruptions, it was not completed until 1665; when, on the 20th of March, being the festival of St. Cuthbert, it was consecrated, with great solemnity, by Dr. Blandford, then Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards Bishop of Worcester. The windows of the chapel are of painted glass, and were executed by Abraham van Linge, in 1641. It fortunately happened, that the building was not at that time in a state to receive them; so that they escaped the destruction to which works of art of that description were devoted by the anti-ecclesiastical spirit of the period. The east window was produced by the skill of Henry Giles, a glass-painter of York, already mentioned. It was the gift of Dr. Radcliffe, in 1687. The inner roof, which was formerly of wood, having been removed for the purpose of repairing the timbers of the roof, has been replaced by a handsome, groined, Gothic ceiling. The screen, though ill suited to the character of the chapel, is beautifully composed of the Corinthian order, with its enrichments, and is exquisitely carved by Grinlin Gibbons. The altar-piece is a copy of the *Salvator Mundi*, a celebrated picture of Carlo Dolce, burnt in wood, and given by the present

Master. The wainscotting of the anti-chapel has been removed, and an arch formed at the west end, to receive a monument to the memory of Sir William Jones, formerly a fellow of this college, and whose name will long survive the brass and the marble. It was executed by Flaxman, and the bass-relief represents Sir William in the act of translating and forming a digest of the Hindoo Laws, from the sacred books, or Vedas, which the Bramins appear to be reading to him. This memorial was presented to the college by Lady Jones. A monument, also by the same sculptor, has lately been erected to the memory of the late Master, Dr. Nathan Wetherell, who presided over this college during the long period of forty-four years.

MASTERS.

1. ROGER DE ASWARDBY was the first Custos, or Master, after the year 1332 ; about which time the earliest part of the site of this hall or college came into the possession of William of Durham's scholars.
2. JOHN POCKLINGTON succeeded him, 36th Edward III. 1362, who is supposed to have been Principal of Balliol Hall.
3. WILLIAM KEXBY, S. T. B. became Master about the latter end of Edward III. He was preferred to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, in November 1379.
4. THOMAS FOSTON was elected and confirmed in the month of March, 1392.
5. THOMAS DUFFIELD occurs as Master in a writing dated 20th Richard II. 1396.
6. EDMUND LACY became Master about 22d Richard II. 1398. He was afterwards successively elevated to the sees of Hereford and Exeter.
7. JOHN APPLETON succeeded about the year 1403.
8. JOHN CASTLE, about the year 1413. He was Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
9. ROBERT BURTON, Bachelor of Divinity, was confirmed Master May 7, 1420.

10. RICHARD WYTTON, B. D. about the year 1426. He was afterwards Dean of the church of Derlyngton, in the diocese of Durham.

11. THOMAS BENWELL, or BENYNGWELL, 1430.

12. JOHN MARTON, B. D. about 1441.

13. WILLIAM GREGFORD, 1474.

14. JOHN ROKYSBURG, or ROKESBOROUGH, 1488.

15. RALF HAMSTERLEY, M. A. October 3, 1509. He had been some time Fellow of Merton College.

16. LEONARD HUTCHINSON, September 16, 1518. He afterwards took the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and became Rector of Croulton, or Crolton, in Northamptonshire; to which place he retired from the college.

17. JOHN CRAYFORD. He was originally of Queen's College, Cambridge; from whence being ejected, he came to Oxford, and was elected Fellow of this College in 1519, and incorporated Master of Arts in 1521. But returning again to Cambridge, he became Proctor there in the year following; and in 1525 was made one of the Canons of Cardinal College, Oxford. A third time he returned to Cambridge, where he commenced D. D. in 1535, and was soon after Vice-Chancellor of that university. In October 1544, he became Chancellor of the church of Salisbury; and in July 1545, was collated to the archdeaconry of Berkshire. On the 17th of March following, he was also collated to a prebend in the church of Sarum; and in September 1546, he having been incorporated Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, was elected Master of University College.—It is to be observed, that there was another person of this name, who was a Doctor of Divinity and a Minorite Friar of Cambridge, incorporated at Oxford in the same faculty, 1536.

18. RICHARD SALVEYN, M. A. September 1547. He resigned 29th October, 1551.

19. GEORGE ELLISON, M. A. November 1551.
20. ANTHONY SALVEYN, B. D. June 1, 1557.
21. JAMES DUGDALE, M. A. December 10, 1558. He was ejected three years after by Queen Elizabeth's visitors.
22. THOMAS KEY, M. A. In 1525 he was elected Fellow of All Souls College, where he made so great a proficiency in his studies, that he became an eminent Latinist, Grecian, poet, and orator, so that he was at length styled, "Antiquitatum nostrarum plane Helluo." In 1534, he was unanimously chosen Registry of the University. In 1559, he was made Prebendary of the church of Salisbury; and in 1561, was elected Master of this College.
23. WILLIAM JAMES, B. D. was admitted reader of that faculty in Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1571; and on June 12, 1572, was elected Master of this College, which situation he resigned in 1584, being that year elevated to the deanery of Christ Church, where he had received his first education. In 1596, he was advanced to the deanery of Durham; and in 1606, he succeeded to that see.
24. ANTHONY GATE, September 15, 1584.
25. GEORGE ABBOT, D. D. Fellow of Balliol, which he resigned, to be Master of this College, September 6, 1597. In 1599, he was advanced to the deanery of Winchester, which dignity he kept till 1609, when he was consecrated Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. In the following year he was translated to the see of London, and in 1611, to the archbishopric of Canterbury.
26. JOHN BANCROFT, D. D. was some time student of Christ Church, and elected Master of this College March 2, 1609; which situation he retained till the year 1632, when he was advanced to the see of Oxford.
27. THOMAS WALKER, D. D. was some time Fellow of St. John's College,

Oxford, and elected Master of this College August 31, 1632; but was ejected by the Parliamentary visitors, July 10, 1648.

JOSHUA HOYLE, D. D. some time a student in Magdalen Hall, and afterwards a Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Divinity, in Dublin, was named Master by the visitors on the day of Dr. Walker's ejection; when they also made him Regius Professor of Divinity in this university. After his death, the society chose Mr. THOMAS THORNTON, one of their number, in February 1654; but his election being made void by the power then in being, the following person succeeded.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, M. A. and Fellow of All Souls College, was named Master by Oliver Cromwell, 1655.

Thomas Walker, D. D. was restored by his Majesty's visitors on the last day of July, 1660.

28. RICHARD CLAYTON, D. D. and Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, was elected December 19, 1665.

29. OBADIAH WALKER, M. A. and senior Fellow of the house, was ejected from that situation by the Parliamentary visitors, for his attachment to the Church of England; and, having been elected Master, June 22, 1676, was again ejected, February 4, 1688-9, for being a Papist.

30. EDWARD FERRAR, M. A. senior Fellow of this house, and afterwards D. D. elected Master February 15, 1688-9.

31. THOMAS BENNET, B. D. March 3, 1690.

32. ARTHUR CHARLET, M. D. some time Fellow of Trinity College, 1692.

33. THOMAS COCKMAN, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1722.

34. JOHN BROWNE, D. D. ——— 1744. He was Archdeacon of Northampton, Prebendary of Peterborough, and Vicar of Long Compton, in Warwickshire.

35. NATHAN WETHERELL, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected August 28, 1764. He was made Dean of Hereford in 1771, and soon after Prebendary of Westminster.

36. JAMES GRIFFITH, D. D. elected in 1808, is the present Master.

THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS EDUCATED IN THIS COLLEGE.

1. RICHARD, the son of RALPH, or FITZRALPH, Archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, 1347. Ob. 1360.

2. WALTER SKIRLAW, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1385; Bath and Wells, 1386; and Durham, 1388. Ob. 1405. He was an early partaker of the advantages of this foundation; and, in return, became, as has been already noticed, a benefactor to it.

3. THOMAS LANGLEY, who succeeded Skirlaw in the bishopric of Durham, 1406. On his appointment to the mitre, he resigned the seals as Lord Chancellor; and in 1411, was elevated to the cardinalate by Pope John XXIII.

4. EDMUND LACY, Hereford, 1417; Exeter, 1420. Ob. 1455.

5. RICHARD FLEMING, Lincoln, 1420. Ob. 1430-1. He was founder of Lincoln College.

6. ROBERT FITZHUGH, London, 1431. Ob. 1435-6.

7. JOHN CHADWORTH, Lincoln, 1451-2. Ob. 1471. He was first a student here, and afterwards Fellow of Merton College.

8. WILLIAM DUDLEY, Durham, 1476. Ob. 1483.

9. JOHN SHIREWODE, or SHERWOOD, Durham, 1485. Ob. 1493-4. He enjoyed a reputation for poetical talents, and, which was a greater distinction in his day, for Greek scholarship*.

10. WILLIAM JAMES, Durham, 1606. Ob. 1617.

* NICHOLAS RIDLEY, Bishop of London, 1549, who, in Queen Mary's reign, suffered in the flames at Oxford, 1555, follows next in this list; but he declined the fellowship of this college, to which he had been elected, and preferred his residence at Cambridge, the former place of his education: he is therefore considered as belonging to that university.

11. TOBIE MATHEW, Archbishop of York, 1606. Ob. 1628.
12. GILES TOMSON, Gloucester, 1611. Ob. 1612.
13. GEORGE ABBOT, Litchfield and Coventry, 1608-9; London, 1609; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1610. Ob. 1633.
14. GEORGE WEBBE, Limerick, in Ireland, 1634. Ob. 1641.
15. JOHN BANCROFT, Oxford, 1632. Ob. 1640. He was some time Master of this house.
16. HENRY TILSON, Elphin, in Ireland, 1639. Ob. 1655.
17. WILLIAM ANNAUD, Dumblane, in Scotland, 1681-2.
18. JOHN POTTER, Oxford, 1715; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1736-7. Ob. 1747. He was author of the *Grecian Antiquities*.
19. ROBERT CLAVERING, Llandaff, 1724; Peterborough, 1728-9. Ob. 1747.
20. CHARLES LYTTELTON, Carlisle, 1762. Ob. 1768. He was President, and a considerable benefactor of books and manuscripts, to the Society of Antiquaries.
21. JOHN BUTLER, Oxford, 1777; Hereford, 1787. Ob. 1802.

This college claims the honour of having administered to the education of those eminent persons, whose names will be found to deserve this introduction of them.

Richard Stanyhurst, who was a native of Dublin, where he received his early education, his father being recorder of that city. He became commoner of this college in 1563, where, as Wood describes him, improving those rare natural parts with which he was endowed, he wrote Commentaries on Porphyry, at two years standing, being only eighteen years of age. Camden styles him, *Eruditissimus ille nobilis Rich. Stanihurstus*. Among other works, historical, critical, and theological, he translated the first four books of Virgil's *Æneis*.—Leonard, and

his son Thomas, Digges, eminent mathematicians.—The son of the latter, Sir Dudley Digges, Master of the Rolls; and his son Dudley, with his brother Thomas, the poet and translator.—Sir George Croke, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, whose Reports, published after his death, which took place in 1641, are well known.—Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, a man of uncommon talents, exhibiting in his writings the inconsistencies of a singular disposition and romantic character: he has been truly described as a credulous infidel; accompanied with the judicious observation, that such a character is less uncommon than the pride of infidelity is disposed to allow.—Gerard Langbaine, the son of Dr. Gerard Langbaine, the learned Provost of Queen's College, who published the first account of the English dramatic poets, as well as the first collection of dramatic writings.—Dr. Dudley Loftus, an eminent civilian, but more particularly distinguished for his knowledge in the Oriental tongues. Dr. Brian Walton, in his preface to *Bib. Polyglot*. describes him as "*Vir doctissimus tam prosapia generis, quam linguarum Orientalium scientia nobilis.*"—Dr. John Hudson, Keeper of the Bodleian Library, the learned editor of several of the Classics: he was originally of Queen's College, and afterwards Principal of St. Mary's Hall. He has the credit of having directed the munificent, but unsettled spirit of Dr. Radcliffe, to those splendid establishments in the university which bear the name of that celebrated physician.—John Flavel, a learned and popular Nonconformist writer and preacher.—William Smith, Rector of Melsonby, in the county of York, who published the Annals of this College, to which every subsequent writer on the subject has been so much indebted. He became a member of it in 1668, and was elected Fellow in 1675.—Dr. Radcliffe was a member of this society, when, on his being disappointed of a fellowship, he removed to Lincoln College; though he has given ample proofs of the preference he entertained for his first residence.—The Rev. Joseph Bingham, the author of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*: he was the tutor of Dr. Potter, Archbishop of

Canterbury.—The Rev. William Elstob, a man of great learning, and profoundly skilled in the Saxon language: his life, and that of his learned sister, Elizabeth Elstob, who resided with her brother at Oxford, and associated herself with him in his studies, were discovered in the Bodleian Library by Dr. Wetherell, late Master of this College.—Carte, the historian, before his removal to Cambridge, took a degree here.—Jago, the poet and friend of Shenstone, was a Servitor here in 1732.—Sir Robert Chambers, who, while he was the Vinerian Professor of this University, was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal.—The account closes with Sir William Jones, a name which will be ever dear to learning, to virtue, and to his country; and whose distinguished character requires somewhat more than a general mention of him. This eminent man was born in London, in 1748; and was placed, when he was very young, at Harrow School, where he had made an astonishing progress, when Dr. Robert Sumner, who had been an assistant at Eton, was appointed head master, of whose learning, talents, and superior qualifications, an ample testimony may be seen in the preface to his grateful scholar's *Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry*. This extraordinary young man was, in 1764, removed to Oxford, and became a member of University College; where, to his classical pursuits, he added the study of the Oriental tongues and the European languages, which he acquired with intuitive readiness. About the year 1769, he undertook, at the request of the King of Denmark, then in England, to translate *The History of Nadir Shah* from the Persian into French, which he did in a manner to rival even the more elegant writers of France. In 1770, he was entered at the Temple, when he commenced the study of the law; but without discontinuing his attentions to Oriental learning and general literature. In 1774, he published his celebrated work on *Asiatic Poetry*, which is more particularly mentioned, as it was dedicated to the University of

Oxford. His other publications are too well known to require an enumeration of them. In 1783, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta; a situation which had been the peculiar object of his ambition: and on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He soon after embarked for India; where he fulfilled all that was expected of him, whether on the bench, or in his projected researches into Oriental learning. To his vast acquirements he added the faith and humility of a Christian, and closed his distinguished life in India in the year 1794.

SEMPER HONOS, NOMENQUE SUUM, LAUDESQUE MANEBUNT.

BALLIOL COLLEGE.

JOHN DE BALLIOL, father of that unfortunate prince, John de Balliol, King of Scotland, formed, and made some progress in, the design of founding this college, which was afterwards executed by his widow, the Lady Dervorgille*. He was a person of great wealth and consequence in the thirteenth century; the possessor of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham, where he was born, and the descendant of Guy Balliol, who accompanied William the Conqueror in that expedition which gave him the crown of England.

There are different opinions respecting the time, though Wood determines it to be in 1267 or 1268, when the desire of encouraging learning, induced John de Balliol to appoint exhibitions for sixteen poor Scholars, with the probable intention of forming a more regular foundation. That some view of this kind predominated in his mind, appears from the anxious wishes which, on his deathbed in 1269, he expressed to his lady, and the persons whom he had appointed to be his executors, that they would continue their protection and support to his infant establishment. But as his personal estate, which had furnished the maintenance he allowed to his scholars, was now transferred to other hands; and he had made no written settlement, from the apparent suddenness of his death, to supply the deficiency, these exhibitions would have died away, if the benevolent disposition of his lady had not been encouraged and influenced by those whose opinions had a due weight with her, to take the future maintenance of them upon herself. Her

* This lady was one of the three daughters and coheiresses of Alan of Galloway, a powerful Scotch baron, by Margaret, the eldest sister of John Scot, last Earl of Chester, and one of the heirs to David, some time Earl of Huntingdon.

advisers in forwarding this liberal, benevolent, and pious object, appear to have been, Richard Slickbury, a Minorite friar, who was her confessor, and another ecclesiastic of the same order, who acted in the same confidential capacity to the Countess of Pembroke, and whose pious zeal is stated by Wood, to have been employed in persuading that lady to endow Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge*.

The Lady Dervorgille now proceeded to realize her duteous intentions of providing for the Scholars, according to the desire of her late husband, John de Balliol. She accordingly hired a house in Horsemonger-lane, afterwards called Canditch (*Candida Fossa*), in St. Mary Magdalen's parish, belonging to the Chancellor and Scholars of the University, which stood on a part of the site of the present college, as a temporary settlement for the exhibitioners; and, with the ready assistance of her husband's executors, to give them the best possible maintenance out of his personal property, till such time as the lands which had been designed for them, could be settled on their house. The next measure she adopted was, to frame a body of statutes for their good order and government, which she gave under her seal in the year 1282†; and appointed, as Procurators for their due administration, Hugh de Hertipoll, a Minorite friar, and William de Menyll, a scholar of Oxford. These contained the following regulations:—

The Scholars were to attend divine service on Sundays and principal festivals, and also to hear sermons on those days, unless urgent occasions diverted them; and, on other days, they were to frequent the schools, and prosecute their studies according to the statutes of the university. The Scholars were to obey the Procu-

* This circumstance, however, is scarcely to be reconciled with the time when the Countess of Pembroke began her foundation, which was not till the year 1343.

† This seal contains a portrait of her, which was copied in the portrait of this lady in Picture Gallery; but the face is said to have been taken from an apothecary's daughter, at Oxford, of the name of Reeks, celebrated for her beauty.—Granger's *Hist. of England*, vol. I. p. 20.

rators in all things which she had appointed for their good ; and were to elect, from among themselves, a Principal, to whose rule and government they were to submit, according to statutes and customs approved and used by them. The Principal, when he had been duly elected, was to be presented to the Procurators, to be approved and confirmed by them ; till which time, he was not allowed to exercise his official authority. The Scholars were to procure three masses, to be solemnly celebrated every year for the soul of her husband, for her own health and safety, and the souls of all her predecessors, &c. according to the disposition of her Procurators. Every day, before and after dinner and supper, they were to say a benediction, and to pray especially for the soul of her husband, and for her Procurators, according to a form which had then been prescribed. For the better maintenance of the poor, she ordered, that the richer sort among the Scholars should live so temperately, that the said poor be not grieved with burthensome expences ; and if any of the Scholars should murmur against the said order, then, on sufficient proof thereof, they should be immediately removed, without any hopes of returning. The Scholars were to speak Latin in common, and in failure of so doing, they were to be rebuked by the Principal ; and, after two or three unsuccessful admonitions, they were to be removed from the common table, to eat by themselves, and served last ; and, should they remain incorrigible for a week, the Procurators were to eject them. Every other week, a sophism was to be disputed, and determined in the house among the Scholars by turns, so that they both oppose and answer ; and if any Sophister profiteth so much as to be thought worthy of determining in the schools, the Principal shall then tell him, that he shall first determine at home among his fellows. At the end of every disputation, the Principal was to appoint the next day of disputing, to moderate and correct the loquacious, and to state the sophism next to be handled, as well as the opponent, respondent, and determiner, that so they might

the better provide themselves for a disputation. After some regulations of minor importance, the statutes conclude with ordering the Procurators to assign a poor Scholar, to whom the Scholars shall be bound, every day, to give the leavings or broken meat of the table, unless the Procurators should express their pleasure that it be omitted. The Scholars appear, at this time, to have amounted to sixteen, according to the original number for which John de Balliol made his provision.

Lady Dervorgille, in 1284, purchased a tenement of John de Ewe, a burgher of Oxford, called Mary Hall, to which, after receiving the necessary repairs, and being enlarged with suitable buildings, the Principal and Scholars removed from the tenement belonging to the university. The latter, from their abode there, was afterwards called Old Balliol Hall; and the residence now prepared for them, was soon after distinguished by the name of New Balliol Hall. A formal and permanent foundation was alone wanting to complete the settlement which this excellent lady had determined to accomplish for her scholars. Accordingly, in the same year, she conveyed certain lands in Stamfordham and Hough, in the county of Northumberland, for the support of the house; the greater part of which, however, was afterwards lost. This she did, that the charity which her husband had begun in Oxford, "*ubi viget studium generale*," according to the expression of the charter, might be settled and continued. The foundation was also further confirmed by Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, and by her son, John de Balliol, afterwards King of the Scots.

The revenues of the college appear to have amounted, at this time, to no more than twenty-seven pounds, nine shillings, and four-pence, or eight-pence per week to each of the scholars; which Wood quaintly observes, was a penny for every week-day, and two-pence on Sunday*. In a few years, however, by

* Savage, in his *Balliofergus*, states eight-pence to be equal to a mark in his time, 1668.

the pious liberality of benefactors, the establishment was sufficiently enriched to answer and advance its original objects.

BENEFACTORS.

HUGH DE WYCHENBROKE, commonly called HUGH DE WYER, in the year 1294, gave the advowson of St. Lawrence Jewry, with some land and several houses in that parish.

HUGH DE WARKENBY, who was Principal, and WILLIAM DE GOTHAM, a Fellow of the College, gave, in 1310, four messuages in School-street, for the support of a chaplain to perform daily service in the chapel of St. Catherine, within the precincts of the place.

RICHARD DE HUNSINGORE, in 1320, gave a tenement in St. John's parish, Oxford, which is now part of St. Alban's Hall, and some lands in the county.

Notwithstanding these benefactions, the Scholars found no advance of their weekly allowance of eight-pence, already mentioned; which, also, being sequestered on their taking the degree of Master of Arts, many of them were compelled to relinquish their studies, and seek a maintenance from mechanical occupations. To relieve the college from its distress, and learning from this disgrace, Sir WILLIAM FELTON, Knight, about the year 1340, gave the rectory of Alboldesly, with the manor thereof, in the county of Huntingdon, to the college, to augment their number, and increase the commons to twelve-pence a week; with the view, also, that the Fellows might keep their places, notwithstanding they were Masters or Doctors, till they had obtained an ecclesiastical benefice: which became a permanent regulation, formally settled by the confirmation of Pope Clement VI.

Sir PHILIP SOMERVYLE, lord of the manor of Wykenore, in Staffordshire, influenced by a similar spirit of benevolence, gave, about the same time, the

church of Mickell Benton, or Long Benton, in the diocese of Durham and county of Northumberland, with lands in that parish, for the maintenance of six additional Scholars. On this occasion, he introduced a new body of statutes, which contained the following regulations:—His six Scholars were to be chosen by the sixteen Fellows already belonging to the college, and were to be natives of the places nearest to the estates thus assigned over to them: they were also to be such as were the poorest, and giving the best promise of future attainments. They were to chuse one of their number, who, with all his successors, was to bear the title of Master, and to have entire authority over the whole of the community and its concerns. After the formality of election, he was to be presented, by certain of the Fellows, first, to the lords of the manor of Wykenore, if of the posterity of Sir Philip Somervyle; secondly, to the Chancellor of the University; thirdly, to the Guardian, or Warden, of Durham College, in Oxford; and lastly, to the extrinsic Masters of this College, who were to confirm the election, and to administer an oath, by which he was bound to observe the constitutions of Sir Philip Somervyle. Six of the whole number were to be elected for the study of theology, for which they were to be qualified as soon as they began to rule in arts; and the persons so elected, were regularly to proceed in the course of divinity. The weekly allowance of the Fellows and Scholars were to be advanced to eleven-pence, which, if victuals increased in price, might be raised to fifteen-pence*, &c. These statutes are dated October 18, 1340, and were confirmed by the Bishop of Durham, Aungerville, either as Lord Chancellor or Lord Treasurer, and Edward Balliol, King of Scotland.

THOMAS CAVE, Rector of Welwyke, in the county of York, about two years after, left one hundred pounds to purchase benefices in Lincolnshire, out of the profits of which the number of Scholars might be increased. This money was

* Savage states this allowance to be equal to eighteen shillings and four-pence in 1668.

employed, in 1343, by William Brocklesby, Clerk, to whose care it was committed for the purpose, in purchasing the benefices of Fylingham, Riseholme, and Brokleby, or Brattleby, which were, in the following year, settled on the college: but it does not appear what addition was made at this time to the number of the Scholars, which indeed seems at all times to have depended on the state of their revenues. It was also provided, that the number of Scholars on any particular foundation should be reduced, if that foundation proved inadequate to their maintenance; and thus avoid infringing on the general revenues or other foundations of the college.

In 1364, Simon of Sudbury, then Bishop of London, and afterwards the unfortunate Archbishop of Canterbury, framed a new body of statutes for this college, which remained in force till 1507; when the Masters and Scholars obtained letters from Pope Julius II. directing Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Sever, Bishop of Carlisle, to frame a new body of statutes, by which the number of Fellows was limited to ten, and a Master to govern them, who were bound to apply to the study of divinity, and to enter into holy orders at four years standing in the degree of Master. Each Fellow was also to have the presentation of one Scholar, and the Master two, who were to serve the respective Master and Fellows by whom they were presented, so as not to interrupt the prosecution of their studies. Of the Fellows, two were to be Priests, and perpetually attached to the service of the chapel. Two also were to be Deans, and other two to be Bursars, whose offices were to be annual. The number of the collegiate community, therefore, at this time, consisted of one Master, ten Fellows, and twelve Scholars.

THOMAS HARROPE, or HARROWE, Rector of Hasely, in Oxfordshire, bequeathed, in 1522, certain lands in the same county, for the support of additional scholarships.

Dr. JOHN BELL, Bishop of Worcester, a short time previous to his death, which was in 1556, gave the tenements, lands, and movables which he possessed in the parish of Clerkenwell, London, for the support of two Exhibitioners, born within the diocese over which he had presided.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, of Guilford, in Surry, Esquire, and some time mayor of that corporation, who died in 1575, bequeathed 100*l.* per annum : but of this legacy no more was received than the principal sum of 200*l.* which was employed in the purchase of a tenement known by the name of Hammond's Hall, since called Hammond's Lodgings, on the west side of the college, and which Wood imagines to be the same as Sparrow Hall.

PETER BLUNDELL, of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, clothier, about the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, gave two thousand pounds for the founding and establishing six scholarships in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to be supplied from the grammar school in Tiverton, which he had endowed. A third part of this sum was laid out in the purchase of lands in the county of Oxford, for the maintenance of one Fellow and one Scholar in this college. In legacies and contributions this person is said to have expended forty thousand pounds; an immense sum in those days. Prince gives a very interesting account of him among his *Worthies of Devon*; as well as a different statement of his benefaction from that which is here taken from Wood. By his will, he founded three scholarships in Oxford and Cambridge, which his trustees afterwards increased to four in Balliol, and the same number in Sidney College, Cambridge. There are, however, at this time no more than two Fellows and two Scholars of this foundation at Cambridge.—Blundell died in London, May 2, 1601, and was buried in the church of St. Michael Royal*.

* Chalmer's *Hist. of Oxford*, vol. I. p. 51.

Mrs. MARY DUNCH, wife of William Dunch, of Brightwell, in Berkshire, gave an annuity of 10*l.* charged upon North Norton, in Berkshire, for the maintenance of one Scholar.

JOHN BROWNE, B.D. Vicar of Basingstoke, in Hampshire, some time Fellow of this house, and afterwards Fellow of University College, among whose benefactors he has already been named, gave, in 1607, the annual sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* as a rent-charge out of certain lands in the said county, for an Exhibitioner from Basingstoke.

Lady ELIZABETH PERIAM, of Greenland, in Berkshire, widow of Sir William Periam, Knight, some time Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the year 1620, founded one fellowship and two scholarships: the Scholars to enjoy their places three years after they have proceeded Bachelors of Arts. This lady was the sister of the great Lord Bacon.

JOHN WARNER, Bishop of Rochester, and the founder of Bromley College, in 1666, gave 80*l.* per annum, to issue out of the manor of Swayton, in Lincolnshire, for the maintenance of four Scholars of the Scotch nation, to be chosen, from time to time, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Rochester. Each of them was to have twenty pounds yearly till they became Masters of Arts; when, having taken holy orders, they were to return to their own country, that persons might never be wanting in Scotland to support the ecclesiastical establishment of England. In consequence, however, of some objections made by the college to receive these Scholars, they were first placed in Gloucester Hall, now Worcester College, which was intended to be converted into a collegiate residence for their use: but, in 1672, when Dr. Good became Master, he thought it right that they should be removed hither. The fund for the Scotch Scholars has since been increased by the bounteous spirit of John Snell, Esq. who gave the manor of Uffton, in Warwickshire, for the maintenance of certain Scotch

Scholars in such college or hall of Oxford as should be chosen by the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of Queen's, the Master of Balliol, and the President of St. John's; when the choice fell on Balliol. The estate was then valued at 450*l.* per annum, which, after a certain number of years, was to be applied to the benefit of a regular number of Scholars, not less than five, nor exceeding twelve, to be chosen from Glasgow College, of such as had spent three years there, or at least two there, and one or two in some other college in Scotland. Mr. Snell died in Oxford, August 6, 1679.

The following Benefices form a part of the possessions of this College:—The RECTORIES of Brattleby, Fillingham, and Riseholme, Lincolnshire; All Saints, Holy Trinity, and St. Leonard, in Colchester; Huntspill, Timsbury, and Kilvercum Stringston, in Somersetshire; and Tendring, in Essex. The VICARAGES of Abbotsley, Huntingdonshire; Long Benton, Northumberland; Beer Regis, Dorsetshire; Duloe, Cornwall; St. Lawrence Jewry, London, alternately with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Tey Marks, Essex. Of these livings, Beer Regis was given by Dr. MANDER, Master, in 1704; and the five benefices in Essex, by Dr. HENRY COMPTON, Bishop of London.

In the 26th Henry VIII. 1535, the rents of Balliol College were estimated at 74*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and, in 1592, it appears to have been advanced to 100*l.* In 1612, the society consisted of one hundred and twenty-seven persons. At this time its constituent members are, a Master, twelve Fellows, fourteen Scholars, and eighteen Exhibitioners, with other Students. Its present Visitor is the Bishop of Durham, who is elected by the college; the only one in the university possessed of such a privilege.

It has been already mentioned, that the first place inhabited by the society was Old Balliol Hall, on whose site the building was erected called Hammond's Lodgings; and that the Lady Dervorgille afterwards removed them to St.



QUADRANGLE OF BALLIOL COLLEGE.

London, Pub. Aug. 5, 1844 at 10 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

Mary's Hall, which stood where the south-west corner of the college quadrangle now stands. On this spot, with the three acres of land adjoining, she erected a refectory, kitchen, and outhouses, and caused walks to be laid out for studious recreation. Other connecting pieces of ground being, at different times, granted to, or purchased by, the college*, its buildings were enlarged for the reception of students, at this time so numerous, that they were compelled to lodge in the neighbouring halls. In consequence, however, of the pious bounty of benefactors, many of the buildings were pulled down, in the reign of Henry VI. and the greater part of the present quadrangle erected; but the south, or principal front, was not completed till the reign of Henry VII. After various successive alterations and repairs, the east side, and part of the south adjoining it, were rebuilt in the beginning of the last century; the whole forming a quadrangular space of one hundred and twenty feet in length, and eighty in breadth. There is an area also on the north-west, which contains apartments for the students, and was purchased chiefly with the contributions of Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. They were called Cæsar's Lodgings, from Henry Cæsar, brother to Dr. Julius Cæsar, some time Master of the Rolls, who was a member of this college in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and, about the year 1595, promoted to the deanery of Ely. There is also a handsome modern building, but of no very collegiate appearance, at the south-west angle, fronting the street, which was erected at the expence of Mr. Fisher, late Fellow of the College, who ordered this inscription to be placed on the north side:—*VERBUM NON AMPLIUS—Fisher.* The front, which is one hundred and eight feet long, is divided into three stories. The pediment which marks the center, contains a shield, and the whole is surrounded with a block cornice.

* Wood's *Hist. of Colleges and Halls*, p. 87.

The HALL, which is on the west side of the quadrangle, was built in the reign of Henry VI. ; and, in the language of Wood, with the monies of divers benefactors, whose armorial bearings were its original decorations ; but the present interior is altogether modern, with no other heraldic display but the arms of the college.

The LIBRARY, which Wood represents as one of the best in the university in his day, was built at two different periods. The lower, or west half of it, was erected by Dr. Chace, in the year 1427 ; and the upper half, or eastern part, in 1477, by Mr. Robert Abdy, both of whom were Masters of the College : Grey, Bishop of Ely, also added his contributions. William Lambert, who was Master in 1406, and Robert Thwaites, who attained the same eminence in 1451, gave many valuable manuscripts. In 1454, the Bishop of Ely, already mentioned, enriched the library with about two hundred manuscripts, many of which were finely illuminated. He had collected them with great care, not only in England, but during his travels in Italy, where he appears to have employed ingenious persons to copy or purchase such as were rare and curious. Many of them, however, were despoiled and taken away by the reforming ignorance of the visitors in the time of Edward VI. William Wilton, some time a Fellow, and afterwards Chancellor of the University, made a donation of books in 1492. This library also received a literary supply, about the year 1550, from Durham College. Dr. Thomas Gascoigne, some time Chancellor of the University, contributed various manuscripts. Dr. John Warner, who had been a Student of this house, and was afterwards Fellow and Warden of All-Souls College, gave 20*l.* per annum, in 1564. Dr. George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1619, contributed towards repairing the injury which the library had sustained by the misguided zeal of the visitors ; and, in 1673, Sir Thomas Wendy, of Hase-lingfield, in the county of Cambridge, Knight of the Bath, who had been a Gen-

tleman Commoner in this college, bequeathed his valuable collection of books, supposed to be worth 600*l*. The interior of the library was some years since refitted, in the Gothic style, after designs of Mr. Wyatt; while the windows display the arms, &c. of the benefactors which were in those of the old library. Underneath it, a new common-room and offices were at the same time constructed.

The CHAPEL, which stands on the north side of the quadrangle, was begun in 1521, being the 13th year of Henry VIII. and completed in 1529. The first place where this society celebrated divine worship, was in an aisle adjoining St. Mary Magdalen's church. The second was an oratory, dedicated to St. Catherine, which was principally built about the year 1293, with the money left by the Lady Dervorgille at her death. It was afterwards enlarged, or re-edified, by the pious liberality of benefactors, about the year 1327, when Nicholas de Querplade, Abbot of Reading, contributed ten marks, a supply of necessary timber, and a window which cost ten pounds. The site of this chapel cannot be correctly ascertained: it is probable, however, that it stood on the spot which is now occupied by the Master's lodgings, whose beautiful bay window is decorated with the arms of Bishop Grey, who built them. Of those who contributed to the erection of the present chapel there are no records, except such as the windows retain of the original donors of them. The east window, which represents, in brilliant colours, the *Passion*, *Resurrection*, and *Ascension*, was the gift of Dr. Lawrence Stubbs, in 1529. It was certainly held in high estimation at the time, as Nicholas Wadham offered two hundred pounds for it, to place in the chapel of a college which he was about to establish. The fourth window on the western side, represents *Philip* and the *Eunuch*, executed by Bernard Van Linge, in the year 1637, and was given by Sir Richard Atkyns, of the county of Gloucester. The second window on the south side, contains the story of *Hezekiah's Sickness*.

and *Recovery*, painted by the same artist, in the same year:—it was presented by Dr. Peter Wentworth, Fellow of the College. The other windows have also their decorations from Scripture history, the portraits of saints, and armorial bearings of the respective donors.

The heads of this house appear at different times under various names, and with various authorities. The first, which were appointed by the Lady Derworgille, were styled Procurators. By persons in that character the college was governed till the statutes were formed, in 1282, when the Scholars were allowed the privilege of chusing a Principal, though the written title was that of *Custos*. The office of Procurator was not altogether set aside, but clothed with the functions of Visitor; it being his duty to settle all disputes between the Principal and Scholars, or any disagreements that might take place among the latter. In this state the College remained till the year 1340, when, by the new statutes of Sir Philip Somervyle, the name of the head was changed from Principal to that of Master, which has undergone no subsequent alteration. By a charter, &c. 30th Elizabeth, the style is appointed to be, as it has since been invariably used,—The Master and Scholars of Balliol College.

This college, during the long period of its establishment, has been subject to two Procurators, eight Principals or Wardens, and forty-two Masters.

PROCURATORS.

1. FRATER HUGO DE HERTIPOOLL.
2. WILLIAM DE MENYLL.

PRINCIPALS, OR WARDENS.

1. WALTER DE FODERINGEY, 1282. He resigned, and became Canon of Lincoln.

2. HUGH DE WARKENBY, 1296.
3. STEPHEN DE CORNWALL, occurs by the name of *Custos Domus de Balliolo*, 31st Edward I. 1303. He was Doctor of Physic and Priest.
4. RICHARD DE CHICKWELL, occurs as Custos in a writ of Edward II. dated 18th August, 1309, directed to the mayor and commonalty of Oxford.
5. THOMAS DE WALDEBY, 1321.
6. HENRY DE SETON, occurs in a writ directed to the sheriff of Oxfordshire, dated 28th Feb. 17th Edward II. 1323.
7. NICHOLAS DE LUCEBY, was Custos 1st Edward III. 1327.
8. JOHN DE POCLYNGTON, Custos 6th Edward III. 1332.

MASTERS.

1. HUGH DE CORBRYGGE, occurs as Master 1343.
2. ROBERT DE SERBY, 1356.
3. JOHN WYCLIFF, the celebrated Reformer, who had been Fellow of Merton College, appears to have been Master, or Custos, in a writing bearing date 9th April, 1361. In another, bearing the same date, he is only styled *Procurator Aulæ sive Collegii de Balliolo*; and, in a third, dated 25th December, 1360, *Procreator*, not *Procurator*, *Magistri et Scholarium Aulæ de Balliolo*; so that his mastership commenced about the beginning of the year 1361. He was, in 1365, constituted Warden of Canterbury College, by Archbishop Simon de Islip, founder of that college, which is now incorporated into Christ-Church College; from which, by the cabals of the monks, he was afterwards ejected.
4. JOHN HUGATE, 1366.
5. THOMAS TYRWHYT. He occurs 45th Edward III. 1371; but how long he had then enjoyed this office, is not known. He appears also to have been Master in 1393.

6. HUMARDUS ASKHAM, 1397.
 7. WILLIAM LAMBERT, or LAMBARD, 8th Henry IV. 1406.
 8. THOMAS CHACE, 13th Henry IV. 1412. He resigned this situation, and was afterwards Chancellor of the University.
 9. ROBERT BURLEIGH, 2d Henry VI. 1423.
 10. ROBERT STAPYLTON, 7th Henry VI. 1429.
 11. WILLIAM BRANDON, 10th Henry VI. 1432.
 12. ROBERT THWAITES, 29th Henry VI. 1451. He was also Chancellor of the University.
 13. WILLIAM LAMBTON, 1461.
 14. JOHN SEGDEN, D. D. 12th Edward IV. 1472, being at the same time Archdeacon of Gloucester.
 15. ROBERT ABDY, 17th Edward IV. 1477.
 16. WILLIAM BELL, 10th Henry VII. 1485.
 17. RICHARD BERNYNGHAM, B. D. about 13th Henry VII. 1497. He afterwards resigned.
- The years in which the foregoing persons of Balliol College are stated to have been respectively advanced to the government, the first Principal excepted, are rather conjectural: those which follow may be considered as certain.
18. THOMAS CISSON, B. D. admitted by the Bishop of Winchester, at this time visitor of the college, 9th Feb. 1511. He afterwards resigned.
 19. RICHARD STUBBYS, B. D. 24th April, 1518.
 20. WILLIAM WHYTE, B. D. Nov. 11, 1525.
 21. GEORGE COOTES, or COTYS, D. D. Nov. 31, 1539. He was afterwards advanced to the see of Chester.
 22. WILLIAM WRYGHT, M. A. 1545.
 23. JAMES BROKES, 1547. He was chaplain to Bishop Gardener, and ap-

pointed, by Queen Mary, Bishop of Gloucester. He was one of the delegates named by the Pope to preside on the trials of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, who suffered martyrdom opposite the front of this college.

24. WILLIAM WRYGHT, B. D. who had before been named by the visitor, was re-admitted 1555.

25. FRANCIS BABINGTON, D. D. was admitted by the queen's visitors, 1559. He was afterwards Rector of Lincoln College.

26. ANTHONY GARNET, M. A. 1560.

27. ROBERT HOOPER, 1563.

28. JOHN PIERS, 1570. He was afterwards Dean of Christ-Church and Archbishop of York.

29. ADAM SQUIRE, M. A. 1571. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Middlesex 1577.

30. EDMUND LILLY, D. D. 1580, whom Wood describes as possessing such volubility of language and rivers of eloquence, as made all covet to hear him, and his very enemies to admire him. He was afterwards Archdeacon of Wiltshire.

31. ROBERT ABBOTT, D. D. 1609. He had been Fellow of this house, and was afterwards advanced to the bishopric of Salisbury.

32. JOHN PARKHURST, D. D. 1616. He was afterwards Rector of Shillingford, in Berkshire, and Newington, in the county of Oxford. He resigned his mastership about two years previous to his death.

33. THOMAS LAWRENCE, D. D. 1637. Alarmed at the troubles that threatened the university, he resigned his situation in the college, and retired to a small chapelry at Colne, in the parish of Lomersham, in Huntingdonshire, where he closed his life. He was originally a Scholar of this house; and was also Margaret

Professor of Divinity, Treasurer and Prebendary of Litchfield, as well as Rector of Bemerton and Foggleston, in Wilts. Of all these preferments he was unjustly deprived, in those times of rebellion and usurpation. He had, before his death, been named to an Irish bishopric, which he would have enjoyed had he lived to the period of the Restoration.

GEORGE BRADSHAW, M. A. and Fellow, became Master, by the committee of Parliament, July 21, 1648; by the visitors, Sept. 25; and by the admission of the Vice-Chancellor, by order of the visitors, about October 24.

34. HENRY SAVAGE, D. D. was appointed Master during the usurpation, Feb. 20, 1650; but conformed on the Restoration, and became Chaplain to Charles II. Prebendary of Gloucester, and Rector of Bladon, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire. He published a work, among several others, entitled *Balliofergus, or a Commentary on the Foundation, Founders, and Affairs of Balliol College*, in 1668, of which Wood gives the following curious account*:—"This work professes to be gathered out of the Records of Balliol College and other antiquities; but the author having no natural *geny* for the study of history or antiquities, neither a *timing* head, nor indeed records enough from his college, as there is no register of Acts of the Society above the year 1520, 12th Henry VIII. nor no ancient Rolls of Accounts, wherein the state of the college is every year represented, as also the names of the fellows, he hath committed many foul errors therein, especially in this respect, that he has made the said College of Balliol father or parent to many eminent men who never studied or were conversant with the Muses therein; while, in the mean time, he hath omitted others who have studied there, and been of great fame in their time."

35. THOMAS GOOD, D. D. and Canon Residentiary of Hereford, was elected 1672.

* *Athen. Oxon.* p. 499.

36. JOHN VENN, M.A. afterwards D.D. 1678.
37. ROGER MANDER, B.D. and Fellow of this house, and afterwards D.D. 1687; after the society had employed one of their number to petition his Majesty for a free election, and not to be subject to a royal mandamus.
38. JOHN BARON, B.D. afterwards D.D. 1705.
39. JOSEPH HUNT, B.D. afterwards D.D. 1722.
40. THEOPHILUS LEIGH, B.D. afterwards D.D. 1726. He died Jan. 3, 1785, having held the office of Master during the very long term of fifty-nine years. He took the degree of Master of Arts at Corpus, in 1715, and had been a resident in the university nearly seventy years.
41. JOHN DAVEY, D.D. 1785.
42. JOHN PARSONS, D.D. 1798, who is the present Master, 1813.

THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS EDUCATED IN THIS COLLEGE.

1. RICHARD FITZ-RALPH, Archbishop of Armagh, in Ireland, 1347. Ob. 1360.
2. WALTER SKIRLAW, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1385-6; Bath and Wells, 1386; and Durham, 1388. Ob. 1406.
3. ROGER WHELPDALE, or QUELPDALE, Carlisle, 1419. He was first a Fellow of this Society, and afterwards Provost of Queen's College. Ob. 1422.
4. WILLIAM GREY, Ely, 1454. Ob. 1478.
5. GEORGE NEVILL, Exeter, 1458; and Archbishop of York, 1464. Ob. 1476.
6. JOHN FREE, was elected to the see of Bath and Wells, 1465; but never consecrated, on account of his death, which happened at Rome, in the same year, and not without suspicion of poison from some competitor.
7. JOHN MORTON, Ely, 1478; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1486; and a Cardinal in 1493. He was also Master of the Rolls, Lord High Chancellor of England, and the second perpetual Chancellor of the University. Ob. 1500.

8. CUTHBERT TUNSTALL, London, 1522; Durham, 1530. Ob. 1559.
 9. JOHN BELL, Worcester, 1539; resigned 1543. Ob. 1556.
 10. JAMES BROOKS, Gloucester, 1554. He was Master of this College. Ob. 1560.
 11. GEORGE COTES, Chester, 1554. He was also Head of this College. Ob. 1555.
 12. JOHN PIERS, Rochester, 1576; Salisbury, 1577; Archbishop of York, 1588. He had likewise been Master of this College. Ob. 1594.
 13. GEORGE ABBOT, Litchfield and Coventry, 1609; London, 1610; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1611. Ob. 1633.
 14. ROBERT ABBOT, Salisbury, 1615. Ob. 1617.
 15. GEORGE SINGE, alias MILLINGTON, Cloyne, in Ireland, 1638; Archbishop of Tuam, 1646. Ob. 1653.
 16. HENRY TILSON, Elphin, in Ireland, 1639. Ob. 1655.
- METROPHANES CRITOPYLUS, Patriarch of Alexandria, about the year 1633.
- NATHANIEL CANOPIUS. He was born in Crete, and, being brought up in the Greek church, became Primate to Cyrill, Patriarch of Constantinople. After the unmerited death of his patron, he fled to England, when he was sent to Balliol College by Archbishop Laud, who allowed him a maintenance there. He afterwards became one of the Canons or Petty Chaplains of Christ-Church; but, in 1648, being expelled the university by the Parliamentary visitors, he returned to his own country, and was made Bishop of Smyrna about the year 1651*.
17. JOHN DOUGLAS, late Bishop of Salisbury, who entered, in 1736, a Commoner of St. Mary Hall; but, in 1738, removed to this college, first on Bishop Warner's, and afterwards on Snell's foundation. He was an eminent scholar, a

* *Ath. Oxon.* vol. II. p. 1140.

profound critic, and an able defender of the Christian religion. Is it necessary to add, that he was equally distinguished for every private virtue?

Among the numerous students of this college, the following eminent persons demand particular distinction.

Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the founder of the public library.—John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who flourished in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. and transferred much literary treasure from foreign countries to his own. Tanner mentions, that the manuscripts which this nobleman presented to the university, were estimated at five hundred marks. He was also among the first English writers who employed the press of Caxton.—Ross of Warwick, the historian, appears to have been the contemporary of the Earl of Worcester.—The following eminent lawyers received their education in this college :—Sir John Popham, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.—Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.—Sir Humphrey Davenport, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.—Sir Robert Atkyns, who held the same high office ; and his son, the historian of Gloucestershire.—Robert Parsons, the celebrated Jesuit, so well known in the religious history of his time.—Dr. Thomas Holland, who will be more particularly mentioned as Rector of Exeter College.—Tobias Crisp, who is said to have been the founder of the sect of Antinomians.—The learned John Evelyn, to whom the university is in a great measure indebted for the possession of the Arundelian marbles.—Dr. Charles Davenant, one of our earliest writers on finance, and son of Sir William Davenant, the dramatic poet.—Dr. David Gregory, a branch of an illustrious family of scholars both in England and Scotland ; but he was not a member of this college till he came to Oxford as the successor of Dr. Bernard in the Savilian professorship.—Keil and Bradley, eminent mathematicians and astronomers.—Dr. William King, who will be mentioned among the Principals of St.

Mary Hall.—Hutchinson, the learned historian of Dorsetshire.—James West, some time President of the Royal Society, and whose museum was among the most curious, extensive, and valuable collections of his time*;—and the Rev. Joseph Sandford, B. D. one of the most learned men of his age and country.

* His collection of manuscripts was lately purchased by Parliament, from the heirs of the first Marquis of Lansdown, and deposited in the British Museum.

EXETER COLLEGE.

THE origin of this foundation will be briefly related in the following detail of the circumstances which produced it.

WALTER DE STAPLEDON, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer of England, and Secretary of State to Edward II. began, about the year 1315, to execute the design, which he had long formed, of founding a Hall or College in Oxford; and, in a few years, with the assistance of Peter de Skeltone, a priest, he accomplished his munificent purpose on the spot where Hertford College now stands: but, in the succeeding year, in order to procure more extensive premises for the accommodation of his community, he removed it to its present situation, and called it after his own name. After he had engaged Hert, or Hart Hall, he purchased of Peter de Skeltone an ancient place, as Wood describes it, consecrated to learning, called St. Stephen's Hall; and having obtained certain premises, then known by the names of Scot Hall, Leding-Park Hall, and Baltaye Hall, he removed the Rector and Scholars of Stapledon, or Hart Hall, to this place, which he repaired or rebuilt, as circumstances required, for their reception, according to the tenor of the foundation charter which he had obtained of the king, for founding that hall, in the preceding year.

By the statutes which the founder formed for the government of his college, it is ordained, among other matters, that the number of persons appointed to be maintained by his munificence, should be thirteen; one of which should be instructed in theology, or canon law, and the rest in philosophy. Eight of them also were to be of the three archdeaconries of Devonshire, Exeter, Totness, and

Barnstaple; four of the archdeaconry of Cornwall; and one, a priest, who was to be nominated and elected by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, from any part of the kingdom, according to their choice and determination.

BENEFACTORS.

WALTER DE STAPLEDON, the founder, must be necessarily considered as the first of them. Of this eminent and munificent prelate little appears to be known, till his advancement to the see of Exeter, in 1307. His name seems to have been derived from Stapledon, in the parish of Cookberry, the ancient residence of the family. Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon*, represents him as having been born at Aunery, in the parish of Monkleggh, near Great Torrington, in Devonshire. He is said to have been the younger son of Sir Richard Stapledon, Knight; but nothing more is known of him until his installation, which was accompanied with a ceremonial of great magnificence.—“ On his arrival at Exeter, “ he alighted from his horse at Eastgate, and walked on foot, the ground being “ smoothed and covered with black cloth, to the cathedral; on each hand he was “ accompanied by a person of distinction, while Sir William Courtney, who “ claimed the honour of being steward on the occasion, walked before him. At “ Broadgate he was received by the chapter and choir. After the accustomed “ ceremonies, a grand feast was given, of such extraordinary expence, as the “ revenues of the bishopric, according to Godwin’s estimation, would not have “ been sufficient to defray, though in the time of Henry they were valued at “ 7000*l.* per annum. His political life was distinguished by a succession of honours. He was chosen one of the Privy Council to Edward II. appointed Lord Treasurer, and employed in embassies and other weighty affairs of state. In “ 1325, he accompanied the queen to France, in order to negotiate a peace: “ but her intentions to depose her husband being no longer concealed, the

“ bishop, whose integrity her artifices could not divert, continued to attach
“ himself to the cause of his unfortunate sovereign, and fell an early sacrifice to
“ popular fury. In 1326, he was appointed guardian of the city of London,
“ during the king’s absence in the west ; and while he was taking measures to
“ preserve the loyalty of the metropolis, the populace attacked him, October 15,
“ as he was walking in the streets, or, as it is variously related, flying for sanc-
“ tuary to St. Paul’s church, and beheaded him near the north door of it, toge-
“ gether with his brother, Sir Richard Stapledon. Godwin states, that they
“ buried the bishop in a heap of sand, at the back of his house, without Temple-
“ Bar ; but Walsingham, erroneously as it appears, says, they threw it into the
“ river. Exeter House was erected by him as a town residence for the bishops of the
“ diocese, and is said to have been very magnificent. It was afterwards alienated
“ from the see, and became first Leicester, and afterwards Essex House, a name
“ which the site still retains. It appears that the queen soon after ordered the
“ body of the murdered bishop to be removed, and interred with that of his
“ brother, in Exeter cathedral. In the 3d Edward III. 1329, a synod was
“ held at London, before Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, to make enquiry
“ into Bishop Stapledon’s death ; when his murderers, and all who were any
“ way privy or consenting to the crime, were executed. His monument in the
“ north aisle of Exeter cathedral, was erected by the Rector and Fellows of this
“ College : it was afterwards repaired by this society in the year 1733, and again
“ in 1807. The original inscription, which has been removed, may be seen in
“ Polwhele’s *History of Devonshire*. Among the records of the Dean and Chapter
“ of Exeter, there is an account of the administration of his goods, by Richard
“ Braylegh, Dean of Exeter, and one of his executors ; by which it appears,
“ that he left a great many legacies to poor scholars, and several sums of money,

“ from twenty to sixty shillings, for the repairing of bridges in the county, and
“ towards building Pilton church*,” &c.

The revenues which he gave to this college, were confined to certain messuages in Oxford (which, except one, were included in the limits of the college), and the advowsons of the churches of Gwynniet in Cornwall, and West Whitham in Berkshire.

PETER DE SKELTONE, who, besides the benefactions already mentioned, gave certain goods and movables.

RALPH GERMAYNE, Chanter of the church of Exeter, founded a chest, wherein he put 10*l.* in 1316, called afterwards Germayne's Hutch or Chest.—RICHARD GRENFIELD, some years after, gave another of the same kind; and from both of them the Fellows might borrow money, on giving security for its restoration at the time appointed, but without paying any interest.

EDMUND STAFFORD, Bishop of Exeter. In 1404 he reformed the statutes, and, in consequence of his application to Pope Innocent VII. the name of this house was changed from Stapledon to Exeter Hall. He also endowed it with gifts and benefactions amounting to upwards of two hundred marks; as well as books and ornaments to the library and chapel. He also added two fellowships from the diocese of Salisbury: so that in gratitude for his various bounties, the Scholars of the house, in 1430, appointed a perpetual obit to be solemnized for him.

Sir WILLIAM PETRE, Knight, son of John Petre, of Torbryan, in Devonshire. In 1565, he procured a new body of statutes for this college; and obtained, by licence from Queen Elizabeth, a regular deed of incorporation, which it had not before possessed, with a confirmation of all former gifts, &c. At the same time he founded eight fellowships, from the counties of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Oxford, Essex, or any other where he or his descendants had

* Chalmer's *Hist.* vol. I. p. 62.



del. t.

THE KITCHEN AT CHRIST CHURCH.

London, Pub Dec 7. 183. at no Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

F. C. Lewis sculp. t.

lands or inheritances, which are at present, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Surry. For their maintenance he gave possessions to the yearly value of 91*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* and left forty pounds by his last will to the college. The Lady ANNE PETRE, his wife, and Sir JOHN PETRE, his son and heir, afterwards Baron Wryttle, also made considerable gifts in money. He will likewise be hereafter mentioned as a benefactor to All Souls College. This eminent, distinguished, and excellent person was first a Student in this house; whence he was, in 1523, elected a Fellow of All Souls College. He afterwards became successively, Principal of Peckwater's Inn, since incorporated with Christ Church; one of the visitors of religious houses, when they were about to be dissolved; Master of the Requests and a Knight; Secretary of State and one of the Privy Council to Henry VIII. and Edward VI.; Treasurer of the first fruits, Secretary, and of the Privy Council to Queen Mary, in whose time he was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and also Secretary and of the Privy Council to Queen Elizabeth. At length, having been secretary in four reigns, and seven times ambassador to foreign courts, he died January 13, 1571*. He was the founder of the noble family of Petre, and, as it has been aptly observed, which is not uninteresting to Oxford, he was the father of Dorothy, the wife of Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College.

Sir JOHN ACLAND, Knight, of Devonshire, was, about the year 1618, a noble contributor towards rebuilding the hall.

SAMUEL HILL, who had been a student of this house, and was afterwards Rector of Warlegan, in Cornwall, founded, in 1634, four Scholarships, two of Devonshire, and the same number of Cornwall.

King CHARLES I. in the year 1636, gave certain lands in trust to the university, for the maintenance of one Fellow here, one in Jesus, and another in Pembroke College, who should be natives of Jersey and Guernsey; and

* *Ath. Oxon. Fasti.* vol. I. p. 53.

after they had completed their academical education, were to return, on certain promotion being offered them, to dispense the fruits of their studies in those islands.

Sir JOHN MAYNARD, Serjeant at Law, who eminently distinguished himself by his professional knowledge, undeviating integrity, and patriotic conduct, settled, in 1637, 40*l.* per annum on the college; 20*l.* of which was to be applied to the maintenance of a divinity lecture; 12*l.* for a lecture on the Oriental languages; and the remainder to increase the revenue of the fellows.

Lady ELIZABETH SHIERS, widow of Sir Robert Shiers, of Slyfield-House, Surry. Her picture in the hall is thus inscribed:—"Elizabetha Shiers, terras
"legavit, ex quarum proventu, addendi sunt Scholares; emendæ Advocationes;
"supplenda Bibliotheca; augenda stipendia et communæ." She died in 1700, and her heir, Hugh Shortridge, Rector of Fetcham, transferred to the college the estates which she bequeathed for the purposes mentioned on her portrait, but particularly for the addition of two fellowships from the counties of Hertford and Surry.

THOMAS ROWNEY, Esq. who some time represented the city of Oxford in parliament, gave the living of Wotton, in the county of Northampton, to this college: which also possesses the RECTORIES of Baverstock and Somerford Magna, in Wiltshire, and Bushey, in Hertfordshire; and the VICARAGES of Kidlington, Merton, and South-Newington, in Oxfordshire; Menhinnot, Cornwall; and Long-Wittenham, in Berkshire. The Vicar of Menhinnot is chosen by the chapter of Exeter; but he must either actually be, or have been formerly, a Fellow of the College. The names of other benefactors will appear in the account which will be given of the buildings of the college, to whose erection or enlargement they particularly contributed.

In the 26th of Henry VIII. Tanner values the revenues of this college at 81*l.* 9*s.*; in 1592, at 200*l.*; and in 1612, the society consisted of 206 persons.

The present members consist of a Rector, twenty-five Fellows, one Scholar, who is Bible clerk, and ten Exhibitioners, besides other Students. The Bishop of Exeter is Visitor.

The BUILDINGS of this college, says Wood, have formerly been divers, but much confused, and have nothing of method in them, but some degree of regularity appears to have been successively introduced. About the year 1432, a gate was erected, which continued to be the principal entrance till Exeter-lane was stopped up. The tower which appears in Aggas's map, and a new gate at the west end of the college, built by Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, and long since pulled down, were additions of the same period. In 1597, Thomas Bently erected a certain number of lodging-rooms; and, in 1618, Sir John Periam, Knight, a wealthy citizen of Exeter, built the lodgings between the south end of the old library and the east end of the hall, which received, and long retained, the name of Periam's Buildings. The public gate, with the rooms of it, opposite to Jesus College, were erected by Everard Chambers, a Fellow of this house, towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; which rooms were sold to the college, in 1605, for the sum of 226*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The pile of building between this gate and the chapel was, in a great measure, erected in 1672; the expence of which was partly supplied by the contributions of various persons, who are specifically mentioned by Wood, and whose names claim this repetition of them* :—THOMAS LORD CLIFFORD, Lord High Treasurer of England, some time a commoner of this house.—WILLIAM HELYER, of Coker, in the county of Somerset, Esquire.—RICHARD CABELL, of Brook, in Devonshire, Esquire.—RICHARD DUKE, of Otterton, in Devonshire, Esquire.—THOMAS TUCKFIELD, of Shogbrooke, in the same county, Esquire.—JOSHUA TUCKER, Clerk, Archdeacon of Barnstaple.—RICHARD NEWTE, of Tiverton, in Devonshire,

* Wood's *Hist. of Colleges and Halls*, edit. by Gutch, p. 111.

Clerk, some time Fellow.—BERNARD GAYLAND, of Poltimore, in the same county, Clerk, some time Fellow.—WILLIAM HARDING, some time cook of this house, and THOMAS ROWNEY, steward of it, gave the sums of 10*l.* and upwards. There were also others who added inferior contributions; and thirty-six Fellow-Commoners paid 8*l.* each on their admission into the college. These benefactions, with some assistance from the college, completed one half of the building; the other half was finished in 1682. The other parts of this quadrangle were rebuilt in the beginning of the last century: these consisted of the tower over the gateway, the rooms from the south side of it to the west end of the hall, the apartments on the east side which join Periam's Buildings, and the Rector's lodgings.

The front, which is opposite Jesus College, extends two hundred and twenty feet, with a large central gateway, consisting of a rustic basement, from which spring four pilasters of the Ionic order, supporting a semicircular pediment crowned by a balustrade. Both fronts are of a similar design; the area of the exterior pediment displaying, on a shield decorated with festoons, the arms of the founder; while a similar ornament on the same part of the interior elevation, contains those of Lord Petre. The whole building now presents a spacious square or quadrangle, of about 135 feet in diameter, which is formed by the hall, the chapel, the Rector's lodgings, which received a new front at the expence of the college in 1798, and the apartments of the Fellows and Scholars. Behind the Rector's lodgings is a large house, which was erected by Dr. Prideaux, who was Rector from 1612 to 1642, for the accommodation of the foreigners who were attracted, by the great reputation he enjoyed, to resort to his instruction*. It was afterwards occupied by private families; but has lately been taken into the limits of the college, and is inhabited by the Fellows. The garden is very

* Wood gives a long list of them, *Ath. Oxon*, vol. II. p. 132.



A. Pigott del.

J. Black sculp.

HALL OF EXETER COLLEGE.

London Pub^d March 1-1814 at 101 Strand for Ackermann's History of Oxford.

agreeably disposed, and, though in a central part of the city, is open to the east, where a terrace commands some of the principal buildings of the university.

The OLD HALL was erected on the demolition of that which the Scholars had found in St. Stephen's Hall. It was half-roofed by Bishop Stafford, and a kitchen was added to it, about the year 1483, by various contributors; the principal of whom was John Phillipe, some time Fellow and Rector of this house, who gave 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* towards its erection. It stood till the year 1618, when it was pulled down, and the present hall was erected by Sir John Acland, of Devonshire, who provided 800*l.* for that purpose, to which the college made an addition of 200*l.* Among the portraits that adorn the walls of this refectory, are, a whole-length of the Founder, painted, and presented in 1789 by the Rev. Mr. Peters, some time a member of this college; an old portrait of the same distinguished person; with others of Charles I.; Sir John Periam; Sir John Acland; Dr. Hakewill; Marsh, successively Archbishop of Cashell, Dublin, and Armagh; Lady Shiers; Hall, Bishop of Chester; Sir William Petre; and the Doctors Bray, Stinton, and Richards, late Rectors.

A LIBRARY is supposed by Wood to have been built by the Founder, though he cannot give any particular account of it: at the same time, he represents him as a literary contributor. That he contemplated and made some provision for such an appendage to his foundation, is more than probable; as well as that he was prevented from executing his intention by the popular rage which robbed him of his life. It appears, indeed, that a considerable number of manuscripts on theological subjects were given to the society, in 1368, by John Grandison, Bishop of Exeter; to which was added, in 1372, a benefaction of mathematical and astronomical works, by Simon de Bredon, a distinguished mathematician of that period: but the place assigned for the receiving these books becoming ruinous,

about the year 1374, William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, gave 20*l.* towards its repairs, with twenty-five manuscripts, besides a legacy bequeathed at his death; with which, and several subsequent benefactions, a handsome library was built, about the year 1383, on the east side of what, in Wood's time, was called the Upper Court. Such, however, was the accession of books, that it required enlargement, which was accomplished by Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, already mentioned, with the addition of seven studies or recesses for reading, on either side of it: but so numerous were the succeeding literary contributors, that, in 1625, the old chapel was converted into a library, which remained till the year 1709, when the interior of the building and great part of its valuable contents were consumed by fire: nevertheless, it was soon restored by fresh acquisitions of printed books as well as manuscripts; and in 1778, this library, the only remaining part of the original building, was taken down, and rebuilt after a design of the Rev. William Crowe, the present public orator; the college having received a large accession of books from the valuable benefactions of Thomas Richards, Esq. and the Rev. Joseph Sandford, B. D. Fellow of Balliol College, but formerly a member of this house.

It appears that several of the colleges were without any Chapel, or exclusive place of worship, on their first establishment. The students of this foundation, while they resided at Hart Hall, attended divine service at St. Peter's in the East; but after their translation to Stapledon Hall, they attended the church of St. Mildred. In a few years, however, they obtained a licence from Henry Burgash, Bishop of Lincoln, to erect a chapel for their own particular use, which was completed about the year 1326, and consecrated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Apostle St. Peter, and St. Thomas the Martyr. It served for this sacred purpose till the year 1624, when it was converted into a library, and retained that character till the year 1778. The present CHAPEL was

begun in 1622-3, and completed by Dr. George Hakewill, afterwards Rector, who contributed 1200*l.* for that purpose* ; the remaining sum of 200*l.* forming together the whole expence of the structure, being provided by the college. October 5, 1724, this chapel was consecrated to the memory of St. James, on which occasion Dr. Prideaux, then Rector, preached the consecration sermon, from Luke xix. v. 46. "My house is a house of prayer." The chapel consists of two aisles, one of which was fitted up for divine service ; and on each of its windows, which are eight in number, is this inscription :—"Domus mea, Domus orationis." It displays various monumental inscriptions ; and on the roof, as well as over the screens, are the arms of Dr. Hakewill. A portrait of that distinguished benefactor was placed, by his particular desire, in the south aisle, but has since been removed into the hall.

The governors of this house have, from its first foundation, been styled RECTORS ; but their office was annual, till Sir William Petre introduced the regulation which rendered it perpetual.

PERPETUAL RECTORS.

1. JOHN NEALE, M. A. was chosen the first Perpetual Rector in the year 1556. He was ejected October 12, 1570, by the queen's commissioners, on account of his long absence, and his refusal to obey their citation.

2. ROBERT NEWTON, M. A. 1570, and resigned October 4, 1578.

3. THOMAS GLASIER, LL.D. 1578.

4. THOMAS HOLLAND, D. D. He was elected, by virtue of the queen's letters recommendatory, April 24, 1592. Wood says, he did not, with some, only sip of learning, or at the best only drink thereof, but was "mersus in libris ;" so

* At the time when he presented this large contribution to the college, he was only a Fellow, and without any preferment.

that the scholar in him drowned all other relations. He was another Apollos, mighty in Scriptures, and so familiar with the fathers, as if he himself were a father, and in the schoolmen, as if he had been a seraphical doctor. He had been Chaplain Fellow of Balliol College, and was, in 1589, appointed Regius Professor of Divinity. He died March 17, 1611-12; and, in honour of his great virtues and learning, the heads of the university attended the interment of his remains in the chancel of St. Mary's church; when Dr. Kilbie, Rector of Lincoln College, preached the funeral sermon. He had a considerable part assigned him in the translation of the Bible, appointed by James I. in the year 1604.

5. JOHN PRIDEAUX, B.D. afterwards D.D. April 4, 1612. He resigned August 3, 1642, on his being advanced to the see of Worcester. He entered a poor Scholar into this college; but, in consequence of his advancements, which arose entirely from his talents and learning, he was enabled to become, in the manner already mentioned, a considerable benefactor to it. Such was his original obscurity, that, before he came to Oxford, he was a candidate for the office of parish clerk at Ugborow, in Devonshire; but his humble ambition was disappointed. In 1615, he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity and Canon of Christ-Church: he was also, for several years, Vice-Chancellor of the University. In 1641, he was nominated by Charles I. to the bishopric of Worcester: but the prevalence of the republican party, and his invincible loyalty to his sovereign*, occasioned the sequestration of his revenues; so that he was compelled to sell his valuable collection of books, to procure a subsistence for himself and his children, to whom, in the language of his last will and testament, he had nothing to leave, but pious poverty, God's blessing, and a father's prayers. He was a very voluminous

* He pronounced excommunication against all persons in his diocese who took up arms against the king.—*Ath. Oxon.* v. II. p. 130.

writer, and such was his reputation for learning, that he acquired the character of "Columna Fidei Orthodoxæ, Patrum Pater et ingens Scholæ et Academiæ "Oraculum."

6. GEORGE HAKEWILL, D.D. 1642. He resided, however, but a short time in his college, on account of the public troubles; and passed the remainder of his life at his rectory of Heanton, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire.

7. JOHN CONANT, M.A. afterwards D.D. 1649; but, in 1662, was ejected, on refusing to subscribe to the Act of Conformity. He some years after conformed; and in 1676, was promoted to the archdeaconry of Norwich, and in 1681, was installed a Prebendary of Worcester*.

8. JOSEPH MAYNARD, B.D. afterwards D.D. 1662. He resigned in 1666, and was afterwards a Prebendary of Exeter, and Vicar of Mayhenet, in Cornwall.

9. ARTHUR BURY, M.A. afterwards D.D. and Prebendary of Exeter, was elected 1666, by the king's letters recommendatory. In 1690, he was ejected by the visitor, in consequence of his having written a book which contained opinions contrary to the doctrine of the Church of England.

10. WILLIAM PAINTER, B.D. afterwards D.D. 1690. He was Rector of Wotton, in Northamptonshire.

11. MATHEW HOLE, B.D. afterwards D.D. Vicar of Stogursey, Somersetshire, and Prebendary of Wells, 1715.

12. JOHN CONYBEARE, D.D. 1730. He resigned in 1733, on his promotion to the deanery of Christ-Church. In 1751, he was made Bishop of Bristol. His able answer to Tindal's work, entitled *Christianity as old as the Creation*, obtained him the deanery.

* Six volumes of his Sermons were published by Doctor Williams, Bishop of Chichester; and many more, with other manuscripts, containing memoirs of his eventful life and times, are still in the possession of his descendants.—CHALMER'S *Hist.* vol. I. p. 74.

13. JOHN ATWELL, B. D. afterwards D. D. 1733. In 1737, he resigned, and was Prebendary of Westminster, Gloucester, Southwell, and Wetwang, in the church of York, Rector of Odyngton, and Vicar of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, and Chancellor of Norwich.

14. JAMES EDGCUMBE, B. D. afterwards D. D. 1737.

15. FRANCIS WEBBER, B. D. afterwards D. D. Vicar of St. Clement's, in Oxford, 1750. He was afterwards Dean of Hereford.

16. THOMAS BRAY, D. D. Rector of Bixgibwin and Bixbrand, in Oxfordshire, 1772.

17. THOMAS STINTON, D. D. 1785.

18. HENRY RICHARDS, D. D. 1797.

19. JOHN COLE, D. D. the present Rector, 1808.

PRELATES EDUCATED IN THIS COLLEGE.

1. WILLIAM COURTNEY, Bishop of Hereford, 1369; London, 1375; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1381. He was created a cardinal 1378. Ob. 1396.

2. WILLIAM REDE, Chichester, 1369. Ob. 1385.

3. RICHARD COURTNEY, Norwich, 1413. Ob. 1415.

4. WALTER LYHERT, or HART, Norwich, 1445-6. Ob. 1472.

5. MICHAEL TREGURY, Archbishop of Dublin, 1449. Ob. 1471.

6. JOHN ARUNDELL, Chichester, 1458-9. Ob. 1477.

7. JOHN HALSE, Litchfield and Coventry, 1459. Ob. 1490.

8. PETER COURTNEY, Exeter, 1478; Winchester, 1486. Ob. 1492.

9. JOHN ARUNDELL, Litchfield and Coventry, 1496; Exeter, 1502. Ob. 1503.

10. JOHN HOLYMAN, Bristol, 1554. Ob. 1558.

11. JOHN CHARDON, Down and Connor, 1596. Ob. 1601.

12. LEWIS BAYLEY, Bangor, 1616. Ob. 1631.

13. JOHN PRIDEAUX, Worcester, 1641. Ob. 1650.
14. THOMAS WINNIFFE, Lincoln, 1641-2. Ob. 1654.
15. GEORGE HALL, Chester, 1662. Ob. 1668.
16. NARCISSUS MARSH, Leighlin and Ferns, 1682; Archbishop of Cashell, 1690; Dublin, 1694; Armagh, 1702. Ob. 1713.
17. GEORGE BULL, St. David's, 1705. Ob. 1709.
18. THOMAS RUNDLE, Derry, 1734. Ob. 1743.
19. THOMAS SECKER, Bristol, 1734-5; Oxford, 1737; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1758. Ob. 1768.
20. JOHN CONYBEARE, Bristol, 1751. Ob. 1756.

That Exeter College can also boast, among its students, of many eminent persons in the more enlarged ranks of life, the following brief account of them will sufficiently illustrate.

John de Trevisa, Canon of Westbury, in Wiltshire; who, about the year 1387, translated Higden's *Polychronicon*, Bartholomæus de *Proprietatibus Rerum*, and other Latin authors:—Grocyn, whom Wood styles a most singular light of learning in the 15th century, sojourned here for some time, but must be considered as more particularly belonging to New College, of which he was a Fellow:—Sir John Fortescue, an eminent lawyer, and author of the learned work entitled, *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*: he was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench, by Henry VI. in the year 1442:—Sir George More, of Surry, Treasurer to Henry Prince of Wales in 1604; afterwards Chancellor of the most noble Order of the Garter, and a benefactor in manuscripts and money to the public library of the university:—Browne, the poet, author of *Britannia's Pastorals*, the *Shepherd's Pipe*, and other poems:—Robert Hayman, a minor poet of some estimation:—Henry Lord Falkland, a nobleman of an illustrious family, four of whom had successively distinguished themselves by their writings:—Sir John Doddridge, a

lawyer of great learning: in 1612, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and afterwards removed to the King's Bench. In February 1613, the degree of Master of Arts was formally conferred upon him, in Serjeants' Inn, London, by the Vice-Chancellor, both the Proctors, and five deputed members of the university. He was distinguished by this peculiar honour in gratitude for the great service which he had done the university in several lawsuits with the corporation of Oxford:—Sir William Noy, Attorney-General to his Majesty Charles I.; but whose conduct in that office did not entitle him to the respect which was due to his professional knowledge:—Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, an eminent judge and lawyer in the reign of Henry VIII. He was the author of the learned treatise, entitled *Natura Brevium*, and other works on the practice of the law:—Nicholas Fitzherbert, a grandson of Sir Anthony, who resided chiefly in Italy. He was a man of considerable erudition, and wrote a Description of the University of Oxford, in Latin:—Thomas Fitzherbert, who was also a grandson of the judge. His zeal for the Roman Catholic religion induced him to reside chiefly abroad in countries where it was established. His writings are numerous, but wholly controversial:—Diggory Whear, the first Camden Professor of History. His principal work was entitled, *De Ratione et Methodo legendi Historias Dissertatio*:—James Duke of Hamilton: he succeeded his father as Marquis of Hamilton in 1625, and was distinguished by the peculiar favour of Charles I. In 1631, he went with an army to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and in the following year returned to England. He afterwards accompanied the king to Scotland, and assisted at the coronation. On the breaking out of the disturbances in that country, respecting episcopacy, he was appointed the king's commissioner. On the commencement of the civil war, he raised forces in defence of the royal cause; for which service he was created Duke of Hamilton and Earl of Cambridge. After he had eminently distinguished

himself in behalf of the king, he was defeated by Oliver Cromwell at Preston; and though he surrendered on a promise that his life should be spared, he was brought to trial, and beheaded, in 1649:—Dr. Arthur Duck, a learned civilian. He wrote the *Life of Archbishop Chichele*, in Latin—*Vita Henrici Chichele, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis sub Regibus Henric. V. et VI.* 1617; and another work, entitled *De Usu et Auctoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in Dominiis Principum Christianorum*, 1653:—Lord Chief Justice Rolle, second son of Robert Rolle, of Heanton, in Devonshire. He was appointed to preside in the Court of King's Bench in 1648:—Henry Carey, second Earl of Monmouth. During the usurpation, he adopted a life of complete retirement, which he employed in translating several of the foreign historians into his native language, as well as in producing some original works:—Sir Simon Baskerville, an eminent medical character. He was physician to James I. and afterwards to Charles I. the latter of whom conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He is particularly memorable for the great extent of his practice, and the wealth he acquired, which obtained him the title of Sir Simon Baskerville the Rich. It is recorded of him, that he generally had a hundred patients a week, but that he never took a fee from a clergyman beneath the rank of a dean:—Joseph Caryl, a learned Non-conformist divine. He is particularly known by his *Commentary on Job*, in twelve volumes quarto and two volumes folio:—John Poulett, the brave and loyal Marquis of Winchester, whose house at Basing stood a siege of two years against the Parliamentary forces:—Thomas Brancker, some time Rector of Tilston, in Cheshire, and afterwards master of the free-school at Macclesfield, in the same county. He was an able mathematician, and published at Oxford, in 1662, *Doctrinæ Sphericæ Adumbratio, et Usus Globorum artificialium*:—Joseph Glanville, Rector

of the abbey church at Bath, and Prebendary of Worcester. He was a man of considerable talents, one of the first members of the Royal Society, and a violent opposer of the Aristotelian philosophy. The most remarkable of his publications is, *A Philosophical Enquiry into the Nature of Witches and Witchcraft*, a work which betrays more credulity than judgment:—Anthony Ashley Cooper, created Earl of Shaftesbury by Charles II. in 1672; a statesman of superior talents, but of doubtful character both in public and private life:—Joseph Quick, the author of *Synodicon in Gallia Reformatâ*, or *The Acts, Decisions, Decrees, and Canons of the National Councils of the Reformed Churches in France*, &c. &c. He had been silenced for Non-conformity:—Dr. Gideon Harvey. He was physician to Charles II. during his exile, and a very voluminous writer:—Sir George Treby, an eminent lawyer. He was some time Recorder of London; and, after passing through the offices of Solicitor and Attorney General, was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas:—Anstis, whose works on heraldic history are so well known and so highly esteemed:—Dr. Walker, Rector of St. Mary's, in the city of Exeter. For his laborious and useful work, entitled *An Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy in the great Rebellion*, published in folio, 1714, he was created Doctor in Divinity by the University of Oxford:—Maundrell, the traveller:—Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley, who, with the celebrated George Whitfield, were the principal founders of the sect called Methodists:—Dr. Borlase, the naturalist and antiquary. One of his principal works is, *The History of the Antiquities of Cornwall*. In return for a valuable present of fossils and pieces of antiquity to the University of Oxford, that learned body conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.:—Sir Michael Foster, an eminent lawyer and upright judge; whose name will ever rank among the first men of his profession and station, since this kingdom has possessed a constitution founded

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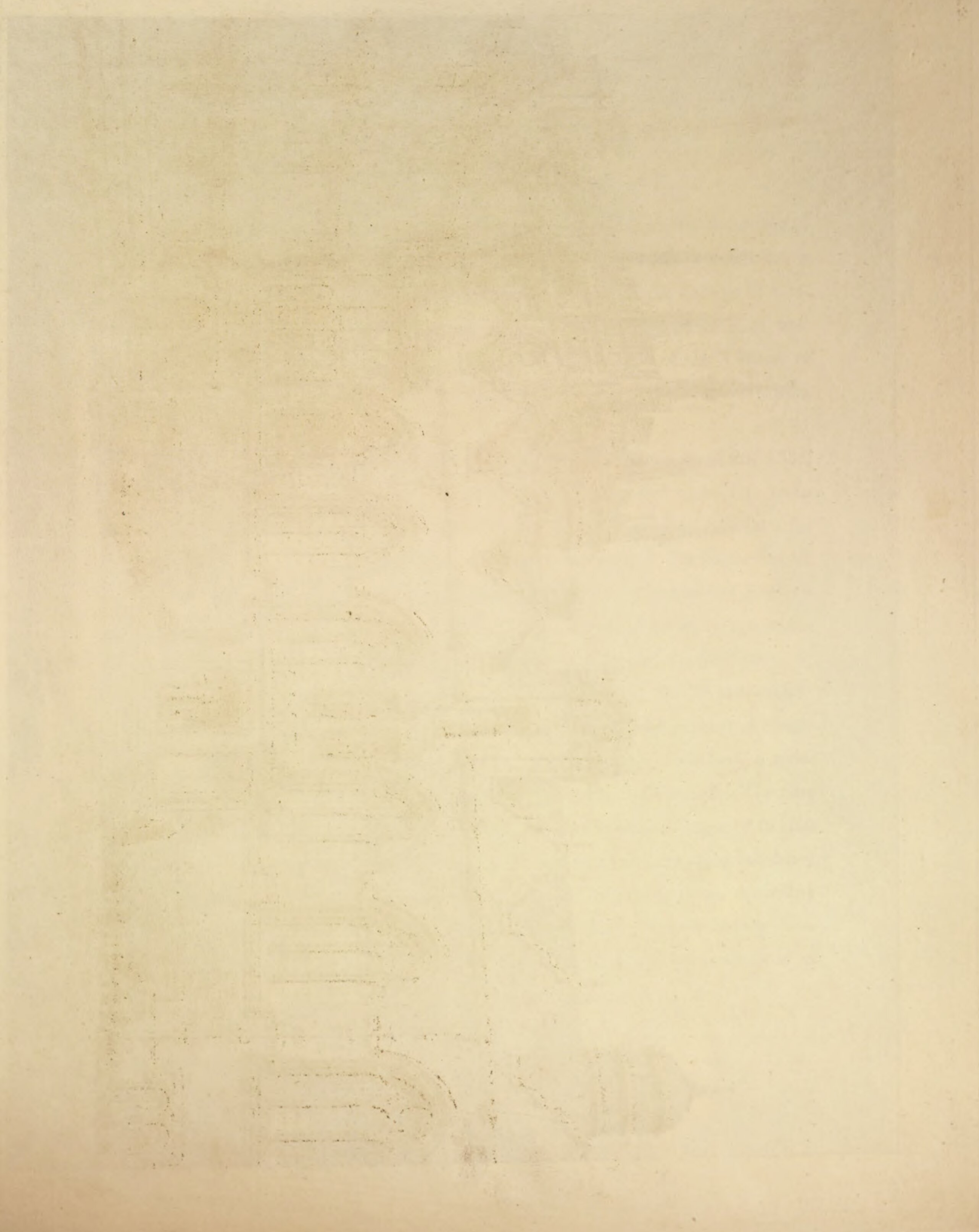
on law. This great and good man was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in 1689; and was educated at the free-school in that town, from whence he removed to this college. He was afterwards entered of the Middle Temple, and; in regular course, was called to the bar. In 1735, he was chosen Recorder of the city of Bristol; and in the same year published an Examination of the Scheme of Church Government laid down in the *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*, by Gibson, Bishop of London. He soon after delivered, in his judicial capacity, at Bristol, his famous argument on the legality of pressing seamen. In 1745, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, when he received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1763. His posthumous work on the Crown Law is of the highest authority in that branch of English jurisprudence:—The Rev. John Lewis, Vicar of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet: he wrote the history and antiquities of that curious and interesting spot; with several other ingenious and learned works in biography, antiquities, and scriptural literature:—The Rev. John Norris, Rector of Bemerton, in Wiltshire; a man of acknowledged piety and learning, but whose works are strongly tinged with the Platonic mysticism:—The Rev. James Upton, Rector of Rissington, in Gloucestershire, and Prebendary of Rochester. His works consist of editions of *Epictetus*, and Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, and *Observations on Shakspeare*, of whose plays he was one of the earliest commentators:—The Rev. Jonathan Toup, Prebendary of Exeter, and an eminent classical scholar. He published emendations of *Suidas*, and an excellent edition of *Longinus*:—The Rev. Nicholas Tindal, Chaplain to Greenwich Hospital, and the continuator of Rapin's *History of England*:—The Rev. Richard Hole, Rector of Farringdon, in Devonshire. He published several ingenious and poetical works:—This enumeration of names, so honourable to Exeter Col-

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on law. This great and good man was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in 1689; and was educated at the free-school in that town, from whence he removed to this college. He was afterwards entered of the Middle Temple, and, in regular course, was called to the bar. In 1735, he was chosen Recorder of the city of Bristol; and in the same year published an Examination of the Scheme of Church Government laid down in the *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*, by Gibson, Bishop of London. He soon after delivered, in his judicial capacity, at Bristol, his famous argument on the legality of pressing seamen. In 1745, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench, when he received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1763. His posthumous work on the Crown Law is of the highest authority in that branch of English jurisprudence:—The Rev. John Lewis, Vicar of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet: he wrote the history and antiquities of that curious and interesting spot; with several other ingenious and learned works in biography, antiquities, and scriptural literature:—The Rev. John Norris, Rector of Bemerton, in Wiltshire; a man of acknowledged piety and learning, but whose works are strongly tinged with the Platonic mysticism:—The Rev. James Upton, Rector of Rissington, in Gloucestershire, and Prebendary of Rochester. His works consist of editions of *Epictetus*, and Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, and *Observations on Shakspeare*, of whose plays he was one of the earliest commentators:—The Rev. Jonathan Toup, Prebendary of Exeter, and an eminent classical scholar. He published emendations of *Suidas*, and an excellent edition of *Longinus*:—The Rev. Nicholas Tindal, Chaplain to Greenwich Hospital, and the continuator of Rapin's *History of England*:—The Rev. Richard Hole, Rector of Farringdon, in Devonshire. He published several ingenious and poetical works:—This enumeration of names, so honourable to Exeter Col-

lege, will close with that of Dr. Kennicot, who has immortalised himself by his collated edition of the text of the Hebrew Scriptures*.

* This college consisteth chiefly of Cornish and Devonshire men; the gentry of which latter, Queen Elizabeth used to say, were courtiers by their birth: and as these western men do bear away the bell for might and sleight in wrestling, so the scholars here have alwayes acquitted themselves with credit in *Palæstra literaria*.—FULLER'S *Church History*, book iv. p. 102.





O R I E L C O L L E G E .

London, Pub. Dec. 1833, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

THE founder of this college was EDWARD II. who preserved, amidst the errors of his government and the misfortunes of his reign, the character of a scholar, a poet, and protector of learning. He had already established the College of Carmelite Friars in Oxford, the Black Friars at Langley, in Hertfordshire, as well as several other similar institutions, previous to his foundation of the College of the Virgin, afterwards called Oriel; which pious work was suggested to the king by his almoner, Adam de Brom.

It appears that this person obtained the royal licence*, dated April 20, 1324, to purchase a messuage in the town or suburbs of Oxford, and therein to institute and found, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, a College of Scholars, for the purpose of prosecuting their studies in divers sciences, “ Per Rectorem de “ eisdem Scholaribus elegendum, perpetuis temporibus sub nomine Rectoris “ Domus Scholarium Beatæ Mariæ, Oxon,” to be governed by such regulations as should be thought most conducive to the proposed object of the institution.

Adam de Brom seems to have proceeded without delay to the commencement of his projected undertaking; as, in the same year, he purchased of Roger Mareschall, Parson of the church of Tackley, in the county of Oxford, a tenement in St. Mary's parish, which he had lately caused to be erected. The part of this messuage which fronted the street, had been let to persons engaged in civil occupations, while the refectory and the more retired chambers were inhabited by the Scholars of the University, who had engaged to tenant them, according to the phrase of the time, in a scholastical manner. This purchase having been completed, the king, by his charter dated December 6, 1324, being the feast of

* Pat. 17. Edw. II. p. 2, m. 12, in *THESAUR. hujus Coll. in pyx. A.*

St. Nicholas, founded a College of Scholars for the study of divinity and logic; and gave and confirmed the same, with its appurtenances, to John de Laghton, the Rector elect, and to the Scholars and their successors for ever.

The foundation being thus confirmed by the king, Adam de Brom, on the 20th of the same month, with the consent of the Scholars, resigned the whole to his royal disposal. This act of policy was crowned with the expected success; as the king took the college under his own protection, and, by a new charter, dated the 21st January, 1325, being the nineteenth year of his reign, he appointed it to be a college for Scholars in divinity and the canon law: for which faculties, however, that they might be better qualified, it was ordered, that they should previously pass some time in the study of logic and civil law. The monarch also ordered, that the foundation which he had adopted, should be governed by a Provost; and, for the maintenance of the Scholars, confirmed to them the possession of the messuage in St. Mary's parish; to which he added the advowson of St. Mary's church, in Oxford, on condition that they should provide four Chaplains to celebrate daily service there: and in order that the number of the Scholars might be increased, he enlarged their powers to purchase lands and tenements to the yearly value of sixty pounds.

Adam de Brom was appointed the first Provost, and, in that capacity, formed a body of statutes, dated May 23, 1326, by which it was ordained, that the college should consist of a Provost and ten Fellows or Scholars studying in divinity, three of whom were afterwards allowed to study the canon law. These statutes, in 1329, received the confirmation of Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln. The Provost afterwards gave to the new foundation the church of Aberforth, in the county of York; and Edward III. in 1327, being the first year of his reign, bestowed on it a large messuage, the principal part of which was situated in the parish of St. John the Baptist, then commonly called and written *La Oriole*,

from which the college derived its name, and to which the Scholars in a short time removed.

In the following year, Adam de Brom, whose solicitude for the prosperity of his college appears to have been unremitted, obtained from the king the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, with all its appurtenances, as a place of refuge for the Scholars during the prevalence of any pestilential disease: it has, however, from subsequent circumstances, added considerably to their revenues. The site of this hospital was about half a mile from St. Clement's church, in the center between the two London roads. It was built by Henry I. in 1126, and served the twofold purposes of an hospital and a convent. It was demolished about the time of the siege of Oxford, but rebuilt in 1649. The last mark of regard which De Brom appears to have shewn to Oriel College, was his gift of the advowson of Coleby, in Lincolnshire.

The statutes of this house required, that whenever it became possessed of new estates to a certain amount, the number of fellowships should be proportionably increased; but, in the year 1504, Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, who at that time exercised the office of visitor, consented to a dispensation of this rule, and permitted the manor of Shenington, in Gloucestershire, which had been recently purchased, to be appropriated to the use of the Provost and Fellows, as they then subsisted, without adding to their number*.

BENEFACTORS.

ADAM DE BROM. His benefactions have already been particularized, and it were to be wished that something more of this excellent man had been recorded,

* Churton's *Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College*, p. 227. This claim of the Bishops of Lincoln to be visitors, has been since determined to be illegal, by a judgment in the Court of Common Pleas, A. D. 1727: and from that time the Lord Chancellor has exercised the visitorial power.

than that he was Rector of Hanworth, in Middlesex, in 1315; the year following, Chancellor of the diocese of Durham; in 1319, Archdeacon of Stow; and that a few months after he was promoted to the living of St. Mary Oxford. That he was in favour with his sovereign, and employed the influence which his office of almoner gave him, in directing the benevolence of his royal master to the best objects, is eminently proved by the foundation of this college.

JOHN FRANKE, Clerk, Master of the Rolls, and afterwards Keeper of the Great Seal, in the reign of Henry VI. bequeathed, in the year 1441, being the 19th year of that king, the sum of 1000*l.* to purchase lands for the maintenance of four Fellows of the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Devon; with which legacy the reversion of Wadley manor, in Berkshire, was purchased.

JOHN CARPENTER, who was first Fellow and afterwards Provost of this house, from which situation he was at length advanced to the see of Worcester, bequeathed, about the year 1476, certain lands in Oxfordshire, for the maintenance of one Fellow from the diocese of Worcester, and an annual exhibition to six poor Scholars, after the rate of eight-pence per week. He also gave to this society Bedell Hall, an ancient receptacle for Scholars, situated between St. Mary's Hall on the north, and the garden belonging to this college on the south, and three other tenements in the vicinity.

WILLIAM SMYTH, Bishop of Lincoln, the founder of Brazenose College, gave 300*l.* for the maintenance of a Fellow of the diocese of Lincoln, on certain conditions, which were settled May 5, 1507, but soon after violated by the mutual consent of the bishop and the society. The learned biographer of Bishop Smyth mentions, that, at the first election on this foundation, Roger Edgeworth, B.A. was elected, who was not of the diocese of Lincoln, but of Litchfield; which was contrary to the standing rule of not having more than two Fellows at the same time from the same diocese, there being at this time two of the diocese of

Litchfield. A provision, however, was introduced to prevent this election from being drawn into a precedent. The first intention of this prelate, with respect to the college, was, to have given it an estate in land; but money being at that time wanted to complete a purchase, he gave the sum which has been already mentioned. The supposition that he received any part of his education in this house, rests upon very slight grounds; and it is in his visitatorial character alone that there is any actual proof of his being connected with it*.

RICHARD DUDLEY, D.D. who was some time a Fellow of this house, and afterwards Chancellor of the church of Salisbury, in 1529, gave the manor of Swainswick, in the county of Somerset, for the maintenance of two Fellows and six Exhibitioners.

JOHN JACKMAN, M. A. who had been also a Fellow of this college, bequeathed, in 1599, certain lands in the parish of St. Giles, in the suburbs of Oxford, for the maintenance of a poor Scholar of the county of Worcester.

Queen ANNE, in 1714, was pleased to annex to the provostship a prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Rochester.

Dr. JOHN ROBINSON, who was appointed Bishop of London in 1713, gave 2500*l.* to augment the fellowships and found three exhibitions.

GEORGE CARTER, D.D. Provost of this College from 1708 to 1727, left a legacy to purchase livings for the benefit of the Provost and Fellows, as well as to found three exhibitions.

CHARLES NOEL, fourth Duke of Beaufort, gave 100*l.* per annum for the establishment of four exhibitions.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LUDWELL, by her will, dated September 28, 1761, founded two exhibitions, with a preference to candidates from the parish of Charing, in

* Churton's *Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College*, p. 232-4.

Kent, where she had endowed a free-school; the exhibitions to be paid out of the rent of a farm in Throwley.

The ecclesiastical benefices in the possession of Oriel College are, the RECTORIES of Cholderton, Wiltshire; Cromhall, Abbots, and Tortworth, Gloucestershire; Plymtree, Devonshire; Purleigh, Essex; West Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire; Swainswick, Somersetshire; and Ufton, Berkshire: with the VICARAGES of Aberford, or Aberforth, Yorkshire; Coleby, Lincolnshire; and St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford: to which must be added, the CURACY of Moreton Pinckney, Northamptonshire.

The revenues of this college were valued, 26th Henry VIII. at 182*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per annum, according to Tanner; though Twyne reduced them to 158*l.* 15*s.* In the reign of Elizabeth they were estimated at 200*l.* In 1612, the society consisted of seventy-nine persons.

The present members are, a Provost, eighteen Fellows, and thirteen Exhibitioners, besides other Students. The Lord Chancellor is the Visitor.

This college, in its first state, consisted only of the great messuage called Oriole, or Oriel Hall, whose west side stood in Schydyard-street, and the south side in St. John-street; but additional purchases having been made, the society began to give the whole a quadrangular form about the latter end of the reign of Edward III. These buildings, which were erected at different times, some of stone and others of timber and plaister, continued till 1620, when the south and the greater part of the west side were pulled down, and the fabric which now occupies their place, reaching from the west end of the chapel to the place called Oriel College Corner, and thence to the north side of the common gate, was erected. Towards this improvement, ANTHONY BLENCOWE, D. C. L. some time Provost, contributed 1300*l.* The north and east sides were dilapidated in 1637; and, in a few years, rebuilt in conformity to a general plan, the whole occu-

pying a larger space than the former quadrangle. Towards this building, Dr. JOHN TOLSON, the Provost, and the Fellows then in the house, gave 50*l.* each, amounting to the sum of 950*l.*; Dr. WILLIAM LEWIS, some time Provost, Master of the Hospital of St. Cross, and domestic Chaplain to his Majesty, gave 100*l.*; RICHARD KNIGHTLEY, of Preston, in Northamptonshire, Esquire, some time Gentleman Commoner of this house, 100*l.*; ROBERT PIERPOINT, Earl of Kingston, some time also of this college, 100*l.*; with several others who had been Students here, from whom smaller sums were received.

The quadrangle contains, on the north side, part of the Provost's lodgings; on the east, the hall and entrance into the chapel, which runs eastward; and on the south and west sides are the apartments of the Fellows and other Students. On either side of the roof of the gateway, are the royal arms of Charles I.; and the other door-ways are ornamented with the arms of benefactors. The rooms in the tower over the gateway, are used as the bursary and a repository for the Archives. Besides this quadrangle, on the east and west sides of the garden, are two handsome buildings, the first erected at the expence of Robinson, Bishop of London, during his lifetime. This act of munificence, with that of the three exhibitions for bachelors, is recorded by this inscription on the front of the building:—

Ad DEI Gloriam

Et bonarum literarum profectum,

JOHANNES ROBINSON, S. T. P. Episc. Lond.

Hortante MARIA

Nuper conjuge ejus amantissima,

Et proprio erga ORIELENSES affectu motus,

Hoc edificium F. F.

Et tres Exhibitiones fundavit.

A. D. M.DCCXIX.

The Runic line which follows, implies, *Omnino homo pulveris incrementum*; or, as Lye, the learned author of the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, has translated it, *Homo est pulveris adauctus, seu pulveris augmentum*. The building on the west side, corresponding to that of Bishop Robinson, was begun in March 1729, and erected by the munificence of Dr. GEORGE CARTER, some time Provost, who bequeathed his whole fortune for this purpose and the purchase of livings for the benefit of the college.

The first HALL was the refectory belonging to Oriel Hall at the time when it was purchased for the use of the new college; and, being pulled down when the several buildings assumed a quadrangular form, another room, of better construction, was built on the north side of the old quadrangle; the expence of which was supplied by the contributions of several persons who had been members of the society*. It remained till the year 1637, when it was taken down, and the present hall erected, as it now stands, forming a part of the east side of the quadrangle. It is ascended by a flight of steps, with an embattled portico, over which are the statues of the Virgin Mary and Child, and those of the Kings Edward II. and III. in canopied niches; above them a circular pediment, supported by pilasters and decorated with vases, rises before the roof. The room, which is fifty feet in length by twenty in breadth, is fitted up with a handsome wainscot, and an entablature of the Doric order. At the upper end is a portrait of Edward II. enthroned, and enriched with the appropriate regalia, by Hudson; to the right is that of Queen Anne, by Dahl; on the left the Duke of Beaufort, in his parliamentary robes, with a negro servant bearing his coronet, by Soldi.

* Some of the chroniclers of that period mention, that, in consequence of a most violent outrage made by the townsmen of Oxford on the Scholars of the University, the mayor of the city was hanged from a beam in this hall: but Wood clearly unravels this erroneous account in his *Annals*, lib. i. p. 462.

In one of the windows are the arms of Pierrepont Duke of Kingston, quartering nineteen coats, with the motto, *Pie repono te*. Among the curious plate belonging to this hall, are two cups; the one of silver gilt, and richly chased, which was presented by the founder; the other was the gift of Bishop Carpenter.

The first LIBRARY of this college, which stood on the east side of the old quadrangle, was built about the year 1444; towards the erection of which, THOMAS GASCOIGNE, D.D. and some time Commoner of this house, contributed, and also presented it with books. It continued till 1637, when the late library was constructed on the north side of the quadrangle; for the furnishing of which with convenient recesses for study, Mr. EDWARD COMBE, some time Fellow of this College, who died in 1629, left 100*l*.

The present library, whose dimensions are eighty-three feet by twenty-eight, and twenty-eight feet high within the walls, was designed by Wyatt, and is among the more perfect pieces of architecture in Oxford, but wants the advantage of situation. The façade, with equal grandeur and simplicity, exhibits only the Ionic order. All the parts are great and commanding, the ornaments few, and the whole harmonious; but it must be acknowledged, that the interior of this building does not correspond with the simple elegance or just proportions of the elevation. The windows, internally, are not of a height suited to that of the room; so that the imperfect distribution of light is instantly felt. The scagliola columns, with huge white Corinthian capitals, are too large as well as too much ornamented for the recess whose plain entablature they support, and are ill contrasted by the simplicity of the whole, which consists of an unadorned portal between two plain walls. It appears as if the whole design of the architect had not been completed. The situation of the library is between Robinson's and Carter's Buildings; and to the books formerly belonging to the college, has been added a very curious and valuable collection by the bequest of the late EDWARD

LEIGH, Baron Leigh of Stourleigh, in Warwickshire, who was some time a nobleman of this college, and afterwards High Steward of the University. He died in 1786; and the expences of the present building, which was begun in 1788, were supplied by the subscriptions of the Provost, Fellows, and other members of the society, as well as of the Honourable Mrs. LEIGH, his lordship's sister, whose life may be said to have been passed, as her large fortune was daily employed, in doing good. This library contains a solitary, but curious, picture, by Vasari, lately presented to the college by JAMES CLUTTERBUCK SMITH, Esq.: the subject of it is a group of the Italian poets, Guido Cavalcanti, Dante, Boccaccio, Petrarch, Politian, and Marsilius Ficinus. In the gallery of the library is a scarce print of this picture. A new room adjoining to the gallery, is fitted up with some of the rich wainscoting which was part of the furniture of New College chapel previous to the last alterations.

Oriel College did not possess a place of worship within itself for several years after its foundation, when the Scholars frequented St. Mary's church to fulfil the public offices of religion: but as the frequent meetings of the university there interrupted their devotions, they, in the year 1372, obtained a licence from John Bokyngham, Bishop of Lincoln, to construct a CHAPEL in their own college, which was begun at the expence of RICHARD Earl of Arundel, and completed by his son, THOMAS Bishop of Ely, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. This chapel continued in use till 1620, when it was taken down, to make room for raising the south side of the present quadrangle. A large apartment on the north side supplied its place till the year 1642, when the present chapel was completed, and, in a short time, received the rites of consecration from Dr. John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester. In 1677, the high altar was paved with black and white marble; and, in the following year, the whole of the chapel was improved in the same manner, in consequence of the legacies of SAMUEL SHORT and CHARLES

PERROT, Masters of Arts and Fellows of this College. The subject of the east window is, *the Presentation of our Saviour in the Temple*, by Peckitt, of York, after a design of Dr. Wall, of Worcester. It was the joint present of the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Wenman, and Lord Leigh, in 1767.

PROVOSTS.

1. ADAM DE BROM, appointed the first Provost by King Edward II. January 21, 1325. He died June 16, 1332, and was buried in our Lady's chapel, on the north side of St. Mary's church, where his tomb of freestone, covered with a slab of coarse marble, is mentioned by Wood as being visible in his time.
2. WILLIAM DE LEVERTON, succeeded A. de Brom the same month in which he died.
3. WILLIAM DE HAWKESWORTH, D. D. 1347.
4. WILLIAM DE DAVENTRIE, 1349.
5. JOHN DE COLYNTRE, 1373.
6. JOHN DE MIDDLETON, D. D. 1385. He was also Canon of the cathedral church of Hereford.
7. JOHN DE MALDON, M. A. Student in Divinity and Bachelor of Physic, 1394.
8. JOHN DE POSSEL, 1401.
9. WILLIAM DE CORFFE, D. D. 1410. He died at the Council of Constance, about the year 1414, having been deputed orator for the English nation at one of the sessions in that council.
10. THOMAS DE LEINTWARDEN, 1414. He was about the same time Chancellor of St. Paul's, in London.
11. Mr. HENRY KAYLE, Fellow of Exeter College, 1420.
12. NICHOLAS HERRY, 1425.

13. JOHN CARPENTER, D.D. 1430. He resigned in 1443, on his advancement to the bishopric of Worcester.

14. WALTER LYHERT, LE HART, or HART, B.D. 1443; resigned in 1445, on his nomination to the bishopric of Norwich.

15. JOHN HALSE, B.D. 1445; resigned, on his elevation to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, in 1459.

16. HENRY SAMPSON, D.D. 1459.

17. THOMAS HAWKYNS, M.A. Chanter of Salisbury, 1476.

18. JOHN TAYLOR, D.D. 1478. He was afterwards Chancellor of Exeter.

19. THOMAS CORNISH, Bishop of Tyne (Tinia in Dalmatia), and Suffragan to Richard Fox and Hugh Oldham, Bishops of Bath and Wells and Exeter, was elected Provost in 1493.

20. EDMUND WYLSFORD, D.D. 1507.

21. JAMES MORE, M.A. afterwards D.D. 1516; resigned November 12, 1530.

22. THOMAS WARE, D.D. 1530; resigned 1538.

23. HENRY MYNNE, M.A. 1538.

24. WILLIAM HAYNES, B.D. and Fellow of Eton College, 1540. He was afterwards the third Prebendary or Canon of Osney; and the first of the earliest Prebendaries of Christ-Church on their foundation by Henry VIII. He resigned in 1550.

25. JOHN SMYTH, B.D. 1550; resigned 1564.

26. ROGER MARBECK, M.A. Student of Christ-Church and Orator of the University, being the first elected to that office during life. He was appointed Provost in 1564-5; was made Canon of Christ-Church in the same year, and resigned his provostship in 1566.

27. JOHN BELLY, LL.D. 1566; resigned 1572, being then, or soon afterwards, Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln, and one of the Masters in Chancery.

28. ANTHONY BLENCOW, M. A. afterwards D. C. L. 1572.
29. WILLIAM LEWIS, M. A. 1617; resigned 1621. He was afterwards D. D. Prebendary of Winchester, and Master of the Hospital of St. Cross.
30. JOHN TOLSON, B. D. afterwards D. D. 1621.
31. JOHN SAUNDERS, Doctor of Physic, 1644.
32. ROBERT SAY, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1652-3.
33. GEORGE ROYSE, 1691. He was afterwards Dean of Bristol.
34. GEORGE CARTER, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1708: he was also Prebendary of Rochester, Peterborough, and St. Paul's. During the time of this Provost, Queen Anne, by letters patent, dated the twelfth year of her reign, annexed a prebend of Rochester to the provostship: this was confirmed by an act of Parliament passed January 14, 1712.
35. WALTER HODGES, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1727. He was author of an elaborate *Commentary on the Book of Job*, and one of the earliest Hutchinsonians.
36. CHARDIN MUSGRAVE, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1757.
37. JOHN CLARKE, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1768.
38. JOHN EVELEIGH, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1781, who is the present Provost.

PRELATES WHO RECEIVED THEIR EDUCATION AT THIS COLLEGE.

1. THOMAS ARUNDELL, Bishop of Ely, 1374; Archbishop of York, 1388; Canterbury, 1396. Ob. 1413. He was a prelate of superior talents, a bold defender of the rights of the church, and an inflexible enemy to the spirit of religious reformation which prevailed in his time.
2. RICHARD PRATY, Bishop of Chichester, 1438. Ob. 1445.
3. JOHN CARPENTER, Bishop of Worcester, 1443. Ob. 1476.
4. REYNOLD PEACOCK, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1444; Chichester, 1449. He was deposed in 1457, for resisting the papal authority and denying transubstan-

tiation, with other articles of the Roman Catholic faith. He died about the year 1486.

5. WALTER LYHERT, or HART, Bishop of Norwich, 1445. Ob. 1472.

6. JOHN HALSE, Litchfield and Coventry, 1459. Ob. 1490.

7. THOMAS CORNISH, Bishop of Tyne (in Partibus, &c.), about the year 1491. Ob. 1513. He is already mentioned among the Provosts of this College.

8. WILLIAM ALLYN, or ALAN, Cardinal of St. Martin's in the Mount (in Montibus), by Pope Sixtus V. in 1587; Archbishop of Mechlin, in Brabant, in 1589, was some time a Fellow of this College, and afterwards Principal of St. Mary Hall. Ob. about 1594*.

9. HUGH LLOYD, Bishop of Llandaff, 1660. Ob. 1667.

10. HENRY BRIDGEMAN, afterwards Fellow of Brasenose College, Bishop of the Isle of Man, 1671. Ob. 1682.

11. HUMPHRY LLOYD, Bishop of Bangor, 1673. Ob. 1688-9.

12. WILLIAM TALBOT, Bishop of Oxford, 1699; Salisbury, 1715; Durham, 1721. Ob. 1730.

13. JOHN ROBINSON, Bishop of Bristol, 1710; London, 1713. Ob. 1723.

14. Sir THOMAS VESEY, Baronet, Bishop of Killaloe, 1713; Ossory, 1714. Ob. 1730.

15. JOSEPH BUTLER, Bishop of Bristol, 1738; Durham, 1750. Ob. 1752. He was author of the celebrated work, entitled *The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature*, first published in 1736. It is also a memorable circumstance of his life, that he expended the whole income of the bishopric of Bristol, which he had held twelve years, in the repairs of that cathedral.

* *Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. p. 268.

16. EDWARD WILLES, Bishop of St. David's, 1743; Bath and Wells, 1749. Ob. 1774.

17. JOHN EGERTON, Bishop of Bangor, 1756; Litchfield and Coventry, 1768; Durham, 1771. Ob. 1787.

Oriel College may also rank among its Students, Robert Langlande, the author of a curious satiric poem, written about the year 1369, entitled *The Visions of Pierce Plowman*:—Alexander Barclay, a writer of the sixteenth century, who, among other translations from foreign writers, rendered into English, with additions, the curious work, *Navis Stultifera*, or *Ship of Fooles*: he also wrote five eclogues, which Dr. Warton thinks were the first that appeared in the English language:—Dr. Roger Edgeworth, an able and most zealous writer in defence of Popery. It has been already mentioned, that he was elected the first Fellow on Bishop Smith's foundation:—Morgan Phillips, who acquired the title of Morgan the Sophister from his superior skill in disputation: he was afterwards successively Principal of St. Mary Hall and Chanter of the Cathedral of St. David's; but, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, he resigned his preferment and left his country on account of his religion. After many years residence, he died at Douay:—Peter White, eminent for classical learning, and Dean of Waterford; from which station he was ejected, about the year 1565:—Sir Henry Unton, Knight, who was employed by Queen Elizabeth in two different embassies to the King of France. The Muses of Oxon, says Wood, had so great a respect for the memory of this most worthy person, that a book of verses on his death came out soon after, under their name, entitled *Funebria nobiliss. et præstantiss. Eq. D. Henrici Untoni, ad Gallos bis legati regii, &c. à Musis Oxon. apparata*:—The renowned, but ill-fated Sir Walter Raleigh:—William Prynne, the republican lawyer, as well as historical, political, and miscellaneous

writer. His works consist of forty volumes in folio and quarto:—Richard Braithwaite, celebrated in his day as a wit and a poet:—Sir William Scroggs, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench:—Sir John Holt, who filled the same office with a consummate knowledge of the law, and the most virtuous administration of it:—Dr. William Berriman, Fellow of Eton College:—Dr. Edward Bentham, afterwards Canon of Christ-Church:—and Dr. Joseph Wharton, the learned and revered Master of Winchester College.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

THIS splendid college was founded by ROBERT DE EGLESFELD, of the county of Cumberland, Bachelor of Divinity of this University, Confessor to Philippa, queen of Edward III. and Rector of the church of Burgh-under-Staynesmore, in Westmoreland. The motive which incited him to promote this establishment, proceeded from that laudable spirit of benevolence and love of learning which appear to have influenced, in a very high degree, his most useful and honourable life. Lamenting the ignorance, to use his own words, *literaturæ insolitam raritatem*, in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, which, above all others, had been subject to the perpetual hostilities of the borders, he determined to do every thing in his power towards remedying this evil, by affording the means of education in this university to the youth of those harassed parts of the kingdom. In this pious work he appears to have obtained the patronage of the queen; and he accordingly, May 19, 1340, purchased three tenements in the parish of St. Peter, which might serve as an immediate place of residence for Scholars, till funds could be provided for extending his plan and erecting a hall or college. To these, several pieces of ground being afterwards added, he obtained a charter of the king, dated, in the Tower of London, January 18, 1340, being the fourteenth year of his reign; part of which runs in the following terms:—"Quod dictus
 " Robertus de Eglesfeld, in quodam messuagio suo cum pertinentiis in Oxonia
 " in parochia S. Petri in oriente situato quandam Aulam Collegialem de Scho-
 " laribus Capellanis et aliis perpetuis temporibus duraturam sub nomine AULÆ
 " SCHOLARIUM REGINÆ DE OXON quæ per unum Præpositum, de dictis Scho-
 " laribus juxta ordinationem præfati Roberti inde faciendam gubernabitur con-
 " struere et de novo fundare ac messuagium illud cum pertinentiis præfatis Præ-

“ posito et Scholaribus Aulæ illius pro eorum inhabitatione ibidem in perpetuum
 “ dare possit et assignare habend. et tenend. (sibi et succ. suis Præpositis et Scho-
 “ laribus Aulæ illius pro eorum inheritatione in perpetuum). Et eisdem Præpo-
 “ sito et Scholaribus quod ipsi messuagium prædictum cum pertinentiis a præfato
 “ Roberto recipere possint, et tenere sibi et successoribus suis prædictis in perpe-
 “ tuum sicut prædictum est tenore præsentium similiter licentiam dedimus spe-
 “ cialem. Et memoratam Aulam cum Præposito et ceteris Sociis per electionem
 “ in futurum habitantibus et morantibus in eadem quos ad verum Collegium eri-
 “ gimus et existere ex nunc proponimus et ut Collegium licitum et approbatum
 “ agnoscimus autoritate nostra plena qua possimus ratificamus et confirmamus,”
 &c. &c. &c. The title, here given to the college, of *Aulæ Scholarium Reginae de*
Oxon, evidently marks the promised protection and patronage of the queen.

Such was the original establishment of this hall or college, which Wood sup-
 poses was at that time called Temple Hall, and is now part of New College
 stables. The society was appointed by the Founder to consist of a Provost and
 twelve Fellows or Scholars, who were to be natives of the counties of Cumber-
 land and Westmoreland; but the premature death of De Eglesfeld prevented
 him from completing his design of adding seventy poor Scholars, who were to re-
 ceive all the advantages of a learned education, and to supply the vacant fellow-
 ships. It appears, however, that the greater part of the first Scholars were chosen
 from the halls and colleges already established; a natural consequence of the
 unprepared state of the counties from which they were to be exclusively selected.

The first Provost was Richard de Retteford, D. D. and some time of Balliol
 College. The first Fellows or Scholars were, 1. Mr. William de Cundale;—2.
 Mr. William de Hawkesworth, of Balliol College, afterwards third Provost of
 Oriel Hall;—3. Mr. William de Palmorna, of Stapledon Hall, or Exeter College,
 and afterwards Chancellor of the University;—4. Mr. William de Colyngham,

of Merton College;—5. Mr. Thomas de Trumshagh, or Trunsale;—6. Mr. John de Dumbleton, of Merton College;—7. Mr. William de Renham, of Merton College;—8. Mr. Robert de Hardley, of the same college;—9. Mr. William de Heightilbury, or Loghtelbury, of Merton College;—10. Mr. Reynold de Stratton;—11. Mr. William de Wantyng, of Merton College;—12. Mr. Hugh de Molyngton, of the dioceses of Carlisle, York, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, Salisbury, Hereford, and Exeter*.

It is conjectured, that the number of Fellows was confined to twelve, by way of a pious allusion to Christ and his twelve apostles; and that the proposed extension of the poor Scholars to the number of seventy, referred to that of his disciples. The society were to be called to the stated meals by the sound of a trumpet; when the Fellows were to take their places on one side of the table, in robes of scarlet; those of the Doctors in Divinity, being distinguished by robeings of black fur, were to oppose in philosophy the poor Scholars, who were to remain in a kneeling posture on the other side. The scarlet formalities continued for many years, till the expence of providing them, combined with the inconvenience of the habit, occasioned their being laid aside; but so late as in the last century, the Fellows and the Taberdars used occasionally to dispute on Sundays and holidays; and the society still retains the old custom of being called together by the sound of a trumpet.

The statutes framed by the Founder are dated February 10, 1340. By them it is constituted, that the Provost is to be elected from among the Fellows, and to have been admitted into holy orders. The Fellows are, in the first instance, to be natives of the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and afterwards of those counties in which the college shall possess estates, manors, and advowsons. It was also regulated, that a preference should be given to such persons as

* Wood's *Hist. of Colleges and Halls*, edit. by the Rev. Mr. Gutch, p. 189.

were of kin to the Founder; he being brother to John Eglesfeld, who was his heir, and both of them the sons of John de Eglesfeld and Beatrice his wife, and grandsons of Thomas de Eglesfeld and Hawisia his wife*.

The Founder continued, while he lived, to enlarge, by successive purchases, the boundaries of the spot on which the first college was built. In consequence, also, of his petition to Edward III. the king, in the twenty-first year of his reign, confirmed this college to the Scholars thereof and their successors for ever. In this deed of confirmation it continues to be styled the College of the Queen; and hence the Queens consort of England have since been its illustrious patronesses. The king, also, on the request of the Founder, granted to the college the advowson of Blechingdon, in the county of Oxford, and the custody of St. Julian's Hospital, commonly called God's House, in Southampton. He afterwards gave the hospital for its sick Scholars, and with it the vicarage of Holy Rood, in Southampton. The alien priory of Sherborne, in Hampshire, annexed to that hospital by Edward IV. came also to this college in 1461.

It is to be lamented that so little is known of the life of a man, when that little raises him so high in our regard and veneration. It is, however, reasonably conjectured, that Robert de Eglesfeld was born at Eglesfeld, an hamlet in the parish of Brigham, in the county of Cumberland, where the family was possessed of considerable estates in the time of Henry III. In the reign of Edward III. they came into possession of Alneburgh Hall, or Netherhall, in the

* Few, however, of these claims have been made:—Thomas Eglesfeld, Provost, in 1432: in 1632, a claim of kindred was advanced by one Gawin Eglesfeld; and though not satisfactorily proved, the college, out of respect to the Archbishop of York, who supported it, gave him the living of Weston, in Oxfordshire. In the list of Graduates is George Eglesfeld, M. A. 1674: and previously, in 1625, James Eglesfeld was admitted of this College, who was a native of Somersetshire, and afterwards Vicar of Chewton, in that county.

parish of Cross Canonby, in the same county, which has, at different times, been represented in Parliament by one of this family. Here they lived in high estimation until the reign of Philip and Mary. Elizabeth, eldest sister and coheir-ess of Richard Eglesfeld, Esquire, was married to John Senhouse, of Sealscale Hall, Esquire; and in the family of Senhouse the property has since continued*.

The old *Liber Obitalis* of the College dates the death of the Founder 2 Cal. Jun. 1349.—“ROBERTUS EGLESFELD, Cumbriensis, Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus, “Reginæ Philippæ uxoris Edwardi Capellanus, Rector de Burgo subtus Stanes- “more, in Dei gloriam, Ecclesiæ bonum, et bonarum literarum propagationem “Collegium hoc Reginæ fundavit, A. D. 1340, et anno regni Edw. III. 15. “Obiit iste Robertus, A. D. 1349, 2 Calend. Junii.”

It has generally been believed, that he was buried in the old chapel, and that the brass plate found there, under the communion-table, is a representation of him. It is the figure of a priest in a cap and rich rochet, powdered with fleurs de lis in lozenges, faced and hemmed with a different border, and fastened on his breast with a jewel. The sleeves of his black gown are faced with fur. All the pictures of this munificent man bear a strong similitude to this effigy†.

A curious circumstance is combined with the name of Eglesfeld, which continues to form a ceremonial still observed by the college. On New Year's-day the Bursar presents each member with a needle and thread, addressing him, at the same time, in these terms:—“Take this and be thrifty.” This custom is supposed to have been derived from the words *aiguille et fil*, in a fanciful allusion to the name of the Founder. Hollingshed mentions, that when the Prince of

* Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. of Netherhall, Alneburgh Hall, or Ellenborough, is now the representative of both families. From Ellenborough the present Chief Justice of the King's Bench derives his title.—CHALMER'S *Hist. ut supra*, vol. I. p. 89.

† GOUGH'S *Sepulchral Monuments*, Part I. p. 102.

Wales, afterwards Henry V. who was educated at this college, went to court in order to clear himself from certain charges of disaffection, he wore a gown of blue satin full of oilet holes, and at each hole a needle hanging by a silk thread. This account is supposed to prove that such was the original academical habit.

BENEFACTORS.

King EDWARD III. besides the donations already mentioned, bestowed, at the request of Queen Philippa, the advowson of the church of Burgh-under-Staynesmore, in Westmoreland, 23d July, 1341; with leave to the Provost and Scholars to appropriate the said church for the maintenance of six Scholar Chaplains to be added to the former number.

Queen PHILIPPA gave, July 5, 1347, a yearly rent of twenty marks, for the sustenance of these Scholars, to be paid by her receiver of Richmond, &c.

ROBERT ACHARD, Knight, gave, about the year 1342, the advowson of the church of Sparshold, in the county of Berks.

JOHN HANDLO, Knight, Lord of the manor of Borstall, near Bryll, in the county of Buckingham, gave ten pounds yearly, to issue from lands and tenements in the said manor, and the advowson of the said church, "in adjutorium fundationis Aulæ Reginæ Oxon," &c. by charter, "dat. die Jovis proxime post festum S. Gregorii, 19 Edw. III."

JOHN STOUFORD, Knight, gave a tenement in St. Peter's parish in the East, in the High-street, near to a tenement of the prior and convent of Frideswyde, &c. 15th August, 22d Edw. III. 1347.

JOHN DE HOTHAM, D. D. Provost of the College, gave also, about the same time, two adjoining tenements, called Glatton and Wylyby, with a considerable sum of money.

The Lady ISABEL, wife of Sir Robert Parvyng, Knight, gave an hundred

marks for the purchase of the advowson of the church of Newbold Pacy, in the county of Warwick; which was completed 10th April, 17th Edward III. 1344.

THOMAS BEAUFORT, Duke of Exeter, bequeathed, by his will dated December 5, 1426, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be administered in loans to the poor Scholars of this house.

WILLIAM CHARDEYNE, of Westminster, tailor, and JOAN his wife, gave, July 20, 1482, several messuages in Tothill-street, on condition that a chaplain should celebrate a service, for the repose of their souls, in the college chapel.

ROBERT WRANGWIS, some time Fellow, gave, in 1489, certain possessions in Penrith, Cumberland; and also the sum of forty pounds, with two silver cups.

JOHN WHARTON, some time Fellow, and afterwards Rector of Lowther, in Westmoreland, gave, in 1496, a certain sum of money, sufficient to purchase quit-rents, issuing out of the Sarsenhede, in the parish of St. Peter's in the East, Oxon; as well as out of a tenement in Grauntpoint, in the suburbs of the city.

RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE, about the year 1498, gave several possessions in Brehyll or Bryll, in the county of Buckingham: in return for which donation, the society engaged to distribute to the poor, in the month of November, yearly, five loaves to the value of two-pence, and one flaggon of ale, in memory of the said Richard, and Margaret, Joan, and Alice, his wives.

ROWLAND RICHARDSON, some time Fellow, afterwards Vicar of Burgh-under-Staynesmore, in Westmoreland, gave, July 19, 1501, certain lands and tenements in Dudcote and Apleford, in the county of Berks.

EDWARD HILTON, some time Fellow of this College, and afterwards Rector of Blechingdon, near Oxford; and EDWARD RIGGE, Provost, gave the manor of Baldington St. Lawrence, in this county, with all its appurtenances, 2d April, 1509. The latter also added possessions in Marshbalding and Staunton St. John, to the annual value of three pounds, as well as thirty pounds to be laid out in the

purchase of certain tenements in the county of Southampton; and presented, as Wood expresses it, several goods to the college.

CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIGGE, some time Provost, and afterwards Archbishop of York, gave, April 4, 1509, the manor of Tutbaldington, or Baldington St. Lawrence, with other lands, &c.

JOHN KIRKBY, some time Fellow, bequeathed, by his will, dated July 21, 1511, certain possessions in Chalgrave, in the county of Oxford, of which place he was vicar.

WILLIAM FETEPLACE, of Childrey, in the county of Berks, Esquire, gave, about the year 1526, twenty-three shillings and four-pence yearly, to be distributed for a refection in the common hall; six shillings and eight-pence yearly for a sermon to be preached every year, in the parish church of Childrey, by one of the college; and eight marks, also yearly, for the supervising of his chantry there.

NICHOLAS MYLYS, D. D. some time Fellow, and Vicar of St. Bride's, in London, gave, July 10, 1529, certain revenues in Keresleye, near Coventry, in Warwickshire, to the end that the Provost and Society might execute the purposes of his will.

EDMUND GRINDALL, who was advanced to the dignity of Archbishop of Canterbury in 1575, gave lands of the yearly value of twenty pounds, for the maintenance of one Fellow, and two Scholars who had received their education at the school which he founded at St. Bees, in Cumberland, the place of his nativity. He also, by his last will, bequeathed several pieces of plate, with books, and ten pounds to provide chains for them.

King CHARLES I. at the intercession of his queen, gave, November 12, 1626, in the second year of his reign, the rectories of Hedleigh, Nighton, and Wayhill; and the vicarages of Milford, Godshill, and Carisbrooke, with the chapels of Newport and Northwood annexed, in the county of Southampton.

HENRY WILSON, of Underley, in Westmoreland, bequeathed, in the year 1639, the sum of five hundred pounds, to redeem appropriated tithes from laical lands in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. He also bequeathed a yearly pension of thirty-five pounds for the support of seven poor Scholars from the schools of Kirkby Lonsdale and Kirkby Kendal, &c.

Several exhibitions have been founded at subsequent periods by Lady MARY HUNGERFORD, Sir FRANCIS BRIDGEMAN, Mr. TYLNEY, Lady ELIZABETH HASTINGS, and Dr. HOLMES. Lady ELIZABETH HASTINGS gave the manor of Wheldale or Quelldale, in Yorkshire, for the maintenance of five Scholars, to be taken from eight schools in Yorkshire, two in Westmoreland, and two in Cumberland. This incomparable woman died in 1739*.

* The following character of this lady, by Mr. Congreve, appeared in the forty-second number of the *Tatler*.—GIBBON'S *Memoirs of pious Women*.

“Methinks I now see Aspasia walking in her garden, like our first parent, with unaffected charms, before beauty had spectators, and bearing celestial, conscious beauty in her aspect. Her countenance is the lively picture of her mind, which is the seat of honour, truth, compassion, knowledge, and innocence.

‘There dwells the scorn of vice, and pity too.’

“In the midst of ample fortune, and veneration of all that behold and know her, without the least affectation, she consults retirement, the contemplation of her own being, and the Supreme Power which bestowed it. Without the learning of schools, or knowledge of subtle arguments, she goes on in a steady course of uninterrupted piety and virtue, and adds to the severity and privacy of the last age, all the freedom and ease of this. The language and mien of a court she is possessed of in the highest degree; but the simplicity and humble thoughts of a cottage are her more welcome entertainments. Aspasia is a female philosopher, who does not only live up to the resignation of the most retired lives of the ancient sages, but also to the schemes and plans which they thought beautiful, though inimitable. This lady is the most exact economist, without appearing busy; the most strictly virtuous, without tasting the praise of it; and shuns applause with as much industry as others do reproach. This character is so particular, that it will be very easily fixed on her only by all that know her; but she will be the last that discovers the application of it.”

The college is indebted for that distinguished benefaction, which has been called the New Foundation, to John Michel, Esquire, of Richmond, in the county of Surry, who was a Gentleman Commoner of this society from 1676 to 1680. He was the son of John Michel, Esquire, of Balliol College, who, during the siege of Oxford in 1644, obtained a commission from the king to arm the Scholars in defence of the altars and hearths of the university. He was also heir to his uncle Humphrey, who passed a pious, studious, and retired life; and at Richmond founded an hospital for ten old men. He represented Sandwich, in Kent, in two Parliaments; and dying September 5, 1739, was buried at Old Windsor with his ancestors, who had been for many years settled there, and where they had considerable property. He bequeathed the manor of Plumstead, in Kent, with his marsh land in that parish, the manor of Horton Kirby, and all his lands in Sandwich and Worde, in Kent, and his lands and tenements in Old Windsor, of the annual value of five hundred pounds and upwards, to Queen's College for ever, for eight Master Fellows, four Bachelor Scholars, and four Undergraduate Scholars or Exhibitioners; as well as for the purchase of advowsons and presentations to livings, above the yearly value of one hundred and twenty pounds, to be annexed for ever to his fellowships; and for a building to be erected for the reception of the Masters and Bachelors, who were to be elected by the Provost and Fellows from any colleges or halls within the university, and to have the use of the chapel and hall, and other advantages of the college, in common with other members of the same rank. After a long period of delay, it was found necessary to settle the objects of this important bequest by an act of Parliament, which at length passed in 1751; when, among other necessary regulations, Dr. Skipper, Dr. Mather, and Dr. Coxed were appointed visitors of this new society*.

* The foundation of Mr. Michel is one among the many obligations which Queen's College owes to the zeal of Provost Smith. Dr. Joseph Smith, a native of Lowther, was early patronised by

This college is in possession of the following church livings:—The RECTORIES of Brough, in Westmoreland; Blechington, Charlton-upon-Otmoor, Hampton Poyle, and South Weston, in Oxfordshire; Bramshot, Enham, Headley, Newnham, Nighton, Church Oakley, and Weyhill, in Hampshire; Holwell, in Somersetshire; Sulhampstead Abbas and Sulhampstead Banister, in Berkshire: the VICARAGES of Aldersmarston and Sparsholt, in Berkshire; Bramley, Carisbrooke, with the chapels of Newport, Nortwood, and Cowes, Milford, with the chapels of Milton and Hordle, Godshill, with the chapel of Whitwell, Monks Sherborne, St. Cross, alias Holy-Rood, Southampton; Chedworth, in Gloucestershire; and Newbold Pacey, in Warwickshire: and the CURACY of Upton Grey, in Southampton. The benefices belonging to Mr. Michel's foundation are, English Bicknor, in Gloucestershire; Upton Scudamore, in Wiltshire; St. Wendron, with the chapel of Helstone, in Cornwall; and the second portion of Pontesbury, in Shropshire.

In the 26th Henry VIII. the revenues of this college were valued at 302*l.*; in 1592, at 260*l.*: and in 1612, the number of the society was two hundred and sixty-seven. The present members are, a Provost, sixteen Fellows, two Chap-

his godfather, Sir Joseph Williamson, and admitted by his means on the foundation of this college, where he had Dr. Lancaster, afterwards Provost, for his tutor, and Bishops Tanner and Gibson for his associates. On his taking orders, Provost Halton appointed him Divinity Lecturer in the College. On the death of Dr. Halton, he was proposed for the provostship, but preferred employing his interest in favour of Dr. Lancaster, who was elected. The first considerable service Dr. Smith performed towards his college, was, to persuade Sir Joseph Williamson to alter his will in its favour, which before had been drawn up with a view to the endowment of a college in Dublin. He was also instrumental in procuring Queen Caroline's donation of 1000*l.*; Lady Elizabeth Hastings' exhibitions, and those of Sir Francis Bridgeman, which, without his perseverance, would have been entirely lost; and, besides what he bequeathed himself, he procured a charter of mortmain in May 1732, to secure these several benefactions to the college. He died, in his eighty-sixth year, Nov. 23, 1756.—CHALMER'S *Hist.* vol. I. p. 96.

lains, eight Taberdars, so called from *taberdum*, a short gown, which they formerly wore ; sixteen Scholars, two Clerks, and forty Exhibitioners, besides those on Michel's foundation, and other Students. The Archbishop of York is the Visitor.

The ancient college was in the usual quadrangular form, but with little uniformity in its design or architectural decoration. Few dates have been preserved, and they belong chiefly to the chapel and the hall, which were built at the close of the fourteenth century. The present structure is among the splendid examples of architecture which modern taste has produced. The whole area on which it is built, forms an oblong square of three hundred feet in length and two hundred and twenty in breadth, which is divided by the chapel and hall into two spacious courts. The foundation-stone of the south court or quadrangle, whose front produces a striking effect in the view of the High-street, was laid February 6, 1710, being the birth-day of Queen Anne, by Dr. William Lancaster, Provost. It is one hundred and forty feet in length by one hundred and thirty in breadth, having a lofty cloister, supported by square pillars on the east, west, and south sides. Over the west cloister are two stories, containing the apartments of the Fellows, the Provost's lodgings, and a gallery communicating with the hall and common room. In the east are also apartments for the different members of the society ; and on the north are the chapel and the hall. The south part presents to the street the lateral fronts of the east and west sides, with their pediments and statues, which are connected by a decorated wall, enriched with a central gateway, or grand entrance ; above whose arch rises an open cupola, containing the statue of Queen Caroline, the consort of George II. The north side is occupied by a grand Doric elevation. It consists of an enriched central pediment, supported by four lofty columns, with their appropriate entablature, flanked by the chapel and the hall, with large windows, finishing in a circle, and pilasters be-

tween them. The whole is crowned with a balustrade and an elegant cupola of the Ionic order. This quadrangle possesses, when viewed from the High-street, a general resemblance to the palace of the Luxembourg, in Paris. Hawksmoor is the nominal architect of this college, but, from its superiority to his other works, the design has been referred, with the exception of some of his own peculiarities, to his great master, Sir Christopher Wren. The interior court, or north quadrangle, is one hundred and thirty feet in length and ninety in breadth. The north, east, and south sides contain apartments for the society; and the library occupies the west. The entrance to it is through a passage between the hall and the chapel.

Very considerable sums had been given and bequests made towards the building of this college, but, from various causes, they were not found sufficient to complete it. To forward this object, Queen Caroline, who was herself an admirer of learning, gave, in the year 1733, 1000*l.*; and the east side was chiefly built by the bounty of John Michel, Esq. whose name has already been seen to hold a distinguished place among the benefactors of this society. Early in the morning of December 18, 1778, a fire broke out in the attic chamber in the staircase, No. 2, adjoining to the Provost's lodgings; and, in a few hours, the shell of the west wing, in the south quadrangle, was all which the flames had spared. Towards the repairs of the loss sustained by this sudden and violent conflagration, her present Majesty was pleased to subscribe 1000*l.* The society also received voluntary contributions from many distinguished persons, collegiate bodies, and others, towards the reconstruction of the building*.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
* Archbishop of York, Visitor	100	0	0	Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. and			
Duke of Montague	500	0	0	Francis Page, Esq. M. P. for			
Lord Godolphin	500	0	0	the University	200	0	0
Bishop of Rochester	200	0	0	Sir Francis Basset, Bart.	100	0	0

The original HALL, which stood on the side of the old quadrangle, was completed in the year 1399: Headington quarries supplied the materials. It was enriched with the armorial bearings of various benefactors and other memorable persons. The present hall is sixty feet long and thirty broad, with an arched roof,

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Mr. Michel's Visitors . . .	200	0	0	John Frewin, Esq.	50	0	0
The same personally, Sir William				Edwin Stanhope, Esq. . . .	20	0	0
Blackstone, Knight, Benjamin				Rev. Christopher Atkinson .	10	10	0
Buckler, D. D. and Hon. John				Rev. James Williamson . . .	10	10	0
Tracy, D. D.	52	10	0	Rev. James Richardson . . .	10	10	0
Magdalen College	200	0	0	Rev. David Roderick	5	5	0
New College	200	0	0	Rev. Miles Halton	100	0	0
Merton College	100	0	0	Matthew Lamb, D. D.	10	10	0
Corpus Christi College . . .	100	0	0	Rev. James Rawes	50	0	0
Lincoln College	50	0	0	Jeremiah Milles, Esq. . . .	30	0	0
University College	100	0	0	Thomas Milles, Esq.	25	0	0
Jesus College	50	0	0	Rev. Richard Milles	20	0	0
All Souls College	100	0	0	Rev. Matthew Wilkinson . .	25	0	0
Worcester College	50	0	0	Rev. Henry Fothergill	20	0	0
Brasenose College	50	0	0	Rev. William Haygarth . . .	20	0	0
Jacob Jefferson, D. D. . . .	200	0	0	Rev. Richard Radcliffe . . .	20	0	0
Seymour Richmond, Esq. . . .	20	0	0	To which must be added the sum			
Rev. Thomas Lowthian	50	0	0	of £200 from the Provost, to-			
William Bouchier, M. D. . . .	25	0	0	gether with £100 raised by the			
John Nicolson, Esq.	50	0	0	sale of timber; and £25 from			
T. Edwards Freeman, Esq. . . .	100	0	0	each of those who were Fellows			
Michael Richardson, D. D. . .	200	0	0	at the time, and of those who			
Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.	100	0	0	have since been elected.			
Jeremiah Redwood, Esq. . . .	50	0	0	The whole of the expence . .	6286	15	4
Thomas Patten, D. D.	10	0	0	The whole of the contributions	5944	5	0
Dr. Woodeson, Vin. Prof. . . .	10	0	0				

of a proportionable height, and decorated with the Doric order. It is also furnished with various portraits in the windows and on the walls. Among the former are those of Edward III. and his Queen Philippa; Edward IV. and Henry V.; Sir Joseph Williamson, Provost Lancaster, the Founder, Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta; Charles II. with his Queen Catherine; with various heraldic decorations and other devices. At the upper end of the hall are the portraits, in full-length, of Robert de Eglesfeld, the Founder, Queen Philippa, and Queen Anne, the last given by John Michel, Esq. in his lifetime, as well as of Queen Caroline and her present Majesty Queen Charlotte. There are also the portraits of Dr. Lancaster, Provost, Sir Joseph Williamson, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, Addison, Tickell, &c. In the gallery at the west end of the hall, are the portraits of six queens,—Margaret Queen of Scots, daughter of King Henry VII.; Queen Elizabeth; Mary Queen of Scots; Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I.; Catharine, wife of King Charles II.; and Queen Anne; all of which were given to the college by George Clarke, D. C. L. some time Fellow of All Souls College, and one of the representatives in Parliament of this university. There is also the portrait of John Michel, Esq. &c. &c.

Of the first LIBRARY little seems to be known. Wood describes it as forming a part of the old quadrangle, at the west end of the chapel; and derives its antiquity from the effigy of a man, kneeling, in a purple gown, in the south window, with the crown of his head tonsured, who probably contributed, during his life or at his death, towards the building or reparation of it. Beneath the figure is inscribed, "ORATE PRO DNO ROBERTO BIX." This person appears to have been appointed, with several others, by Richard II. in 1379, to take cognisance of the affairs of Queen's College, in order to settle the controversies which, at that time, prevailed among the members of it*. In 1372, Mr. Simon de Bredon, an emi-

* Wood's *Hist. of Oxford*, vol. I. p. 497.

nent mathematician, Canon of the cathedral of Chichester, Rector of Bydingdon, and Warden of Maidstone Hospital, gave, by his will, to this college, several books of astronomy and mathematics. In 1382, William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, gave ten books, besides ten pounds and a silver chalice, to the college; Mr. Roger Cotyngnam, Fellow, in the reign of Richard II. bequeathed all his books; and Mr. R. Whelpdale, a considerable number, in 1422.

The present library, which is a noble apartment, and one of the largest in the university, was begun in 1692, and the outside completed in 1694. It is one hundred and twenty-three feet in length, and of a proportionate breadth. The bookcases are delicately carved, and the ceiling is tastefully enriched with compartments in stucco. The principal contributor to this erection was Provost Halton, who added his collection of books. The library of Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, first suggested the necessity of erecting this present spacious room, which is now a very valuable and comprehensive repository of learning. Sir Joseph Williamson gave a great number of manuscripts, particularly in heraldry. Sir John Floyer, M. D. of the city of Litchfield, and some time a member of this house, also added his library. John Michel, Esquire, whose name, as a benefactor to this college, has been so often and so auspiciously mentioned, gave likewise a valuable series of coins, with his books on numismatical subjects, which rare and curious benefaction is recorded in a Latin inscription:—

“Eleganti huic et copioso universæ literaturæ reposito-
 “rio non solum libros
 “aliquot selectos de re nummaria, sed cimeliorum etiam archivis Seriem unam
 “æstimabilem Numismatum Romanorum, viz. Imperatorum capita aliaque nu-
 “mero 175 ære majore incisa: alteram vero argenteorum ejusdem fidei circa 298.
 “Industria collecta, impensis perquisita et cura conservata, Donat Dicatque
 “JOHANNES MICHEL, de Richmond in com. Surry, Armiger, hujus Collegii Ge-
 “neroso-Commensalis, anno Domini 1676-1680,” &c. &c.



A. Pugin del.

J. C. Stadler sculp.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

London Pub. Oct. 1854 at 20 Strand for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

On the west side, towards the garden, are the statues of Edward III. and his Queen Philippa, and Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta Maria, on the right; and on the left, Robert de Eglesfeld, the Founder, Bishop Barlow, Archbishop Lamplugh, and Sir Joseph Williamson.

The library also contains the portraits of Richard Crakanthorpe, D. D. some time Fellow, Chaplain in ordinary to James I. and Rector of Black Notley, Essex; Bishop Gibson, Bishop Barlow, and Timothy Hakon, Provost.

The large orrery was the gift of Edwin Francis Stanhope, William Guyse, Edmund Thomas, George Mowbray, Oldfield Bowles, and Richard Simmonds, some time Gentlemen Commoners of this house, in 1763. The cast of the Florentine Boar, in plaister of Paris, was presented to the society by Sir Roger Newdigate, Baronet, D. C. L. and one of the members in Parliament for this university.

The erection of the OLD CHAPEL, which was begun during the life of the Founder, appears, from causes now unknown, to have been very slow in its progress to completion. Robert de Eglesfeld died in 1349; Provost Muschamp, the second person who held that office, and lived six years after him, built a considerable part of it: nevertheless, according to Rowe Mores, the antiquary, it was not finished till 1382. At the same time, Wood states, though without assigning any cause for the delay, that it was not consecrated till the 7th of December, 1420; when that office was performed by Roger Whelpdale, Bishop of Carlisle, under a commission from Richard Flemyng, Bishop of Lincoln, in which diocese Oxford was at that time included. In 1518, the outer chapel was erected by Dr. Robert Langton; in 1631, the inner one was wainscoted; two years after, the upper end was paved with black and white marble; and, in 1636, it was furnished with windows of painted glass, by Van Linge, a native of Holland.

The NEW CHAPEL, whose interior is of the Corinthian order, is one hundred

feet long and thirty broad. Besides the windows painted by Van Linge, which were repaired by Price in 1715, there are four, that were brought from the old chapel, which are supposed to have been executed nearly three centuries, and still retain much of their original brilliance. The foundation was laid February 6, 1713-14, being the birthday of Queen Anne; and was dedicated, on All Saints day, 1719, by Sir William Dawes, Archbishop of York, and Visitor. The ceiling is decorated with a painting of the *Ascension*, by Sir James Thornhill; and in the middle window is the *Holy Family*, by Price. Beneath it is a copy, by Mr. Cranke, of *La Notte, The Night*, Corregio's celebrated work in the Dresden Gallery, which was presented to the society by the late Mr. Robson, of Bond-street. In the two windows on the south side of the chancel, are, *The Ascent from the Sepulchre*, and *The Last Ascension*. In those on the north side, *The Resurrection of the Dead*, and *The Last Judgment*. In the first window on the south side of the chapel, *The Adoration of the Magi*;—in the second, *The Descent of the Holy Ghost*;—in the third, the representation of a *Bishop* and two *Popes* in their respective robes;—in the fourth, or the south in the antechapel, the figures of *St. John of Beverley*, Archbishop of York, A. D. 687; *St. Robert* and *St. Anne*. In the first window on the north side of the chapel, *The Last Supper*;—in the second, *The Salutation*;—in the third, three *Bishops* in their episcopal habits, and beneath each of the figures, the date 1518. In the fourth window, or the north in the antechapel, the figures of *St. Aldhelm*, Bishop of Sherborn, A. D. 705; *St. Osmund*, Bishop of Salisbury, 1078; and *St. Lawrence*. Many of them are enriched with smaller figures and a profusion of armorial bearings. Underneath the chapel is a sepulchral vault, in which, among others, the remains of Dr. Smith and Dr. Halton are deposited. In the passage between the hall and the chapel, are their monumental inscriptions.

PROVOSTS.

1. RICHARD DE RETTEFORD, D. D. was the first Provost, 1340.
2. WILLIAM DE MUSKAM, or MUSCHAMPE, succeeded and resigned ; but the periods of his succession and resignation are equally uncertain.
3. JOHN DE HOTHAM, D. D. was elected Provost about the 18th June, 1350.
4. HENRY DE WHITFELDE, or WHATEFELD, succeeded, but the year is uncertain. He, with other Fellows, was ejected in 1379.
5. THOMAS DE CARLILE, or KARLELE, succeeded on the expulsion of his predecessor.
6. ROGER WHELPDALE, or QUELPDALE, 1404. He was afterwards advanced to the see of Chester, in 1420, and on his consecration resigned the provostship.
7. WALTER BELL, Fellow of this College, 1420. He resigned 1426.
8. ROWLAND BIRES, or DEL BYRYS, 1426.
9. THOMAS DE EGLESFELD, 1432.
10. WILLIAM SPENSER, about the year 1442 ; resigned 1459.
11. JOHN PEYRSON, or PERESON, on the resignation of his predecessor, and resigned 1482.
12. HENRY BOOST, or BOST, S. T. B. some time Fellow, and afterwards Provost of Eton College, 1482. He resigned about the year 1483.
13. THOMAS LANGTON, LL. D. was elected on the resignation of Henry Bost. He was Bishop of St. David's 1483, and probably Provost about that time. He was translated to Salisbury in 1485, and to Winchester in 1493. He was also elected Archbishop of Canterbury January 25, 1500, but died before the translation could be completed. Wood styles him the Macænas of learning.
14. CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIGGE occurs as Provost in a writing dated May 5, 1495. He was afterwards LL. D. Dean of Windsor and York, Bishop of Durham, Archbishop of York, and created a Cardinal in 1511.

15. EDWARD RIGGE, about the beginning of the year 1508, and resigned in 1514.

16. JOHN A PANTRY, or PANTRE, B.D. succeeded in 1514, and resigned 1534.

17. WILLIAM DEVENYSH, or DENYSSE, or DENNYSON, M. A. of Merton College, succeeded 1534, and was afterwards one of the Canons of Windsor.

18. HUGH HODGSON, M. A. 1559. He soon after resigned from religious scruples; when Bernard Gilpin, some time of this college, was requested to succeed him, which he declined, as he had already refused the bishopric of Carlisle.

19. THOMAS FRAUNCIS, M. D. 1561, and afterwards appointed physician to Queen Elizabeth, when he resigned.

20. LANCELOT SHAWE, B. D. about 1563. He was removed by the commissioners, on a complaint from the college, 1565.

21. ALAN SCOT, M. A. 1565. He resigned 1575.

22. BARTHOLOMEW BOUSFIELD, 1575. He also resigned.

23. HENRY ROBINSON, M. A. 1581. He gave 300*l.* to the college, for the use of poor young men, lest they should be forced to leave the college after they had taken the degree of M. A. and before they were elected Fellows. He resigned 1598-9.

24. HENRY AIRAY, B. D. 1598. He had been a favourite scholar of Bernard Gilpin, and, by his piety, learning, and indefatigable discharge of his ministerial functions, fully justified the early care of his celebrated master.

25. BARNABAS POTTER, D. D. 1616. He resigned, in 1626, on being appointed one of the king's chaplains, and in 1628 was advanced to the see of Carlisle.

26. CHRISTOPHER POTTER, B. D. afterwards D. D. the nephew of the former, by whose interposition he became his successor in 1626. In 1635, he being chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, was made Dean of Worcester. In January

1645, he was named to the deanery of Durham; but died before the time appointed for his installation. Wood describes him as learned and religious, exemplary in his behaviour and discourse, courteous in his carriage, and of a sweet and obliging nature.

27. GERARD LANGBAINE, M. A. afterwards D. D. 1645. He was considered by his contemporaries as a man of great learning, integrity, and public spirit.

28. THOMAS BARLOW, B. D. afterwards D. D. 1657. He resigned, being then Bishop of Lincoln, to which see he had been advanced in 1675.

29. TIMOTHY HALTON, D. D. 1677. He was Archdeacon of Brecknock and Canon of St. David's.

30. WILLIAM LANCASTER, D. D. 1704. He was Archdeacon of Middlesex and Rector of St. Martin in the Fields.

31. JOHN GIBSON, B. D. afterwards D. D. 1716. He was Prebendary of Peterborough in 1727.

32. JOSEPH SMITH, D. D. 1730. He was Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and of Lincoln*.

33. JOSEPH BROWNE, D. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy, 1756. He was Canon Residentiary of the church and Chancellor of the diocese of Hereford.

34. THOMAS FOTHERGILL, D. D. 1767. He was a Prebendary of Durham.

35. SEPTIMUS COLLINSON, D. D. 1797. The present Provost.

PRELATES EDUCATED IN THIS COLLEGE.

1. HENRY BEAUFORT, Bishop of Lincoln, 1398; Winchester, 1405; and advanced to the cardinalate 1426. Ob. 1447. He was son of John of Gaunt and brother to Henry IV. His character, Mr. Chalmers, with his usual judgment and discrimination, observes, has been more frequently appreciated from

* See page 118.

Shakspeare's account of his last moments, than from an impartial enquiry into his conduct as a statesman and prelate, or his munificence as a contributor to pious and charitable purposes. The favour in which he always stood with the commons in Parliament, is no inconsiderable proof, that, in his political transactions, he aimed at the public good*.

2. ROGER WHELPDALE, Carlisle, 1419. Ob. 1422.

3. THOMAS LANGTON, St. David's, 1483; Salisbury, 1484; Winchester, 1493. Ob. 1501.

4. CHRISTOPHER BAINBRIDGE, Durham, 1507; Archbishop of York, 1508; Cardinal, 1511. Ob. 1514.

5. HENRY ROBINSON, Carlisle, 1598. Ob. 1616.

6. BARNABAS POTTER, Carlisle, 1628-9. Ob. 1641.

7. GUY CARLETON, Bristol, 1671; Chichester, 1678. Ob. 1685.

8. HENRY COMPTON, Oxford, 1674; London, 1675. Ob. 1713. He entered as a nobleman of this college in 1649, being the youngest son of the Earl of Northampton. He had, for a short time, a commission in the army, but quitted the military life, and entered into holy orders. On his advancement to the see of London, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and had the charge of educating the Princesses Mary and Anne, afterwards Queens of England. He resisted Popery with great firmness in the reign of James II. and was suspended from his episcopal functions; but was restored previous to the Revolution. He was very active in placing William and Mary on the throne, and performed the office of coronation instead of Archbishop Sancroft†.

9. THOMAS BARLOW, Lincoln, 1675. Ob. 1691.

* Chalmers's *Hist.* p. 103.

† This prelate was an eminent botanist, and the patron of Ray, Plukenet, and other naturalists. Several of the curious trees which he planted are still flourishing in the garden of the episcopal palace at Fulham.

10. THOMAS LAMPLUGH, Exeter, 1676; Archbishop of York, 1688. Ob. 1691.
11. THOMAS SMYTH, Carlisle, 1684. Ob. 1702.
12. THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, Chester, 1686. Ob. 1689.
13. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Carlisle, 1702; Derry, 1718; Archbishop of Cashell, 1726. Ob. 1726. He was a learned antiquary, and published several curious works, the chief of which is his *English Historical Library*, folio, 1714*.
14. CHARLES CROW, Cloyne, 1702. Ob. 1726.
15. THOMAS TANNER, St. Asaph, 1732. Ob. 1735. He wrote *Notitia Monastica*, and *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*. His valuable manuscript collections are treasured in the Bodleian Library.
16. EDMUND GIBSON, Lincoln, 1715; London, 1723. Ob. 1748. He was a learned antiquarian writer, and an able defender of the Church of England: his work entitled *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*, proved him a powerful champion of the church, though it involved him in a controversy with that great lawyer, Sir Michael Foster, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. His *Pastoral Letters, against Infidelity, Immorality, and Enthusiasm*, are among the most useful and admired compositions of that kind; and he left behind him a bright example of apostolical zeal, piety, and disinterestedness. The preacher-ships at Whitehall were established by his recommendation and influence.
17. JOHN WAUGH, Carlisle, 1723. Ob. 1734.
18. ISAAC MADDOX, St. Asaph, 1736; Worcester, 1743. Ob. 1759. In 1733, while he was Dean of Wells, he published an able vindication of the Church of England against Neale's *History of the Puritans*.
19. Right Hon. Lord JAMES BEAUCLERK, Hereford, 1746. Ob. 1787.
20. JOHN THOMAS, Rochester, 1775. Ob. 1793.

* His confidential correspondence has been lately published by Mr. Nichols.

Among the many distinguished scholars and eminent men in the miscellaneous ranks and stations of life, who have been members of this society, a very illustrious name claims the first notice. Henry V. appears, from the accounts of our early historians, to have received his education in this college. In a chamber over the old gate, opposite Edmund Hall, was his portrait in glass, with this inscription:

IN PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM,

IMPERATOR BRITANNIÆ,

TRIUMPHATOR GALLIÆ,

HOSTIUM VICTOR ET SUI,

HENRICUS V.

PARVUS HUIUS CUBICULI

OLIM MAGNUS INCOLA*.

In the hall, under the arms of Cardinal Beaufort, is another inscription, intimating that he studied here under that prelate, who was his uncle.

The following names appear among the Scholars of this College of inferior rank:—Bernard Gilpin, whose Life has been written by his descendant, the Rev. William Gilpin: the works of the latter, in biography, divinity, and in that branch of taste which relates to the picturesque in landscape, have established his merited reputation: he was also a member of this society:—The accomplished and unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbury:—Edmund Wingate, the mathematician:—Burton, the learned commentator on the *Itineraries of Antoninus*:—Dr. Francis

* This ancient painting, with the following variation in the inscription, is preserved in the library:

Henricus Quintus hujus Collegii

Et Cubiculi (minuti scilicet).

The former inscription is as it is given in Wood's *History of the Colleges and Halls*, by Gutch.

Holyoke, the lexicographer :—Sir John Davies, lawyer and poet : he was some time one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and appointed Chief Justice, but died before he was invested with that dignity : his work on the state of Ireland is well known : his poetry was collected and published in 1773 :—Sir John Banks, a lawyer, eminent for his loyalty : in 1640, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas :—Sir Edward Turnour, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1671 :—Dr. Samuel Annesley, a zealous Nonconformist :—Dr. Launcelot Addison, Dean of Litchfield :—Dr. Thomas Hyde, well known for his Oriental learning : in 1691, he was chosen Arabic Professor ; in 1700, appeared his great work, *Historia Religionis veterum Persarum, eorumque Magorum*, &c. ; and he was afterwards appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church :—Wycherley, the poet :—Dr. John Mill, the learned editor of the Greek Testament :—Dr. Anthony Horneck, a native of Germany : he was bred in the university of Wittemberg ; and, coming to England in 1663, was incorporated in this university, and soon after made Chaplain of Queen's College, by the favour of Dr. Barlow, then Provost : after various successive preferments, he was advanced to a stall in the church of Westminster, and appointed Chaplain in ordinary to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary :—Sir John Floyer, Knight, M. D. who practised with great reputation in the city of Litchfield, &c. :—Dr. Edmund Halley, a distinguished astronomer, and eminent for his discoveries and improvements in the advancement of the science to which he devoted his life : Sir Isaac Newton entrusted to his care the publication of the *Principia* : he was appointed Savilian Professor in the university, as well as Secretary to the Royal Society and Astronomer Royal :—Addison and his friend Tickell :—Dr. Hugh Todd, the antiquary :—Dr. John Hudson, the editor of very elegant editions of *Velleius Paterculus*, *Thucydides*, *Dionysius*, *Longinus*, &c. &c. :—Mr. Christopher

Rawlinson and Mr. Edward Thwaites, Saxon scholars and antiquaries* :—The Rev. Jeremiah Seed, whose Sermons are among the most pleasing examples in that species of composition :—Dr. Shaw, the Oriental traveller :—Collins, the poet :—Dr. John Dalton, who adapted the *Comus* of Milton to the stage :—Edward Rowe Mores, the antiquary :—Thomas Tyrwhitt, the editor of *Chaucer* and *Aristotle's Poetics*, &c. and afterwards Fellow of Merton College :—Dr. Richard Burn, author of the well known work on the office and duties of a Justice of Peace, a digest of Ecclesiastical Law, and part of the History of Westmoreland, his native county.

* At this time, 1698, Queen's College was a nest of Saxonists. Thwaites, in one of his letters, says, "We want Saxon lexicons. I have fifteen young students in that language, and but one "Somner for them all."—NICHOLS' *Bowyer*, vol. IV. p. 141.

NEW COLLEGE.

WILLIAM DE WYKEHAM, one of the most illustrious men of his age and country, if great abilities, unblemished integrity, solid piety, and splendid munificence, entitle a man to that character, was the Founder of this college. It appears, that, soon after his elevation to the see of Winchester, and at a time when he was engaged in the duties of his episcopal function, and the reformation of the religious houses in his diocese, he meditated a plan of a noble and extensive foundation of his own ; but was greatly embarrassed how he should carry his design into effect, in a way that would prove the most beneficial, and be the least liable to abuse. He tells us himself*, that, on this occasion, he diligently examined and considered the various rules of the religious orders, and compared with them the lives of their several professors ; but was obliged with grief to declare, that he could not any where find, that the ordinances of their founders, according to their true design and intention, were faithfully observed by any of them. This reflection affected him so much, that he determined to distribute his riches to the poor with his own hands, rather than employ them in establishing an institution which might become a snare and occasion of guilt to those for whose benefit it should be designed. After much deliberation, and considering how greatly the number of the clergy had been then reduced by continual wars and successive visitations of the plague, he determined to remedy in some degree this desolation of the church, by relieving poor scholars in their clerical education ; and to establish two colleges of students, for the honour of God and increase of his worship, for the support and exaltation of the Christian faith, and the improvement of the liberal arts and sciences, &c. ; hoping and trusting, that men of letters and various knowledge,

* *Statut. Coll. Oxon. et Wint.*

and bred up in the fear of God, would see more clearly, and attend more strictly to the obligation of observing the rules and directions which he meditated to give them. He, accordingly, in little more than two years after his advancement to the see of Winchester, appears to have made purchases of several parcels of ground in the city of Oxford, which form the chief part of the site of his college there*. The College of Winchester, which he intended as a nursery for that of Oxford, was part of his original plan: for, as early as the year 1373, before he proceeded any further in his design for the latter, he established a school at Winchester, for the instruction of poor scholars in grammatical learning. These pious designs, however, were interrupted by the troubles which Wykeham encountered in the latter end of the reign of Edward III. and after the death of the illustrious Prince of Wales, from the ambitious views of the Duke of Lancaster, which his loyalty and gratitude had urged him to oppose. That Prince, having contrived, in the existing state of the King's mind, to obtain an entire ascendancy over him, and the consequent government of the kingdom, made Wykeham a particular object of his vindictive and unjust persecution. Thus while he contemplated these munificent designs, and was, in a great measure, prepared to carry them into execution, he was not only obliged to lay them aside for the present, but was threatened with an inability of ever resuming them; for the temporalities of his bishopric were seized, and himself banished from court, with a prohibition not to appear within twenty miles of the royal residence. His troubles, however, did not exceed the space of seven months; and, a few days before the death of Edward III. he was restored to the royal favour, if he ever may be said in reality to have lost it. On the succession of Richard II. to the throne, he was delivered from the persecution of the Duke of Lancaster, and dis-

* Wood's *Hist. of the Colleges and Halls*, edit. by Gutch, p. 177, where a particular account is given of these purchases.

engaged, as far as his high station would permit, from his former constant attendance on public affairs: he accordingly made use of the opportunity and leisure which these circumstances afforded him, and applied himself to the great work of executing his design for the two colleges, upon which he had long been determined, and for which he had many years been making preparations. His plan was noble, uniform, and complete: it was no less than to provide for the perpetual maintenance and instruction of two hundred Scholars, to afford them a liberal support, and to lead them through a perfect course of education, from the first elements of letters to the whole circle of the sciences, from the lowest class of grammatical learning to the highest degrees in the several faculties. It consisted of two parts, forming two establishments, the one subordinate to the other. The design of the one was, to lay the foundations of science; that of the other, to raise and complete the superstructure: the former was to supply the latter with proper subjects, and the latter to improve the advantages received in the former. The plan was original in its kind, as Wykeham had no example to follow in it; and no person has yet been known to follow his example, except one, and that a King of England, Henry VI. who adopted and copied his whole design in his magnificent foundations of Eton and King's Colleges*.

* The king not only transcribed the statutes of Wykeham without any material alteration, but frequently honoured Winchester College with his presence, not only to testify the favour and regard which he bore to that society, but that he might also more nearly inspect and personally examine the laws, the spirit, the success, and good effects of an institution which he proposed to himself for a model. He also transferred William Waynflete from Winchester School, where he had been Master for nine years, to take upon him that character at Eton: the same learned person was afterwards appointed to succeed Dr. Sever, who was the first Provost of that college. In 1464, a treaty of union for mutual defence was concluded between the royal foundations of Henry VI. and those of Wykeham. It was entitled, "*Concordia amicabilis, sive Compositio Collegiorum Regalium Cantabrigiæ et Etonæ et Wicchamicorum Oxon. et prope Winton.*"

Before Wykeham had begun to raise the structure of his college at Oxford, he had already completed and established the society which was designed to occupy it. He proceeded here in the same method which he took at Winchester: as he began there with forming a private grammar school, provided with proper masters, and maintained and supported in the full number of scholars which he afterwards established in his college there; so at Oxford, he, in the first place, formed his society, appointed them a governor, allowed them a liberal maintenance, provided them with lodgings, and gave them rules and directions for their behaviour; not only that his beneficence might not seem to remain fruitless and ineffectual while it was only employed in making purchases of lands and raising his building, which would take up a considerable time, but that he might bestow his earliest attention and his greatest care in forming and perfecting the principal part of his design, and that the life and soul, as it were, might be ready to inform and animate the body of his college as soon as it could be finished; and thus the whole system might be at once completed in every part. This preparatory establishment took place in the year 1373; and it appears, from the rolls of accounts of New College, that, in 1376, the society consisted of a Warden and seventy Fellows, called *Pauperes Scholares venerabilis Domini Wilhelmi de Wykeham, Wynton. Episcopi*; and that it had been established, probably to the same number, at least as early as September 1375. Richard Toneworth, Fellow of Merton College, was appointed by him governor of this society, with the title of Warden, and a salary of twenty pounds a year. The Fellows were lodged in Blakehall, Hert-hall, Shulehall, Maydenhall, and Hamerhall: the expence of their lodging amounted to 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. They were allowed each of them 1*s.* 6*d.* a week for their commons; and they had proper servants to attend them, with suitable stipends.

In the year 1379, the Bishop completed his several purchases of lands for the

site of his college, and immediately took his measures for erecting his structure. In the first place, he obtained the King's patent, granting him licence to found his college; it is dated June 30, 1379: and he then procured the Pope's bull to the same effect. He published his Charter of Foundation on the 26th of the following November, by which he entitled his college *Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre, in Orenford*. It was commonly distinguished, and with no particular impropriety of expression at the time, by the title of New College, which, by successive use, has become a kind of proper name for it, that has continued to be adopted to the present day. At the same time, on the resignation of Richard Toneworth, the Bishop constituted his kinsman, Nicholas Wykeham, Warden, with a yearly salary of forty pounds. These wise and beneficent preparations being made, the foundation-stone was laid at eight o'clock in the morning of the 5th of March, 1379-80*. In six years the structure was completed; and at nine o'clock in the morning of the 14th of April, 1386, being the vigil of Palm-Sunday, the first Warden and Fellows made their public entrance into it, with great solemnity and devotion, the cross being borne before them. By the statutes it appears, that the society consisted of a Warden and seventy Scholars, Clerks, Students in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, and Philosophy. Twenty are appointed to the study of the Laws, ten of them to the Canon, and an equal number to that of the Civil Law: the remaining fifty are to apply themselves to Philosophy, or Arts, and Theology. Two of them, however, are permitted to apply themselves to the study of Medicine, and two likewise to that of Astro-

* Wood states, that on this occasion the Bishop of Winchester came to Oxford, and for the greater solemnity of the work, laid the first stone himself, in the presence of his scholars and divers persons of quality. This is evidently a mistake, as it appears, that, on the day of this ceremonial, he was engaged in the exercise of his episcopal functions at Southwark.—*Regist. Wykeham*, part. ii. in Ordinat.

mony : all of whom are obliged to be in Priest's orders within a certain time, except they are prevented by some lawful impediment. To these are added ten Priests, three Clerks, and sixteen boys, or Choristers, to minister in the service of the chapel.

The body of statutes which Wykeham gave to his college, was the result of great meditation and study, assisted, confirmed, and brought to maturity by long observation and experience. He began the formation of it with the first establishment of his society, and he was continually engaged in improving and perfecting it almost to the close of his life. The great care and attention which he employed in revising his statutes, from time to time, evidently appears from an ancient draught of them still extant*; in which the various alterations, corrections, and additions made in the margin, display the pains bestowed by him on this important work, as well as mark with how much deliberation and accuracy he weighed the most minute particulars belonging to it. At the end of the year 1389, he appointed commissaries to receive the oaths of the Warden and Scholars of his college, to observe the statutes which he then transmitted to them, sealed with his seal. This may be supposed to be a new edition of them, corrected and improved, as it appears to contain all the marginal alterations and additions above-mentioned. He gave a third edition of his statutes, reckoning from the time when his college was finished, still much enlarged and corrected; an ancient copy of which is likewise remaining, and was probably of the year 1393. In the year 1400, he appointed another commission for the same purpose, and in the same form with that of the year 1389; and with that he sent to his college a new edition likewise of his statutes, still revised and enlarged : it is the last which he gave, and is the same with that now in force.

Among the seventy Scholars, the Founder directs that his next of kin should

* In *Archiv. Coll. Nov.*

have the preference; and that immediately on their admission they should become Fellows, without undergoing the two years of probation, as is the case with the others: and even should there be no vacancies at New College, they are allowed to stay at the College at Winchester till they have attained their thirtieth year, for the chance of a vacancy, provided they have good characters, and have been proved by the electors to be sufficiently versed in grammar. By the injunctions of Visitors, the number of the Founder's kin as eligible for New College, is now limited to two; but in defect of such kinsmen only, the choice of the Founder was extended to others, according to the counties directed by the statute, from which boys were to be admitted upon the foundation at Winchester.

A special privilege, among others, was secured by the Founder to New College, that the Fellows should be admitted to all degrees in the university without asking any grace of the Congregation of Masters, or undergoing any examination for them in the public schools, provided they were examined in their own college according to the forms of the university, and had their graces given them in the same manner by the government of the house*. In 1603, this privilege was disputed; but Archbishop Bancroft, then Chancellor of the University, decided in favour of the college.

Wykeham endowed his college with lands and estates, whose revenues, at that time, were fully sufficient for the support of it, and amply supplied all the uses and purposes for which he designed it: he also procured a bull of the Pope, confirming his statutes, and exempting his college from all jurisdiction, legatine, archiepiscopal, and episcopal, except that of the Bishop of Winchester; as, by his statutes, he had appointed his successors, the Bishops of Winchester, to be the sole Visitors of it. He himself, while he lived, cherished his young society

* Mr. Chalmers mentions, that this privilege was obtained in consequence of a purchase made by the Founder from the university.—CHALMERS'S *Hist.* vol. I. p. 122.

with all the care and affection of a tender parent. He held several visitations of his college by his commissaries; and from thence supplied himself with men of learning and abilities, whom he admitted to a more intimate attendance upon him, and by whom he transacted all his affairs: such were Nicholas Wykeham, John Elmer, John and Robert Keton, Walter Aude, Simon Membury, and others whom he rewarded with ample preferments.

While the Bishop was engaged in erecting his college at Oxford, he established in proper form his society at Winchester. His charter of foundation bears date October 20, 1382; by which he nominates Thomas de Cranle Warden, admits the Scholars, and gives his college the name of *Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre*. The next year after he had finished his building at Oxford, he began that at Winchester, for which he had obtained both the Pope's and the King's licence. The first stone was laid on March 26, 1387, and it employed, like the college at Oxford, six years in its erection. The Warden and Society made their solemn entrance into it chanting in procession, on March 28, 1393. The school had already subsisted nearly twenty years, having been opened at Michaelmas 1373. It was completely established from the first to its full number of seventy Scholars, and to all other intents and purposes; and continued, during the whole interval, to furnish the society at Oxford with proper subjects by election. It was at first committed to the care of a Master and Undermaster; but, in the year 1382, it was placed under the superior government of a Warden. Till the college was erected, the society was provided with lodgings in the parish of St. John upon the Hill. The first nomination of Fellows was made by the Founder on the 20th of December, 1394, when he named five only, though he had at that time determined the number to be ten. But the chapel was not yet finished, nor was it dedicated and consecrated till the middle of the following year; when it may be supposed, that the full number of Fellows, and of all other members designed

to bear a more particular relation to the service of it, was completed; the whole society consisting of a Warden, seventy Scholars, to be instructed in grammatical learning, ten secular Priests perpetual Fellows, three Priests, Chaplains, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, with a Schoolmaster and an Undermaster or Usher.

The statutes which the Founder gave to his college at Winchester, as they are referred to in the Charter of Foundation, are, as it were, the counterpart of those of his college at Oxford: he amended, improved, and enlarged the former by the same steps as he had done the latter; and gave the last edition, as well as received the oaths of the several members of the society to the observance of them, by his commissaries appointed for the purpose, September 9, 1400. In this case he had no occasion to make a particular provision in constituting a Visitor of his college; as the situation of it coincided with his design, and he left it under the ordinary jurisdiction of the Diocesan, the Bishop of Winchester. Besides, he had here taken a further precaution for securing the due observance of his statutes, by making this college subordinate, as well in government and discipline, as in use and design, to that at Oxford. He placed the former under the constant care and inspection of the latter, by appointing a solemn visitation to be held there, every year, by the Warden of his superior college, in conjunction with two other Supervisors annually chosen out of the Fellows of it. This visitation, and the annual elections from Winchester to New College, generally take place in the second week of July*. The Warden of Winchester is elected by the Fellows of New College, who, for some time, chose their own Warden for that office; but while Wykeham lived, and for many years after, the warden-

* The election is appointed by the statutes to be at any time between St. Thomas à Becket's day and the 1st of October following.

ship of New College was the more beneficial situation*. The first instance of a Warden of New College being preferred to Winchester, is that of Dr. Nicholas, in 1679, and the last, Dr. Coxed.

“ Thus,” says Wood, “ was this noble work finished and completed by the
 “ bounty of the thrice worthy and never too much admired Prelate; not so much
 “ for the eternizing his own name, but chiefly for the public good; that the
 “ Holy Writ and all other sciences might the freer be dilated; that Christ might
 “ be preached, and the true worship of him augmented and sustained; that the
 “ number of clerks might be increased, which were before swept away by pesti-
 “ lences and other miseries of the world.”

The names of the *BENEFACTORS* to this college will be preceded by a brief narrative of the life of that great and good man, whose example may be said to have inspired those acts of beneficence which these pages are about to detail from the authentic records of them.

WILLIAM WYKEHAM, or *OF WYKEHAM*, for he uses both ways of expressing his name, but commonly the latter, was born at Wykeham, in Hampshire, 1324, in the 18th year of Edward II. It is commonly supposed, that he took his name from the place of his birth, according to a custom much in use in those times, when surnames were not so appropriated to families as to descend regularly from father to son, which they now do†. His parents were persons of respectable cha-

* This superiority is again restored, and the three last Wardens of Winchester were not Wardens of New College.

† Surnames were introduced into England by the Normans at the Conquest: “ but certain it
 “ is,” says Camden, “ that as the better sort, even from the Conquest, by little and little, took sur-
 “ names; so they were not settled among the common people fully till about the time of Edward II.”

—CAMDEN'S *Remains*, p. 106, &c.

racter, in the middle station of life, but in humble circumstances. His mother, however, appears to have been well born and of a gentleman's family*.

The celebrated motto which he added to his arms, of which he probably received a grant when he began to rise in the world,—*MANNERS MAKYTH MAN*,—may, though it has commonly been understood otherwise, receive this interpretation:—That the real worth of a man is to be estimated, not from the outward and accidental advantages of rank and fortune, but from his mental endowments and moral qualifications. The circumstances of his parents were such, that they could not afford their son a liberal education: by the protection, however, of some generous patron, he was maintained at Winchester School, and instructed in grammatical learning, where he gave early proofs of his piety and diligence.—His patron is traditionally supposed to have been Nicholas Uvedale, Lord of the manor of Wykeham and Governor of Winchester Castle, an officer of high character in those times. This distinguished person received Wykeham into his family, appointed him his secretary, and is supposed to have recommended him to Edyngton, Bishop of Winchester. Both these eminent persons are also said to have united in making him known to Edward III.—It is apparent that he never studied in any university: it has even been asserted by different writers, that he was unacquainted with literature; and, according to the opinion of a learned education in those times, he would certainly be regarded as deficient; but when the miserable state of learning in general, and in particular in the University of Oxford, in that age, is considered; when those fierce, useless, and degrading contentions prevailed between the followers of Occham and Duns Scotus, it will

* “Cujus ortûs primordia ex parte matris nomine Sibillæ generosa prosapia natalibus legis
“ (forsan, legitimis) insignivit: pater vero ejus, Johannes nomine, progenitorum libertate dotatus,
“ honestum moribus et gesturis se omnibus exhibebat.”—*Tractat. in Vet. Reg. Coll. Wint.* It is afterwards said of both his parents, that they were “*honesti genere.*”—*Ibid.*

not surely be considered as a disadvantage to him, that he was led into a different course of studies*. It was certainly for knowledge very different from such as was commonly attained at that time in the university, that Wykeham was recommended to the notice of Edward III. He is said to have been brought to court and placed in the service of the King when he was not more than two or three and twenty years of age, but in what capacity there is no authentic evidence to ascertain; for the first office which he appears upon record to have borne, was that of clerk of the King's works in his manors of Henle and Yeshamsted. The patent conferring this office is dated the 10th of May, 1356, when he must have been upwards of thirty; and on the 30th of October following, he was made surveyor of the King's works at the castle and in the park of Windsor, with all powers to give full effect to the exercise of that office. It was at this time that he advised the King to pull down great part of the castle, and to rebuild it in the magnificent manner in which, upon the whole, it now appears. Other important works were also entrusted to his care and direction. This office he executed so much to the satisfaction of the King, that he increased daily in the favour of his royal master, who proceeded to heap upon him a succession of civil and ecclesiastical preferments†.

* Chaundeler gives the real character of Wykeham, with respect to his learning, in the following passage:—"Illum Speculativa (Sapientia) minime forsan occupavit: perhibetur enim nec Artium, nec Theologiæ, sed nec utrorumque Jurium scholas exercuisse:—quomodo potuit ab inopi et pauperrima ductus parentela sine exhibitione scholas ut literarum exercitasse studium?—de Practica vero—vir summe sapiens."

† There is a story commonly told on this occasion which appears to deserve but little regard, as it seems to stand upon no other foundation than some popular tradition. It is here given in the words of Archbishop Parker, who is the first that relates it.—"Quidam narrant Wickamum, ex tructa arce Windsorina, in interiori quodam pariete hæc verba, quæ Latine tam apposite et facete exprimi nequeunt insculpsisse: *This made Wickam—Hoc fecit Wickam*. Quæ locutio in Anglicana lingua, quæ casibus raro descriminatur, tam ambigua est, ut incertum sit, utrum is

It seems to have been his constant design to take Holy Orders, and in the patents of the several offices he now enjoyed, he is styled *clericus*. He had, however, as yet only the clerical tonsure, which was a preparatory form to the higher canonical degrees of the priesthood. In 1360, he attended the King at Calais, when the treaty of Bretigny was solemnly ratified, to which he was a witness, and where he appeared, as it seems, in the character of a public notary. He was admitted to the inferior order of Accolite on the 5th Dec. 1361; to the order of Subdeacon on the 12th March following, both by Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester, in his chapel at Southwark; and was there likewise ordained Priest by the same prelate, June 12, 1362. It does not appear when or by whom he was ordained Deacon. Besides his important and honourable civil offices, his ecclesiastical benefices were very numerous. It is needless to add in what degree of favour he stood with the King. "At this time," says Froissart, "reigned a Priest called William of Wykeham, who was so much in favour with the King of England, that every thing was done by him and nothing done without him." October 13, 1366, he succeeded his friend and patron, William de Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester. This great ecclesiastical preferment was followed by his advancement to the highest dignity of the state, as he was soon after constituted Chancellor of England. He did not, however, hold this office so long as might have been expected from his superior abilities, undeviating integrity, and the large portion which he possessed of

"arcem, an arx eum effecisset. Hoc regi a calumniatoribus quibusdam in ejus invidiam ita delatum est, ut quasi Wickamus omnem extructi ædificii laudem sibi arroganter vindicaret. Quod cum rex iniquo animo tulisset eique probrose objicisset: non sibi tam magnificæ regiæque structuræ laudes, sed structuræ suas dignitates commoditatesque, adscripsisse dixit. Nec ego, inquit, hanc arcem, sed hæc arx me effecit, et ab ima conditione ad regis gratiam, opes atque dignitates evexit. Cum hoc responso adversariorum calumniam vitasset, opibus et potentia crevit indies."

—*Antiq. Brit. Eccles.*

the royal favour; as it appears, that, on the 14th of March, 1370-1, the Bishop of Winchester delivered the great seal to the king. But this circumstance did not proceed from any diminution of the royal confidence, nor was he himself dissatisfied with his removal; it being in consequence of an application made by the Lords and Commons to the King, to transfer the government of the realm from the hands of churchmen to secular persons; with which the King thought proper to comply, and probably with the advice of Wykeham himself, who, as far as relates to his own personal character, appears, at this time, to have possessed no small portion of the public confidence. Indeed, he seems, at once, to have enjoyed the favour of the King, the Pope, and the People. Though he was so deeply engaged in affairs of state, and so frequently occupied in his personal attendance upon the King, he neglected no duties which his episcopal functions, nor any cares that his diocese required of him: all these he performed with unremitting zeal and diligence. He not only repaired the different palaces and other buildings belonging to the see, but reformed the various irregularities and abuses which, in consequence of a general visitation, he found to subsist in the large circuit of his episcopal jurisdiction: nor was he less attentive to the administration of the different charitable institutions which were subject to his inquisition. It was while he gave his attention to their regulation that he formed the plan of those noble and extensive foundations at Winchester and Oxford, whose history has been already detailed. These pious and munificent designs were, however, interrupted by the troubles which Wykeham was compelled to encounter in the latter end of the reign of Edward III. from the ambitious views and predominant power of the Duke of Lancaster. The temporalities of his bishopric were seized, and himself banished from court; but such was the public opinion of his talents, his virtues, and his piety, that he retained, in the midst of his persecution, the favour of the people and the veneration of the clergy. His exile

from court and royal favour was not of long continuance : Edward III. recalled him to his presence previous to his death ; and on the succession of Richard II. to the throne, he was restored to those honours and privileges of which he had been so unjustly deprived ; and, during the difficulties of whose minority as well as the contentions of whose reign, he conducted himself with that wisdom and caution which might be expected from his superior understanding and experience. He now renewed the design of founding his Colleges, which he not only carried into execution, but lived to enjoy for many years the contemplation of his works, with their increasing reputation and usefulness. In the reign of Richard II. Wykeham did not wholly retire from civil affairs, nor was he forward to engage in them ; but was prompted in whatever he did by the love of his country. The times were full of danger and difficulty, and he might be borne away by the tide of public business further than his own judgment or inclination might otherwise have led him. Thus he was, very contrary to his wishes, again appointed Chancellor of England in the beginning of May 1389. The Bishop had urged his utmost endeavours to excuse himself from accepting the office ; he neither desired it, nor was he satisfied with the conjuncture and circumstances in which it was offered to him ; but the King pressed it upon him in such a manner, that he knew not how to refuse a compliance with the royal wishes : in this, however, as in every other act of his life, he did his duty as became him ; and, during the time he held the seals, the troubles of the kingdom were in a great measure composed and its discontents subsided. Having thus happily succeeded in restoring the public tranquillity, he resigned his high office, Sept. 27, 1391. The remainder of his life was principally passed in attending to the duties of his see, the interests of his foundations, and the practice of a splendid benevolence ; till, by a mild and gradual decay, this great and good man, this able statesman, and truly Christian prelate closed his incomparable life, Sept. 27, 1404 ; and was buried, according to his

especial directions, in his own oratory, in that part of the cathedral church of Winchester which is indebted for its erection to his munificence*.

JOHN DE BUCKINGHAM, or BOKYNGHAM, Bishop of Lincoln, is the only benefactor during the life of the Founder. He gave, January 7, 1388, the advowson of Swalciffe church, in the county of Oxford, and some lands adjoining.

* William of Wykeham, one of the greatest men of his day, found a biographer in one of the first scholars and most learned men of the present age, who added a splendid name to the long list of those who had received their education on the foundations of the illustrious man whose life he wrote, and from which admirable volume the following character is transcribed.—LOWTH's *Life of Wykeham*, p. 276.

“ I must acknowledge, with much regret, that very few particulars relating to the private and
“ domestic part of Wykeham's character, are transmitted down to us. The writers of that age are
“ very few, and they have given us but a short and imperfect account even of the most important
“ facts: such of them whom we may suppose to have had a nearer and perhaps a personal know-
“ ledge of him, which is the only foundation upon which the credit we give to more minute and
“ circumstantial informations can safely be built, have done very little towards gratifying our curi-
“ osity in this respect. However, not to omit whatever may be advanced upon reasonable evi-
“ dence, we find him, in his early youth, distinguished for his piety and his diligence; raising
“ himself from a low condition by his abilities, his industry, and his fidelity; meriting the regard
“ and encouragement of several worthy and eminent patrons; and at length raised to the highest
“ stations by two of the greatest men that this nation has to boast of, Edward III. and his son, the
“ Prince of Wales. We may well conclude, from the constant course and quick progress of his
“ rising fortune, that he was not deficient in any of those accomplishments that generally lay open
“ and smooth the way to success in the world: that he was a man of lively parts, of an engaging
“ address, and an agreeable conversation; and that he had, in a great degree, that sort of natural
“ penetration, which, assisted with some experience, is necessary to the attainment of a ready and
“ sure knowledge of men and things. It is almost needless to observe, that one who was possessed
“ with such a spirit of universal benevolence, must have been the best of masters, the kindest and
“ most generous patron, the most constant and affectionate friend: but all this we are not left to
“ deduce by consequence; we have evident proofs of the largeness and warmth of his heart in

THOMAS BECKYNGTON, Bishop of Bath and Wells, some time Fellow of this College, besides what he bequeathed by his will, 1464, advised Henry VI. whose tutor he had been, to bestow on the college the manor of Newton Longville, in the county of Buckingham, about the year 1440.

“ every instance of this kind: we find the list of his friends, his officers, his domestics, almost
“ invariably the same; all receiving, in their turns, testimonies of his favour and rewards of their
“ services, never leaving him, nor ever deserted by him.—As to his public character, he may be
“ considered in two lights, as a statesman and as a benefactor. His genius for business was strong
“ and universal; he was endowed by nature with a great capacity, and his industry had furnished
“ him with a large stock of acquired qualifications, for the management of all sorts of affairs; with
“ a just theory of law in all its branches, of the canon, the civil, and common law; and a perfect
“ knowledge of the languages and the forms which were made use of in practice. The monuments
“ which remain of his acts in this kind, discover throughout evident marks of uncommon abilities;
“ of a clear and exact comprehension of things, and the greatest care and precision in the execu-
“ tion. His skill in architecture seems to have been only one part of that various treasure of useful
“ knowledge which he had laid up in store for occasional application, and not the main fund upon
“ which he purposed to raise his fortune. His first employments were of a very different kind, and
“ he struck into this, as a fair opportunity offered, prompted by the impulse of a ready genius and
“ the consciousness of his own sufficiency for the undertaking. The same apt and pliable genius
“ turned itself to state affairs with the same ease and with equal success. Edward the Third’s
“ opinion of him was fully justified: he proved an able, vigilant, indefatigable, and honest mini-
“ ster; and at the same time that he advanced daily in his master’s favour, he grew in the esteem
“ of the public. While he pursued with zeal and fidelity the interests of the king, he did not
“ forget or disregard the ease and happiness of the people, but was their constant advocate, and,
“ as far as the necessities of the state would permit, always preserved them from exactions and
“ oppressions. In matters of doubt and difficulty he had a penetrating and a sound judgment; he
“ was easy of access, open and chearful in conversation, as well as ready in his answers to all that
“ applied to him: his words were not unmeaning and evasive, but his performances were always
“ answerable to his professions; and his actions kept pace with his promises. When he saw his
“ two great friends evidently declining and dying, and the whole power devolving into other hands,

THOMAS JANE, Bishop of Norwich, gave a tenement and lands in Curtlington, in the county of Oxford, 20th February, 1494.

CLEMENT HARDYNG, LL. B. some time Fellow, bequeathed lands in Burton, in Berkshire, and Wanborough, in Wilts, 22d December, 1507.

“ he had the courage, honour, and gratitude to exert himself in behalf of those who could not
 “ protect him, in opposition to those who would, in all probability, have it soon in their power to
 “ destroy him : and this, as he must have foreseen, in effect brought upon him that malicious attack
 “ of his enemies, which served only in the end to shew, that his integrity could stand the severest
 “ trial and abide the strictest scrutiny ; as well as to produce, for the satisfaction of posterity,
 “ those public testimonies of his honesty and uprightness which we should otherwise have wanted.
 “ It is not to be wondered, that such experience of unmerited persecution should teach him a lesson
 “ of caution, and make him steady in the practice of it in times of yet greater difficulty ; when
 “ that uniform conduct of prudence and moderation, which from thenceforth distinguishes his
 “ public character, became equally expedient for the safety of his king and country, and for his
 “ own security. We frequently hear of men, who, by the force of their genius, by their industry,
 “ or by their good fortune, have raised themselves from the lowest stations to the highest degrees
 “ of honour, power, and wealth : but how seldom do we meet with those who have made a proper
 “ use of the advantages which they have thus happily acquired, and considered them as deposited
 “ in their hands by Providence for the general benefit of mankind ! In this respect, Wykeham
 “ stands an uncommon and almost singular example of generosity and public spirit. By the time
 “ that he had reached the meridian of life, he had acquired great wealth ; and the remainder of
 “ his days he employed, not in increasing it to no reasonable end, but in bestowing it in every way
 “ that piety, charity, and liberality could devise. The latter half of a long life he spent in one
 “ continued series of generous actions and great designs, for the good of his friends, of the poor,
 “ and of his country. His beneficence was ever vigilant, active, and persevering : it was not only
 “ ready to answer when opportunity called, but sought it out when it did not offer itself. No man
 “ seems to have tasted more sensibly the pleasure of doing good ; and no man had ever a greater
 “ share of this exquisite enjoyment. The foundation of his colleges, the principal monuments of
 “ his munificence, was as well calculated for the real use of the public, and as judiciously planned,
 “ as it was nobly and generously executed. Whatever Wykeham’s attainments in letters were, he

WILLIAM WARHAM, LL. D. some time Fellow, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of England and Archbishop of Canterbury, gave, February 6, 1509, a messuage and lands in Kingscleere, in Hampshire, which descended from his father; besides silver vessels, weighing 144 ounces.

ROBERT SHIREBOURNE, some time Fellow of this College, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester, gave certain lands in Harrow on the Hill, in Middlesex, and near Chepyng or Great Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire; and also founded four Prebends, called Bursales, Exceit, Wyndham, and Bargham, in the cathedral of Chichester, for the Fellows of this or Winchester cathedral. This gift was made January 10, 1524.

THOMAS WELLS, D. D. some time Fellow, and afterwards domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Warham, &c. founded, July 13, 1524, three exhibitions of forty shillings yearly, for as many Priests who were Fellows.

JOHN SMYTH, a burgher of Ipswich, established three similar exhibitions,

“ had, at least, the good sense to see, that the clergy, though they had almost engrossed the
 “ whole learning of that age, yet were very deficient in real and useful knowledge: beside that,
 “ by the particular distresses of the times, and the havoc that several successive plagues had made
 “ in all ranks of the people, but especially among the clergy, the church was at a loss for a proper
 “ supply of such as were tolerably qualified for the performance of the common service. It was
 “ not vanity and ostentation that suggested this design to him; he was prompted to it by the noto-
 “ rious exigence of the time, and the real demands of the public. The deliberation with which he
 “ entered upon it, and the constant attention with which he pursued it, for above thirty years, shew
 “ how much he set his heart upon the success of his undertaking, and how earnestly he endeavoured
 “ to secure the effectual attainment of the end proposed, the promotion of true piety and learning.
 “ In a word, as he was, in his own time, a general blessing to his country, in which his bounty was
 “ freely imparted to every object that could come within the reach of his influence; so the memory
 “ of this great man merits the universal regard of posterity, as one whose pious and munificent
 “ designs were directed to the general good of mankind, and were extended to the latest ages.”

October 20, 1528. Being asked by a neighbour, if he would sell certain lands to Dr. Fleshmonger, he requested to know what the doctor intended to do with them: the answer was,—to give them to New College, that he might be remembered in their prayers. “If so,” replied Smyth, “I can as well find in my heart to give them as Dr. Fleshmonger;” and accordingly conveyed them to the college.

WILLIAM FLESHMONGER, D. C. L. some time Fellow, and afterwards Dean of Chichester, gave, in the same year, 1528, the manor of Sheringhall, in Tackley, in the county of Essex, to found an exhibition for eight Fellows; and also contributed two hundred pounds towards purchasing the manor of Stanton St. John, in the county of Oxford, on condition of adding exhibitions for twelve Fellows.

THOMAS MYLLING, some time Fellow, gave also, April 10, 1533, the sum of two hundred pounds, towards purchasing the aforesaid manor of Stanton St. John, for the purpose of establishing exhibitions of a similar character for two Fellows.

JOHN WHYTE, M. A. some time Fellow, who, after being Master of Winchester School and Warden of Winchester College, was advanced to the see of Winchester, gave, December 1, 1558, the manor of Hall Place, in the county of Southampton, on condition that every Scholar of this College should have delivered to him, on the day of his admission to the state of Fellow, thirteen shillings and four-pence.

CHRISTOPHER RAWLINS, some time Fellow, and afterwards B. D. and Vicar of Adderbury, in the county of Oxford, bequeathed all his lands in Lincolnshire to certain feoffees in trust, to build and endow a free-school in that place, and then to divide the residue of the profits of those lands, after such endowment, among the poorest Fellows and Scholars. This gift was made 17th August, 1589, being the year of the benefactor's decease.

GEORGE RYVES, who was successively Fellow of this College and that of Winchester, and afterwards D. D. and Warden of this College, left, April 14, 1613, an annuity of ten pounds; of which three were assigned for the maintaining of a sermon in this college chapel, on Trinity Sunday, every year; and the rest to be assigned to the Moderator, Respondent, and Opponents in the Act of Dr. Ryves, as it is called, on every Monday, in the college chapel, next before that of the university.

LETTICE WILLIAMS, sole executrix of her husband, Thomas Williams, purchased, July 11, 1615, an annuity of twelve pounds, for the purpose of founding certain annual sermons, orations, &c. in this college and that of St. Mary, Winchester.

ARTHUR LAKE, some time Fellow of this and Winchester College, afterwards Warden of this College, and at length Bishop of Bath and Wells, gave, about the year 1616, ten pounds yearly, to endow certain lectures.

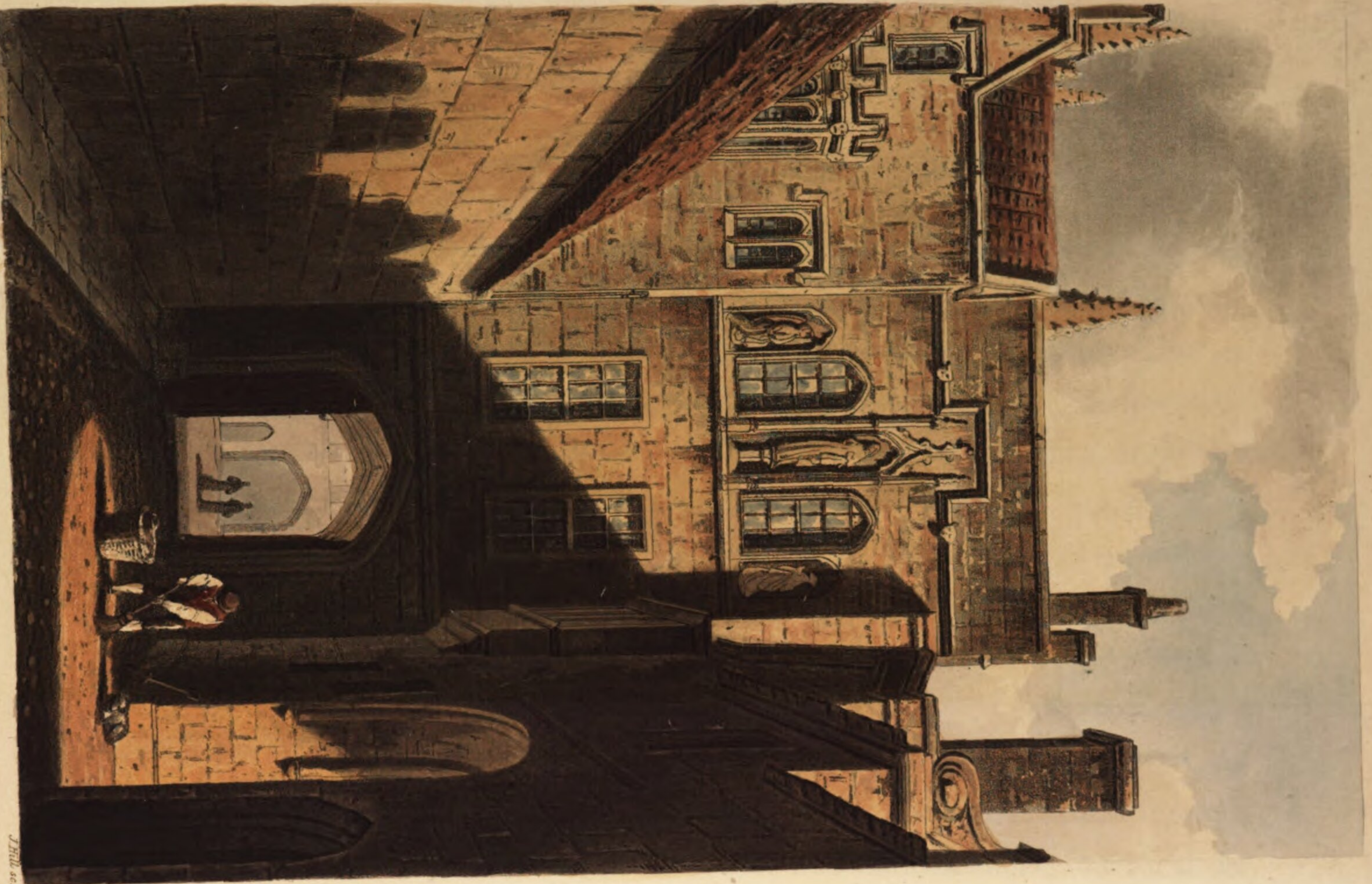
ROBERT PINK, Warden of this College, and Rector of Stanton St. John, in this county, and of Colerne, in Wilts, gave, May 22, 1647, the patronage of Wotton, near Woodstock.

The ecclesiastical patronage of New College involves the following benefices:—The RECTORIES of Akeley, Hardwick, Horwood Magna, Newnton Longville, Radcliffe, and Tingewicke, in the county of Buckingham; Abbotstoke, in the county of Dorset; Birchanger and Sandford Parva, in the county of Essex; Saham Tony, Stratton All Saints, St. John, Madder Market, in Norwich, Weston Longville, and Witchingham, in the county of Norfolk; Paulerspury, in the county of Northampton; Bucknell, Heyford Warren, Stanton St. John, and Wooton, in the county of Oxford; Worting, in Shropshire; Long Ditton, in the county of Surry; Alton Barnes, Berwick St. John, and Colerne, which is annexed to the wardenship, in Wiltshire:—The VICARAGES of Whaddon,

in the county of Buckingham; Steeple Morden, in Cambridgeshire; Hornechurch and Writtle, with Roxwell chapel, in the county of Essex; Marshfield, in the county of Gloucester; Heckfield, in Hampshire; Witchingham, in the county of Norfolk; Adderbury, Chesterton, and Swalciffe, with Epwell chapel, in the county of Oxford; and Romford chapel, in Essex.

The revenues of this college were valued, 26th Henry VIII. 1534, at 487*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per annum: Br. Twyne says, at 887*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; and in 1592, at 1000*l.* At the last of these periods, the society consisted of one hundred and thirty persons. The present members are, a Warden, seventy Fellows and Scholars, ten Chaplains, an Organist, three Clerks, a Sexton, and sixteen Choristers. The Visitor is the Bishop of Winchester.

The college, according to the plan completed at the sole expence of the Founder, consisted of the principal quadrangle, which includes the chapel, hall, and library, the cloisters, the tower, and the gardens. A third story was added to the original building about the end of the sixteenth century; but the present uniformity of the windows was not completed till the year 1675. The quadrangle, the entrance to which is by a portal beneath a part of the Warden's residence, is about one hundred and sixty-eight feet in length and one hundred and twenty-nine feet in breadth. The chapel and hall, forming an elevation that has all the dignity resulting from proportion and harmony of parts, occupy the north side; the libraries stretch along the east; and in the south and west angles are the Warden's and Fellows' lodgings. The statue of Minerva, a present from Henry Parker, of Honnington, in the county of Warwick, was placed on a pedestal in the center in 1696, but has been some years removed. The middle gate leads from the quadrangle to the garden court; which appears to have been built in imitation of Versailles, without the colonnade; or, perhaps, as some have thought, of the palace built by Sir Christopher Wren at Winchester, but with the addition



A. Payne del. 8

J. Hill sc.

NEW COLLEGE.
Entrance Gate.

Pub. for K. Akenside's Works at Oxford, Nov. 2, 1764.



A. Payne del. 8

J. Hill sc.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.
Entrance Gate.

Pub. for K. Akenside's Works at Oxford, Nov. 2, 1764.

of battlements ; for which heterogeneous addition, a correspondence with the city walls and the old quadrangle, is suggested as an excuse. This court widens by triple breaks as the garden is approached, from which it is separated by an extensive iron pallisade, of an hundred and thirty feet in length. The first stone of this part of the college was laid by Warden Beeston, February 13, 1682, and the whole finished in 1684. By the arrangement of this court, a single effect was intended, and is produced ; and the attention of the visitor is accordingly directed to the view of the buildings from the garden-gate. The garden, which is appropriately disposed, has lost much of its original formality. The mount in the center, which formerly had a circular walk ascending to its summit, is now entirely covered with a thick hanging shrubbery ; while the King's and the Founder's arms, with the well known motto of the latter, and other ornaments, trimly cut and displayed in box, which were once shown as the curiosities of the spot, have long since given way to modern improvement. To the south-east of the garden is a spacious bowling-green, shaded with elms and sycamores, and decorated with a building whose columns are said to have been brought from Canons, the once splendid and celebrated seat of the Duke of Chandois, near Edgeware, in Middlesex. The whole of these agreeable appendages to the college is inclosed by the city wall, which is in perfect repair.

The old part of the college remains in good preservation, though its buildings were considerably injured during the civil war. When the inhabitants and scholars of Oxford made preparations to oppose the invasion of the city threatened by the Parliamentary army, the large space which New College afforded, rendered it a desirable spot for exercising the scholars ; and while the King remained in the city, arms, furniture, and military stores were deposited in the tower and cloisters. In 1651, in consequence of a report that King Charles II. was approaching Oxford, New College was fortified by Colonel Draper, an officer in

Cromwell's army, and at that time governor of the city; which circumstance compelled the scholars to quit their lodgings, and greatly injured the buildings, by making holes through the walls of the gates, &c. in order to form a passage to the tower which had been erected as a defence in the middle of the college.

The HALL is seventy-eight feet in length, thirty-five feet in breadth, and was forty feet in height before the modern ceiling diminished its original and more beautiful proportions. Its first considerable alterations took place during the wardenship of Dr. London; when the present wainscoting, which is in many parts curiously carved, was introduced, though, as traditionally reported, at the expence of Archbishop Wareham. It underwent a repair about twenty years ago, but the ancient state of the ceiling was not restored. The windows are decorated with the arms and devices of the Founder and various benefactors, as well as of eminent men who received their education in the college. In the third window on the north side, is the coat of arms of Oliver Cromwell's commonwealth reversed. Over the screen is a picture of the Shepherds coming to Christ after his Nativity, of the Caracci school. It was presented to the college by the late Earl of Radnor, and was then placed over the altar in the chapel; but on the late alterations in that building, it was transferred to the situation which it now occupies. On the wainscot at the upper end, are the arms of the Founder, impaled in those of the see of Winchester, &c. and of several other distinguished persons, with a compartment in which are carved the emblems of the Crucifixion. Over these arms is a portrait of the Founder, supported by those of Archbishop Chichele, who had been a Fellow of this society in the time of Wykeham, and afterwards Founder of All Souls College; and William Waynfleet, Master of Winchester School, successively Master and Provost of Eton College, and at length Bishop of Winchester and Founder of Magdalen College. There are also the portraits of Dr. Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and of Dr. Bisse, Bishop



F. Mackenzie del.

J.C. Stadler sculp.

CHAPEL OF NEW COLLEGE.

London. Pub. Dec. 1. 1814. at 101 Strand. for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

of Hereford. Beneath the hall were chambers for the Chaplains and some of the junior Fellows; a part of which has lately been fitted up for a grammar and music school. On the 29th of August, 1605, during a visit paid to Oxford by James I. his Queen, and the Prince of Wales, accompanied by many of the nobility, that they might see the place, as Wood expresses it, and entertain themselves with the delights of the Muses, they were regaled, in New College Hall, with a royal feast and incomparable music.

The LIBRARY, which is on the east side of the quadrangle, is divided into two collections, formerly distinguished by the names of the Arts and Law Library and the Manuscript Library; but the books are now arranged in a different manner. They occupy two rooms on the second and third story, which are seventy feet long and twenty-two broad: the interior of the upper part was lately fitted up by Wyatt. The Founder set the example in this, as in every design which came within the view of his active munificence: and his first contribution of books has been followed by those of Rede, Bishop of Chichester, in 1385; Robert Heete, LL. B. 1418; John Walter, M. A. and Fellow, 1393; Archbishop Cranley, in the same year; Richard Andrew, Fellow, and first Warden of All Souls, 1433; Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1443; Thomas Chaundler, Warden, 1450; Russel, Bishop of London, 1468; Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1518; Sir Richard Read, Knight, 1560; Lake, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1617; Thomas Hopper, Fellow, 1623; Dr. Pinke, Warden, and Dr. Woodward, in 1675, bequeathed five hundred folios, besides others of inferior size, &c. In the same year, the law books were removed from the apartment now the common-room of the superior members of the society, to the Manuscript Library, which was then enlightened by windows towards the quadrangle.

The CHAPEL, which traditionary history represents as originally possessing the utmost splendour and magnificence, still retains the first place among the sacred

edifices of the university. In its primary state it may be supposed to have remained till the Reformation disrobed it of the sumptuous furniture, and despoiled it of the costly decorations with which Popish superstition had enriched and adorned it. In the year 1550, the Visitors of King Edward ordered the painted windows to be pulled down: "but," says Wood, "the college not being rich enough, as they pretended, to set up new, promised that they would when they were in a capacity." Thus, except the removal of the images from the east end, the building retained, in a great degree, its original appearance, till the year 1636, when the old stalls and desks being removed, others supplied their places, and the wainscot was adorned with paintings of the Apostles, Saints, &c.* At the same time, the screen, curiously painted and gilt, was erected; over which was placed an organ by Dolham, since improved by Green and Byfield, and represented by Wood as the best instrument of that kind in England in his day: the floors, both of the outer and inner, were also paved with black and white marble. The former organ, which was presented, with many precious ornaments, to the chapel by William Port and Joan his wife, in 1458, stood in a loft supported by wooden pillars, near the vestry-door, on the north side of the upper end or high altar: it remained till the city surrendered to the Parliament forces in 1646, when it was taken down. It appears, that, in 1550, the high altar displayed a range of niches, which were filled up with stone and mortar when the images of gold and silver that had occupied them were taken away: it was then covered with plaister, on whose removal, in 1695, some broken statues were discovered, and the whole refitted with various ornamental work in wood, gilding, and painting. Henry Cook, an artist of King William's reign, employed his skill to represent the concave of a semi-rotunda, in which the east end of the chapel seemed to terminate. In the center was the Salutation of the Virgin Mary; and over the

* In the porter's lodge are three paintings of this kind on pannel, which were removed from the chapel.

communion-table was the Caracci picture, since transferred to the hall. In this state the chapel remained till 1789, when the decayed state of the roof induced the society to order a complete repair of the structure. The old wall at the east end was once more discovered, with some remains of its beautiful niches and fret-work. They were altogether removed, and the wall restored, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, to as near a resemblance of its original appearance as his genius and taste could conjecture. It consists of fifty niches, disposed in four ranges over the whole east end of the chapel, ornamented with canopies, pinnacles, and tracery of the richest Gothic character. The chapel was new-roofed, the choir enlarged in length and breadth, the seats decorated with canopies, and the organ-loft raised over the entrance in a style to correspond with the altar. Over the communion-table, in the wall below the niches, are five compartments of marble sculpture, in alto-relievo, by Mr. Westmacott, representing the Salutation of the Virgin Mary, the Nativity of Christ, the Descent from the Cross, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. The altar-table is composed of dove-coloured marble. The painted windows are of four sorts:—First, the windows of the ante-chapel, which, the great one excepted, are generally supposed to be as old as the chapel itself, contain the portraits of Patriarchs, Prophets, Saints, Martyrs, &c.:—secondly, the windows on the south side of the chapel, which were originally Flemish, done, as it is reported, from designs given by some of Rubens' scholars, and were purchased by the society of William Price, who repaired them in 1740; these also contain the figures of Saints, &c.:—thirdly, the windows on the north side, done by Mr. Peckitt, of York, in 1765 and 1774; the three nearest the screen, contain, in the lower range, the chief persons recorded in the Old Testament, from Adam to Moses; in the upper, twelve of the Prophets: Mr. Rebecca gave the designs. The two other windows display the figures of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and the twelve Apostles. The great west window consists of seven compartments

in the lower range, each of them being about three feet wide and twelve feet high. They contain seven allegorical figures, representing the four Cardinal and three Christian Virtues. They are, however, but ornamental additions to the superb work displayed over them. In a space ten feet wide and eighteen high, is represented the Nativity of Jesus Christ, a composition of thirteen human figures, besides accessory animals. For this window, which was begun about the year 1777, finished cartoons were furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and these were copied by Mr. Jervais. In this superb picture the painter has taken the opportunity of introducing the portraits of himself and that eminent artist. The genius of the architect has here assisted that of the painter, by contriving such an arrangement of the pipes of the organ, as to produce on the latter a kind of transparent effect, by which the picture may be seen with a peculiar advantage from the altar. Among the many curious objects in this chapel, is the crosier or pastoral staff of William of Wykeham, of costly materials and beautiful workmanship. It is near seven feet high, of silver gilt, embellished with Gothic ornaments, and inclosing in the crook of it the figure of the bishop himself, in a kneeling posture. Some of the ornaments of his mitre, which are of gold and precious stones, with his gloves and ring, &c. are preserved in the muniment-room*. Many eminent men and several Wardens of this college have been interred in the ante-chapel, as their monuments in brass and stone testify; some of which have been removed from the inner chapel: but a much larger proportion of the successive members has been interred in the cloisters. The choir is an hundred feet long, thirty-five broad, and sixty-five feet high. The ante-chapel is eighty feet in length†.

* This room is on the third floor of the tower, situated at the south-east end of the hall. It contains four stories, consisting of single rooms vaulted with stone roofs.

† "Those," observes Mr. Chalmers, "who have viewed the exterior of the chapel and hall only from the quadrangle, can have but an insufficient idea of the grandeur of elevation which they present from the back gate in Holiwell. The genius of the architect is there before them."



Designed by Sir J. Reynolds.

Painted on Glass by Jervas.
WINDOW OF NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Engraved by G. Lewis

The CLOISTERS form the earliest example of such a collegiate appurtenance in this university, and the only one, except that of Magdalen College. They inclose an area of one hundred and thirty feet in length and eighty-five in breadth; and were consecrated, with the area as a burial-place for the college, October 19, 1400. During the time that they were made a depôt of the king's warlike stores, in 1643, many of the monumental inscriptions, especially such as were engraved on brass plates, were sacrilegiously conveyed away. In 1802, the monuments, &c. were carefully restored, and the place has since been preserved with a care suited to the solemn purposes to which it is devoted*.

WARDENS.

1. RICHARD DE TONWORTHE, some time Fellow of Merton College, was deputed Warden while the college was building, and when the Scholars resided in Hart Hall and Blake Hall. He resigned his office into the hands of the Founder in 1379.

2. NICHOLAS DE WYKEHAM was appointed, in the same year, by the Founder, whose kinsman he was; and resigned it in 1389. He was Prebendary of Maple Durham, in the church of Boseham, Chichester diocese, in 1370; Archdeacon of Winchester, 1372; which station he resigned, and became Archdeacon of Wilts, 1382; Warden of St. Nicholas Hospital, Portsmouth, and Rector of Witney, Lincoln diocese, being then LL.D. 1378. He was afterwards Prebendary of Tymberbury, in the church of Romesaye, Winchester diocese.

3. THOMAS DE CRANLEIGH, or CRANLEY, some time Fellow of Merton College and Chancellor of the University, was appointed, by the Founder, 1389, being

* There are several paintings and sculptures of Wykeham in New College: the latter, over the gateway tower, the entrance to the hall, &c. were probably coeval with the college. In the common-room is an ancient portrait; and one apparently so, but different in features, in the Warden's lodgings, which is probably a copy.

the first Warden after the Fellows had taken possession of the college. He had already been Warden of Winchester, where he continued till 1385. He was afterwards advanced to the archbishopric of Dublin.

4. RICHARD MALFORD, M. A. and a Student in Divinity, was appointed 1396. He was the first Warden who was sworn to observe the duties of his office. He died October 20, 1403. John Hasely, M. A. was soon after elected to succeed him, but declined the station.

5. JOHN BOWKE, M. A. and Student in Divinity, was elected December 1, 1403. He resigned October 28, 1429.

6. WILLIAM ESTCOURT, M. A. and Student in Divinity, was elected November 16, 1429; and resigned October 10, 1435.

7. NICHOLAS OSSULBURY, M. A. and B. D. was appointed October 31, 1435; and died February 6, 1453.

8. THOMAS CHANDLER, M. A. and B. D. was chosen February 22, 1453. He resigned August 12, 1475, after, as Wood expresses it, he had laudably governed his college twenty-one years. He was Dean of the King's chapel and the cathedral church of Hereford. He is described by Leland as one who graced scholastic disputations with the ornaments of pure Latinity.

9. WALTER HYLL, M. A. succeeded to the wardenship, September 5, 1475, on Dr. Martin Joyner's refusal of the office. He was Canon of Hereford; and died March 30, 1494.

10. WILLIAM PORTER, M. A. afterwards B. D. was elected April 12, 1494; and resigned in the beginning of August, 1520. He was also Canon of Hereford.

11. JOHN REDE, B. D. Warden of Winchester College, Canon of Chichester, and some time tutor to Prince Arthur, became Warden of this College in September, 1520. He died April 1, 1521.

12. JOHN YOUNG, D. D. titular Bishop of Callipolis, in Thrace, was elected

in May, 1521. He was afterwards Dean of Chichester, and distinguished by the favour of Cardinal Wolsey. He died March 28, 1526.

13. JOHN LONDON, D. C. L. Canon of York and Lincoln, succeeded April 16, 1526. He resigned in September, 1542. The motives which induced this man to calumniate the memory of the Founder, to whom he was indebted for his education and subsistence, are now unknown: it is sufficient that they have been ably and incontrovertibly answered by Bishop Lowth. Dr. London was one of the first and most implacable persecutors of those who were suspected to favour the Reformation; but, in his zeal to bring new victims to the stake, he committed perjury, for which he was pilloried and otherwise ignominiously exposed, and died in the Fleet in 1543.

14. HENRY COLE, Doctor of Laws, was elected October 4, 1542. He resigned April 16, 1551. He was a zealous supporter of the Roman Catholic religion, and, among his various preferments, was Vicar-General of the Spiritualities under Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1559. He is supposed to have died in prison about 1579, where he was confined for contumacious conduct. Roger Ascham and Leland speak highly of his learning.

15. RALPH SKINNER, succeeded May 3, 1551, though, as it appears, with some defect in the regular forms. He was afterwards Dean of Durham.

16. THOMAS WHYTE, Doctor of Laws, was elected September 11, 1553, the college having been destitute of a governor by the ceasing, as it is expressed, of Mr. Ralph Skinner, Pro-Warden, and resignation of Dr. Cole, the last Warden. He resigned about October, 1573. He was afterwards Chancellor of Salisbury and Archdeacon of Berks, &c.

17. MARTIN COLEPEPPER, M. D. and Priest, was elected on the resignation of his predecessor; and resigned in December, 1599. He was also Dean of Chichester and Archdeacon of Berks.

18. GEORGE RYVES, D. D. succeeded, in 1599, on the resignation of Dr. Colepepper. He died May 31, 1613.

19. ARTHUR LAKE, D. D. brother to Sir Thomas Lake, Secretary of State to King James, Master of St. Cross and Dean of Worcester, was elected June 17, 1613. He resigned the wardenship on being advanced to the see of Bath and Wells.

20. ROBERT PINK, M. A. and Bachelor of Physic, afterwards D. D. was appointed Warden, on the resignation of Dr. Lake, July 17, 1617. He died November 2, 1647.

21. HENRY STRINGER, King's Professor of Greek and D. D. succeeded November 18, 1647. His place was declared void by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the reformation of the university, August 1, 1648, and soon after was expelled by force, and deprived of his professorship.

22. GEORGE MARSHALL, B. D. lately a member of St. John's College, in Cambridge, was appointed Warden, January 25, 1648-9, by the same power that ejected Stringer. He died November 3, 1658.

23. MICHAEL WOODWARD, B. D. afterwards D. D. and Fellow of Winchester College, was elected November 23, 1658. He died June 16, 1675.

24. JOHN NICHOLAS, M. A. afterwards D. D. Fellow of Winchester College, and Master of St. Nicholas's Hospital in Salisbury, was appointed June 30, 1675. He resigned, on being named to the wardenship of Winchester, July 17, 1679.

25. HENRY BEESTON, LL. D. Rector of Wallop, in the county of Southampton, and Schoolmaster as well as Prebendary of Winchester, was elected August 7, 1679. He died May 12, 1701.

26. RICHARD TRAFFLES, D. C. L. was elected June 3, 1701. He died in 1703.

27. THOMAS BRAITHWAIT, B. C. L. afterwards D. C. L. succeeded June 23, 1703. He resigned in 1712, on becoming Warden of Winchester.

28. JOHN COBB, B. C. L. afterwards D. C. L. was elected April 12, 1712. He resigned, in 1720, on his being translated to the wardenship of Winchester College.

29. JOHN DOBSON, B. D. afterwards D. D. was elected August 23, 1720, on the resignation of his predecessor. He also resigned, on succeeding him as Warden of Winchester College, December 10, 1724.

30. HENRY BIGG, M. A. afterwards D. D. was chosen January 1, 1724-5. He became Warden of Winchester January 15, 1729, which occasioned his resignation.

31. JOHN COXED, B. C. L. afterwards D. C. L. was elected February 3, 1729-30. He also succeeded to the wardenship of Winchester, and resigned that of New College, in 1740.

32. JOHN PURNELL, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected August 23, 1740. In 1757 he was appointed Warden of Winchester, but was rejected by the Visitor. He died January 11, 1764.

33. THOMAS HAYWARD, B. C. L. afterwards D. C. L. succeeded Dr. Purnell, January 26, 1764. He died July 30, 1768.

34. JOHN OGLANDER, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected August 19, 1768. He died in 1794.

35. SAMUEL GAUNTLETT, D. D. was elected in 1794; and is the present Warden, 1813.

PRELATES EDUCATED IN THIS COLLEGE.

1. THOMAS CRANLEIGH, already mentioned as Warden, was elevated to the archbishopric of Dublin, 1397. Ob. 1417.

2. HENRY CHICHELE, St. David's, 1408; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1414.

This eminent Prelate will occur hereafter as Founder of All-Souls College*. Ob. 1443.

3. THOMAS BECKINGTON, or DE BEKYNTON, Bath and Wells, 1443. He was an encourager of learning, and a benefactor to this and Lincoln College. Ob. 1464.

4. WILLIAM WAYNFLEET, Winchester, 1447. Ob. 1486†.

5. JOHN KINGSCOTE, Carlisle, 1462. Ob. 1463.

6. JOHN RUSSELL, Lincoln, 1480. Ob. 1494-5.

7. HENRY DEAN, Bangor, 1496; Salisbury, 1500; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1501. Ob. 1502‡.

8. THOMAS JANE, Norwich, 1499. Ob. 1500.

9. WILLIAM WARHAM, London, 1502; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1503. He was eminent as a statesman, divine, and lawyer; an encourager of literature, and the patron of Erasmus. Ob. 1532.

10. RICHARD MAYEHOW, or MAYO, Hereford, 1504. Ob. 1516.

11. ROBERT SHERBOURN, St. David's, 1505; Chichester, 1508. Ob. 1536.

12. HUGH INGE, Meath, in Ireland, 1512; Archbishop of Dublin, 1522. Ob. 1528.

13. WILLIAM KNIGHT, Bath and Wells, 1541. Ob. 1547.

14. JOHN HOLYMAN, Bristol, 1554. Ob. 1558.

* John Chaundler, Bishop of Salisbury, 1417, and who died 1426, is said, by Godwin, to have been a member of this college; but, as Wood has omitted him in his list of bishops, it is probable, that he confounded him with Thomas Chandeler, who was Warden of both Wykeham's colleges in the middle of the same century.

† William de Waynflete was Master of Winchester College School, but never of this society. —LOWTH, p. 202.

‡ The college or hall in which he was educated, cannot now be ascertained; but no proofs appear in the records of New College, that he was a perpetual Fellow of it, as some have asserted.

15. JOHN WHYTE, Lincoln, 1554; Winchester, 1556. Ob. 1560.
16. JAMES TURBERVILL, Exeter, 1555; was deprived of his bishopric by Queen Elizabeth, for refusing to acknowledge her supremacy over the church; and passed the remainder of his life in a private station. The time of his death is uncertain.
17. JOHN UNDERHILL, Oxford, 1589. He was first a Fellow of this College, and afterwards Rector of Lincoln. Ob. 1592.
18. THOMAS BILSON, Worcester, 1596; Winchester, 1597. Ob. 1616.
19. HENRY ROWLANDS, Bangor, 1598. Ob. 1616.
20. ARTHUR LAKE, some time Warden, Bath and Wells, 1616. Ob. 1626.
21. ALEXANDER HIDE, Salisbury, 1665. Ob. 1667.
22. PETER GUNNING, Chichester, 1669; Ely, 1674. Ob. 1684.
23. WILLIAM BEAW, Llandaff, 1679. He retained the vicarage of Adderbury, in the county of Oxford, *in commendam**. Ob. 1705.
24. FRANCIS TURNER, Rochester, 1683; Ely, 1684; deprived, in 1690, for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to King William III. and Queen Mary. He was one of the seven bishops who were tried in the reign of James II. and acquitted. Ob. 1700.
25. THOMAS KENN, Bath and Wells, 1684. He was also one of the bishops who were tried, &c.; and was also deprived at the same time with Bishop Turner, and for the same cause. Ob. 1710.

* To these may be added, 1. JOHN YOUNG, titular Bishop of Callipolis, in Greece, who became Fellow in 1482:—2. LEWES OWEN, or OWEN LEWES, who became Fellow in 1553. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he went to Douay, where he was appointed Regius Professor. He was afterwards elected Bishop of Cassano, in the kingdom of Naples, by Pope Sixtus V. on the nomination of Philip II. King of Spain. He died 1595:—3. JOHN MERRICK, Bishop of the Isle of Man, 1576.

26. CHARLES TRIMNELL, Norwich, 1707; Winchester, 1721. Ob. 1723.
27. THOMAS MANNINGHAM, Chichester, 1709. Ob. 1722.
28. PHILIP BISSE, St. David's, 1710; Hereford, 1712. Ob. 1721.
29. HENRY DOWNES, Killala and Achonry, 1716; Elphin, 1720; Meath, 1725; Derry, 1726. Ob. 1734.
30. CHARLES COBB, Killala and Achonry, 1720; Dromore, 1726; Kildare, 1731; Archbishop of Dublin, 1742. Ob. 1765.
31. HENRY EGERTON, Hereford, 1723. Ob. 1746.
32. CAREW REYNELL, Bishop of Down and Connor, 1739; Derry, 1743. Ob. 1745.
33. WILLIAM BRADSHAW, Bristol, 1724. Ob. 1732.
34. JOHN HARRIS, Llandaff, 1729. Ob. 1738.
35. GEORGE LAVINGTON, Exeter, 1746. He was author of a well-known work, entitled *The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared*. Ob. 1761.
36. ROBERT LOWTH, St. David's, 1766; Oxford, 1766; London, 1777. Ob. 1787*.

* Something more than the dates of this pre-eminent Prelate's ecclesiastical advancements, is claimed by this page; and it might be wished, that the brief sketch of his character which is here given, were more worthy of a man who ranks among the brightest ornaments of his age and nation. His fame for classical erudition, Oriental literature, and brilliant genius, has long been established; and will never be forgotten, while erudition and literature have any estimation among mankind. His first bishopric, as has been already stated, was that of St. David's; from which he was shortly removed to Oxford, and succeeded Dr. Terrick in the see of London. On this high and important office he entered with the most splendid expectations, and did not disappoint them. He brought with him a literary character of the first order to adorn the diocese; and he served it with the most exemplary temper and discretion, with amiable manners and unremitting zeal. Not one of his many eminent and learned predecessors had claim to more desert, or was more spontaneously devoted to the claims of deserving men. His literary character will be better known from its own efforts,

It is to the honour of this college, that the number of its scholars of other ranks, eminent for their talents, learning, and genius, is so great, as to allow, in this place, of little more than a general mention of them:—William Grocyn was among the first of them. He became Fellow of this college in 1467, and was considered as one of the best scholars and most judicious divines of his time, nor is it among his least distinctions, to have been the friend of Erasmus:—Stainbridge, an able grammarian:—John Philpot, an able civilian, and a distinguished

than from any display that may be now made of it. Few men attempted so much, and with so much success. A victory, and so obtained as his was, over such an adversary as Warburton, is no common distinction. His triumphs in Hebrew learning were yet more gratifying. But, perhaps, the more generally useful achievements of his labours, are those which refer to his own language. His own language may be considered, with great truth, to owe him, what the most grateful expressions of it can never pay;—the first institutes of grammar, and in his translation of Isaiah, the sublimest poetry in the world. In various struggles of duty and of trial, whether disaster was to be suffered or subdued, he afforded a pre-eminent example. His Lamentations on his daughter's tomb will be piously remembered, till pathetic elegance shall be admired no more. When another daughter dropped in sudden death from his table, and his eldest son, with all that scholarship and honour could do for him, was consigned to a premature grave, he exemplified the resources which God has given to man, when reason is invigorated by faith, and the spirit of man is to sorrow not without hope. But he had not only to suffer this allotment of mental visitations, which were heightened by an extreme sensibility of heart; his latter years also offered a very painful example of bodily infirmities, the fruits of that severe study which had added so much to the learning and literary honour of his country. These also, while his frame gradually sunk beneath them into an almost infantile state of debility, illustrated his character, because they displayed the ardour of his piety, the firmness of his resignation, and the triumphs of his faith.—*Hist. of the Thames*, vol. II. p. 82.

The portrait of Bishop Lowth has been added to those which already adorned the hall.

The staircase from the lower to the upper library is ornamented with drawings of the Pyramids of Egypt, from actual measurement, by Rev. the architect, who was snatched away before his superior talents had been allowed that scope which would have fully justified this denomination of them. These drawings were given to the society by William Young Ottley, Esq.

Greek and Hebrew scholar: he suffered for his opinions at the stake, in the revolting reign of Queen Mary:—Robert Talbot, esteemed for his singular knowledge in the antiquities, of which Leland, who was his friend and contemporary, speaks with great praise:—John Pullayne, the poet, and translator of the Scriptures into English verse:—Harding, Professor of Hebrew in this university on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, when he retired to Louvain, in Flanders; where, says Wood, he became the target of Popery, and particularly distinguished himself by his controversy with the good Protestant, Bishop Jewel:—Fowler, who left this college to follow the trade of printing in the Low Countries, which he zealously employed against the cause of Protestantism: such was his scholarship and critical talents, that by some he has been ranked with Robert and Henry Stephens:—Nicholas Saunders, a very voluminous writer against the Reformation; and of whose rebellious disposition and unhappy end, Camden gives a particular account in *Annal. Reg. Eliz.* sub. an. 1583:—Nicholas Harpessfield, another violent supporter of Popery, with poetical talents:—Sir Henry Sidney, the father of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney: he was a most accomplished gentleman, as well as able statesman, and was employed in situations of great importance and dignity in the reigns of Edward VI. Philip and Mary, and Queen Elizabeth:—Thomas Neale, an able theologian, and well skilled in the Greek and Hebrew languages, the last of which he taught in the university; when Barnard Gilpin, then of Queen's, was one of his scholars: he afterwards became the Queen's Professor of Hebrew there; and published a Latin congratulatory dialogue in verse, on a visit she paid to Oxford in 1566: it contains also the pictures or effigies of all the colleges and schools then in being, with verses under them, displaying when and by whom they were founded: he seems, however, to be better known as the propagator of the calumny of the Nag's Head Consecration, which has since been proved to be without foundation:—

Dr. Raley, an eminent physician and medical writer: he was, in 1561, the Queen's Professor of Physic in this university, and afterwards appointed physician to her Majesty:—Turbervill, the poet, who was held in great esteem in the reign of Elizabeth; he also accompanied Mr. Randolph, as secretary, in his embassy to the Emperor of Russia: Mr. Chalmers has published his *Epitaphs, Epigrams, &c.* in his valuable edition of the *Poets*:—Christopher Johnson, a Latin poet and eminent physician:—Thomas Stapleton, one of the most learned Roman Catholics of his time, and a very voluminous writer:—Hugh Lloyd, an admirable classical scholar; Chancellor of Rochester in 1578, and afterwards Master of Winchester School:—Pits, the biographer; he was author of the well-known work, *De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus*:—Bastard and Owen, the celebrated epigrammatists:—John Bond, the critic and commentator:—Dr. Thomas James, patronised by Sir Thomas Bodley, and appointed first Keeper of the Bodleian Library:—Herbert Earl of Pembroke, who was Chancellor of Oxford in 1626, a poet of superior and elegant fancy:—Sir Henry Wotton, a statesman, and an accomplished writer; he was employed by James I. in various embassies, and afterwards appointed Provost of Eton College: he removed from New College to Queen's:—Sir Henry Martin, civilian:—Dr. Zouch, who was of the same profession: his principal work is, *A Vindication of the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty against Sir Edward Coke*:—Thomas Lydiat, who has been appropriately called the Learned and the Unfortunate; and has been introduced by Dr. Johnson in his beautiful poem, entitled *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, as an example of the calamitous state of authors:—Sir Thomas Ryves, an eminent civilian, and King's advocate in Doctors' Commons*:—William Fiennes, Lord Say and Sele, lineally descended from William of Wykeham: he was one of the earliest opponents of

* He gave to the college, in 1675, the advowson of Abbot-Stoke, in the county of Dorset.

Charles I. and among the first of those who were patronised and promoted by Charles II. :—Dr. Bruno Ryves, Dean of Windsor: he was writer of the first periodical publication or newspaper in England, under the title of *Mercurius Rusticus*:—Dr. Edward Young, Dean of Salisbury, the father of the celebrated author of *Night Thoughts*, who was also of this college previous to his removal to Corpus :—Sir Edward Herbert, Chief Justice of the King's Bench :—Wood, the author of *The Institutes of the Laws of England*, a work of great reputation, till it was superseded by Sir William Blackstone's *Commentaries*, which, however, were founded upon it :—Dr. William Musgrave, some time secretary to the Royal Society, &c. :—Somerville, the poet of sportsmen; and Pitt, the translator of *Virgil* :—Rev. Joseph Spence, an elegant critic and miscellaneous writer :—Dr. Gloster Ridley, descended from the martyr of that name, whose life, &c. he wrote :—his son James, a miscellaneous writer, of promising talents and genuine humour :—Dr. Smith, Dean of Chester, and the translator of *Thucydides* and *Longinus*; and the late Dr. Robert Holmes, the learned collator of the *Septuagint*. Masters, who wrote the famous Greek ode on the *Crucifixion*; Dobson, the admirable translator of Milton's *Paradise Lost* into Latin hexameters; and the late Dr. Sturges, Prebendary of Winchester, were also of this college.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

THIS college was founded by RICHARD FLEMMING, or FLEMMYNGE, who was descended from an ancient family in Yorkshire, and educated at University College. In the language of Bale, he was “*vir illustris genere, sed literis atque amore in patriam multo illustrior.*” He was, in the year 1420, advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln by Henry V.; and during his possession of that see, he founded this institution. In the sixth year of Henry VI. October 12, 1427, he obtained a licence to establish a society or college, to consist of a Warden or Rector, seven Scholars, and two Chaplains, in the parish of All Saints, Oxford, which was then under his patronage as Bishop of Lincoln; and to unite the said church with those of St. Mildred and St. Michael at the North Gate, likewise in his gift, which, in this state of incorporation, were to be named the Church of All Saints, and to be erected or changed into a collegiate church or college. A certain chantry in the chapel of St. Anne, within the said church, under the patronage of the mayors of Oxford, was also to be added, provided that daily mass and other ceremonials were performed for the souls of Founders and others. Two Chaplains, to be appointed and removable at pleasure by the Rector, were to officiate in the same church with cure of souls; and the college was to be named THE COLLEGE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY AND ALL SAINTS, LYNCOLN, IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. The Rector and Scholars were to be perpetual Parsons of the said church, with the power to purchase lands, rents, and possessions, to the yearly value of ten pounds, &c.

This licence being obtained, the Bishop of Lincoln appointed John Baysham, Nicholas Wynbush, and William Chamberlayn, Clerks, who were actually at

the time, or were afterwards intended to be, of the number of his Scholars, to purchase tenements, with their appurtenances, whereon to erect his projected college. The first tenement or messuage that was purchased with this design, was that of St. John's Hospital, in Oxford, called Deep Hall, situated in St. Mildred's-lane, between St. Mildred's church on the west, and a certain garden then belonging to St. Fridesyde's Priory on the east: but while they were preparing to procure others, the Founder died, and left the design in a very unsettled state. The overseers, however, whom he had appointed, proceeded to employ the means which they possessed, in settling it. They accordingly placed the Rector, the seven Scholars, and two Chaplains in the messuage of Deep Hall; to be maintained by the revenues issuing from the two churches already mentioned, and such money and goods as the Founder had left for that purpose. They had as yet no regular body of statutes, but were subject to the discretionary government of the Rector. The society, however, did not long remain in this uncertain state; for not long after, as Wood observes, several pious persons, looking on these orphans as objects of charity, bestowed upon them both money and lands, either for their relief or the augmentation of their number.

BENEFACTORS.

The Founder introduces the series of them.—RICHARD FLEMMING, as it has been already mentioned, was descended from an ancient family, and born at Crofton, in the county of York. The early part of his education was received in the neighbourhood of the place of his nativity, when, in due time, he was removed to University College, in Oxford; where, by his rare acquirements in logic and philosophy, he obtained those academical distinctions, which, at that time, were not commonly conferred. He had no sooner taken his Master's degree, than he became an active partizan of the doctrines of Wickliff, and

employed his powerful talents with such success in their support, as to make a considerable number of converts, among whom were several persons of great consideration. He, however, not only, at a subsequent period, relinquished those opinions, but displayed a still greater zeal against them, than he before manifested in their favour ; as he appears to have established his college with the design of making it a nursery, wherein students might be qualified to oppose and confute the principles of the Reformers. In 1406, he was presented to the prebend of South Newbold, in the church of York ; and in the following year served the office of Proctor in the university. The copy of the statutes belonging to the duties of junior Proctor which he caused to be transcribed, is still preserved among the archives. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of Boston, in Lincolnshire ; in 1415, he exchanged his prebend of South Newbold for that of Langtoft, in the church of York ; and on April 28, 1420, he was advanced, by the favour of Henry V. to the see of Lincoln. In 1424, he was sent as ambassador or orator to the Council of Sienna, where, on a question of precedence, Pope Martin V. being present, he displayed such powerful arguments and eloquence in vindicating the honour and superiority of England against the deputies of France, Spain, and Scotland, as greatly to increase his reputation. This council was called to continue the proceedings of the Council of Constance against the disciples of John Huss and other Reformers, who, at that time, were spreading their doctrines over the Continent ; when the English Prelate took such an active part in supporting the objects of this council, that Pope Martin, in order to reward his zealous services on the occasion, named him, in the following year, to succeed to the vacant archbishopric of York : but this appointment being frustrated by the interference of the King, and the opposition of the Dean and Chapter, he remained at Lincoln. In 1428, he appears to have executed the decree of the Council of Constance, which ordered the bones of Wickliff to be taken from their grave and

burned.—He now proceeded so fulfil his design of completing the foundation of Lincoln College; but his death interposed, which took place, at Sleford, January 25, 1430-31. He was buried in his own cathedral, where a tomb was erected to his memory, with a long epitaph in monkish rhyme, part of which is supposed to have been written by himself.

JOHN FOREST, Dean of Wells, besides other donations, about the year 1437, built the chapel, library, hall, and kitchen. So considerable were his benefactions, that the society esteemed him a co-founder.

JOHN SOUTHAM, Archdeacon of Oxford and Residentiary of Lincoln, gave an annual rent of forty shillings, a large sum of money and many things of value.

WILLIAM FINDERNE, Esquire, gave lands in Seckworth, near Botley, in Berkshire, in 1444, besides a considerable sum of money which he had before given towards the building of the college.

HENRY BEAUFORT, Cardinal Bishop of Winchester, gave an hundred marks, &c. 1447.

JOHN BUKETOT, Priest, gave the manor of Little Polycote, in Ashingdon, in the county of Buckingham: but in what year this benefaction was bestowed is now uncertain.

THOMAS ROTHERAM, Bishop of Lincoln, who, from the extent of his benefactions, has been considered as a second founder. This munificent Prelate was born at Rotheram, in Yorkshire, from which place he took his name; but that of his family appears to have been Scot. He rose, by his talents and learning, to the highest ranks in church and state, having been successively Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Master of Pembroke Hall, Chancellor of that University, Prebendary of Sarum, Chaplain to King Edward IV. Provost of Beverley, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Secretary to four Kings, Bishop of Rochester and of Lincoln, Archbishop of York, and Lord High Chancellor. His buildings at Cambridge,

Whitehall, Southwell, and Thorn, are eminent proofs of his magnificent taste and munificent spirit. He was promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1471; and the preface to his body of statutes mentions, that a visit through his diocese, in which Oxford was then situated, proved the occasion of his liberality to Lincoln College. On his arrival there in 1474, John Tristroppe, the third Rector, preached the visitation sermon from Psalm lxxx. 14, 15. "Behold and visit this vine, and the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted," &c. In this discourse, which, as usual, was delivered in Latin, the preacher addressed his particular requests to the Bishop, exhorting him to complete his college, then imperfect and defective both in buildings and government. The Bishop is said to have been so well pleased on the occasion, that he stood up and declared his intention to do what was desired. Nor did he fail to fulfil his promise; for, besides his contributions to the buildings, he increased the number of Fellows from seven to twelve, and gave them the livings of Twyford, in the county of Buckingham, and Long Combe, in the county of Oxford. He formed also, in 1479, a body of statutes, in which, after noticing, with an apparent degree of displeasure, that, although Oxford was in the diocese of Lincoln, no college had yet made provision for the natives of it, he specially enjoined, that the Rector should be of the diocese of Lincoln or York; and the Fellows or Scholars should be persons born in the diocese of Lincoln and York, and one of Wells, with a preference, as to those from the diocese of York, to his native parish of Rotherham. This Prelate died, in 1500, at Cawood, and was buried in the chapel of St. Mary, under a marble tomb which he had erected. In this promising state of the foundation others were encouraged to give their assistance towards its completion.

WALTER BATE, Priest, Commoner of the College, conveyed, November 3, 1479, an adjacent house and garden to the society.

THOMAS CROSBY, Treasurer of Lincoln, gave, August 18, 1476, an hundred

marks, to purchase lands for sustaining a Chaplain Legist, or a civil or canon lawyer in orders, &c.

WILLIAM DAGVYLE, of Oxford, Gent. by his last will, dated 1474, bequeathed to the college a tenement, called the Christopher, in St. Mary Magdalen's parish; Dagville's Inn, in All Saints parish; a tenement in St. Martin's; and a garden-ground in Grand-pont, near Oxford, in Berkshire. They were then valued together at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, but were not to come into the possession of the college till after the decease of his widow, which event did not take place till the year 1523; but in the mean time, in 1488, she demised the whole of these premises in fee to the society, on condition that they should pay her the annual rent of them during her natural life.

WILLIAM SMITH, Bishop of Lincoln, the Founder of Brazenose College, gave the manor of Bushberry, or Ailleston, near Brewood, in Staffordshire; and the manor of Sengeclere, or Sencleres, in Chalgrave, Oxfordshire, for the general purposes and benefit of the Society of Lincoln. The deeds conveying these estates, are both dated October 24, 24th Henry VII. 1508. Bushberry is reputed the best single estate in this college. The traditionary tale which is related by Wood, that what the Bishop performed in Brazenose Hall, was intended for this college, had the then Rector and Fellows fully conceded to his proposals, appears to be totally destitute of foundation*.

EDMUND AUDLEY, Bishop of Salisbury, the son of James Touchet, Lord Audley, gave, in 1518, the sum of four hundred pounds, for the purchase of lands in the county of Buckingham: to this gift he added the patronage of a chantry, which he had founded in a chapel built by himself, in the cathedral church of Salisbury.

* Churton's *Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College*, p. 228, &c.

EDWARD DARBY, M. A. some time Fellow, Archdeacon of Stow, and Canon Residentiary in the church of Lincoln, gave, in 1535, as much money as purchased an annual rental of twenty pounds, with which he founded three fellowships; one to be of the archdeaconry of Stow, another to be of the county of Northampton, and the third of the county of Oxford.

Sir WILLIAM FINDERNE, Knight, nephew of William Finderne, Esq. already mentioned as a benefactor, gave lands in Chalgrave, in the county of Oxford, of the annual value of twenty shillings, &c.

JOHN DENHAM, some time Fellow, gave, in 1521, a considerable sum of money, &c.

JOAN TRAPPS, widow of Robert Trapps, of London, appointed by her will certain lands at Whitstaple, in Kent, to be conveyed to the college, for the endowment of four scholarships. Two of these Scholars were to be chosen by the Rector and Fellows, without distinction of place, and two by the governors of the free-school of Sir Roger Manwood, at Sandwich, in Kent, alternately with the Rector and Fellows*. It was enjoined by this lady's will, that these should be styled, the Scholars of Robert Trapps, of London, goldsmith, and Joan his wife. This gift was settled July 30, 1568.

Mrs. JOYCE FRANKLAND, gave three pounds per annum to this college, towards the augmentation of four scholarships founded in this house by her mother, Mrs. Joan Trapps, under the condition, that Sir Roger Manwood, who was one of her mother's executors, and had misapplied some of her bequests, should not have the nomination of the Scholars; and if this injunction was disobeyed, her benefaction was to be employed in erecting a scholarship of her own.

* The appointment of Master to this school is now vested in the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, who present two of their number to the mayor and jurats of Sandwich, by whom one is selected to the vacant charge.

JOHN SMITH, some time Rector of Wykeham Breux, in the diocese of Canterbury, gave, in 1633, a yearly pension of fifteen pounds, issuing out of certain lands in the parish of Wingham, in Kent, for the maintenance of one Scholar, with the deduction of twenty shillings annually for the use of the college.

THOMAS HAYNE, of the parish of Christ Church, in London, some time a Student in this college, gave, by will, in the year 1640, an annual income of twelve pounds, for the maintenance of two Scholars, to be chosen by the mayor, recorder, and three senior aldermen of the corporation of Leicester, from the descendants of his father, Robert Hayne, or his uncle, John Musson, wherever educated; and in default of such, they are to be chosen from the free-school at Leicester, or Melton, in the same county*.

NATHANIEL LORD CREWE, Bishop of Durham†, and some time Rector of this College, added 20*l.* yearly to the rectorship, 10*l.* to each of the twelve fellowships, and increased the Bible-Clerk's place and the poorer scholarships to 10*l.* each. The same sum was added to the curacies of All Saints and St. Michael's, in Oxford, and Twyford, and Long Combe. All these took place in 1717; and the following year he endowed twelve exhibitions, of 20*l.* each. These Exhibitioners were to be Undergraduate Commoners and natives of the diocese of Durham; or in default of such, of Northallerton and Howden, in Yorkshire, or of Leicestershire, and particularly of the parish of Newbold Verdon; or of the

* Mr. Chalmers observes, that the fluctuations in the value, or supposed value, of money, are, in some degree, illustrated by the sums allotted to these scholarships. Mrs. Trapps' Scholars were to have 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* yearly; Mrs. Frankland's single Scholar, if appointed, 3*l.*; Mr. Hayne's, 6*l.* each; and Mr. Smyth's, 14*l.*

† On the death of his elder brother, November 30, 1697, he became a temporal baron, by the title of Lord Crewe, of Stene, in Northamptonshire.

diocese of Oxford, or of the county of Northampton; to be elected by the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, and to enjoy the exhibitions for eight years. He bequeathed also 200*l.* per annum to the university, for general purposes; and was a liberal contributor to the buildings of Christ Church, Queen's, Worcester, and All Souls Colleges, and the New Church of All Saints. The latter days of this Prelate, who died in 1721, were spent in acts of munificent hospitality and benevolence, for which his name has been enrolled, and is commemorated, among the most distinguished benefactors of the university*.

THOMAS MARSHALL, D. D. Rector from 1672 to 1685, and Dean of Gloucester, added four scholarships, &c.

RICHARD HUTCHINS, D. D. Rector from 1755 to 1781, and who died at the advanced age of eighty-three, manifested a similar regard to the college over which he presided.

The patronage of Lincoln College includes the following benefices:—The RECTORIES of Cubbington and Twyford, in Buckinghamshire—the latter annexed by Bishop Rotherham to the rectorship; Winterborne Abbots, with Winterborne Steepleton, in Dorsetshire; Hadleigh and Leighs Magna, in Essex; Waddington, in Lincolnshire; All Saints and St. Michael's, in Oxford; Combe Longa and the PERPETUAL CURACY of Forest Hill, in Oxfordshire.

In 1535, the rents were estimated at 101*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; and in 1592, at 130*l.* In 1612, the society consisted of one hundred and nine persons. It is now composed of a Rector, twelve Fellows, a Bible Clerk, thirteen Exhibitioners, and eight Scholars. The Bishop of Lincoln is Visitor.

* The expences of the *Encania*, or annual commemoration of the benefactors of this university, are partly defrayed by a sum of money originally left to New College by Lord Crewe, and formerly spent in an entertainment to that society. About the year 1750, however, they transferred it to the university, in order to furnish a public anniversary in honour of its patrons and benefactors.

The structure of this college preserves a large portion of its original character. It is situated between All Saints Church and Exeter College, and consists of two quadrangles. The first, whose entrance is beneath a tower, forms a square of eighty feet: it contains the Rector's lodgings on the south, the library and common-room on the north, the hall on the east, and on the west, lodgings for the Fellows and Scholars. It was erected, soon after the Founder's death, with the money left by him for that purpose, aided by the contributions of William Finderne, Esquire, and other benefactors. The names of the rest do not appear; yet Wood states, that they may be collected from the arms on the upper part of the tower over the common gate. The Rector's lodgings were built at the expence of Beckyngton, Bishop of Bath and Wells; and his rebus, a beacon over a tun, yet appears on the walls. Other parts of the quadrangle were built by Bishop Rotheram, whose arms, three bucks trippant, are still visible on the walls, as on the sinister side of the college arms.—The smaller court has also a gate towards the street, and forms a square of seventy feet. The west side was built, about the year 1612, by Sir Thomas Rotheram, Knight, of the county of Bedford, and Fellow in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have given 300*l.* for this purpose, to remunerate the college for the misapplication of some part of its revenues when he occupied the office of Bursar. The east part of the quadrangle was built, about the same time as the chapel, at the expence of the society, assisted by the contributions of Sir Peter Manwood, Sir Richard Franklin, and other benefactors. The only addition made since that time, is a new building, containing six rooms, which was erected, in 1759, in the place commonly called the Grove, at the expence of the college.

The HALL, which is on the east side of the larger quadrangle, is a handsome structure, forty-two feet long by twenty-five in breadth, and of a proportionable height. It was built by Dean Forest, in 1436, with the probable assistance of

other benefactors. In 1701, it was repaired, and refitted with a new wainscot, by Lord Crewe and other contributors, whose arms are scattered over it. The windows were also formerly decorated with the armorial bearings of the Founder, Bishop Beckington, and other distinguished persons.

The LIBRARY, which is on the north side of this quadrangle, was erected also by Dean Forest, at the same period as the hall. The first books placed in it were those bequeathed by the Founder; and others were added which had been given by Mr. Thomas Gascoigne, in 1432. Mr. John Southam and several others were contributors of many choice and curious manuscripts. Robert Fleming, who was of the family of the Founder, added many valuable works, volumes limned, as Wood describes them, in their margins with gold and several colours; which, according to Leland, were collected, with great care, during his travels in foreign countries. To these may be added, the subsequent benefactions of Mr. William Chamberlayne, the first Rector; Mr. John Kendall, Mr. John Rote, Mr. William Russel, Sir John Bosome, Chaplain; Sir John Duffield, Mr. Thomas Barnesley, Mr. Roger Betson, Mr. Richard Dryggs, Mr. John Mabulthorpe, some time Fellow; Mr. William Lane, Mr. John Marshall, B. D. some time Fellow, afterwards Canon of Lincoln; Mr. Tilney, Mr. Philip Noreys, Mr. Robert Humbald, some time Fellow, &c.; Mr. Thomas Barker, and Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury, by whom this college was enriched with choice rarities, as they were esteemed in those times*. But posterity has to lament the loss of this, as of other valuable collections, from the undistinguishing fury or superstitious zeal of the revolutionary periods, so fatal to the collected stores of learning. Mr. Jones and Mr. Hugh Weston, in the reign of Henry VIII. and Mr. Robert Deighton, in the period of Queen Elizabeth, became contributors. They were succeeded by Dr. Kilbye, who, on becoming Rector, entirely repaired the library,

* Wood's *Coll.* edit. by Gutch, p. 248.

which had lain in a neglected state, by furnishing it with repositories for books, as well as adding considerably to the number of them. His example was followed by Sir Thomas Rotheram, Dr. Edmund Wilson, a physician of Windsor, Daniel Hough, B. D. Saunderson Bishop of Lincoln, and Dr. Gilbert Watts, some time Fellow, who, in 1657, left as many of his books as were valued at sixty pounds. In this state the library continued till the year 1656, when it was converted into chambers and studies, and the old chapel was made a receptacle for the books. This alteration took place at the expence of John, the first Lord Crewe, and father of Nathaniel Bishop of Durham, who expended two hundred pounds in the improvement. Thomas Marshall, D. D. some time Rector, left such of his books, whether manuscript or printed, to the public library of the university, which it did not already possess, and the remaining part to this college*. Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, some time a member of this house, afterwards Fellow of All Souls, Judge Advocate General to Queen Anne, and Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, gave, in 1739, five hundred pounds for the purpose of refitting this library. In 1755, James St. Amand, Esq. who had also been a member of this house, left his valuable collection of books to the Bodleian Library, and the duplicates to this college. It was also further enriched by the valuable Greek and Latin manuscripts collected by Sir George Wheeler in his travels.—This room contains the portraits of Bishop Flemming and Sir Thomas Rotheram, of Lord Crewe and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.

The CHAPEL. This society, in its early state, attended divine service in the church of St. Mildred, and occasionally in those of All Saints and St. Michael, as their statutes enjoined them; but, on the demolition of the former, its materials were employed, in 1436, in building a collegiate chapel or oratory, and on

* He also fitted up a common-room, a collegiate accommodation which at that time was not generally adopted.



F. Mackenzie del.^s

G. Lewis sculp.^s

CHAPEL OF LINCOLN COLLEGE.
from the Ante Chapel.

London, Pub. Jan^y 1-1814, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

part of the same site*. This was another of the pious works of Dean Forest, and was consecrated, February 10, 1441, to the memory of St. Mildred, or St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, though it more generally bore the name of the former of its patron saints: nor were benefactors wanting to furnish it with whatever was necessary for the sacred purposes to which it was devoted. Mr. John Southam, already mentioned as a benefactor to the library, gave ornaments for the altars and vestments for the officiating ministers. Robert Flemming, Dean of Lincoln, gave a table for the high altar. Mr. William Hastebidge, Mr. W. Rate, and John Golafre, Esq. gave vestments, altar-clothes, and other things, before the year 1480. Mr. Richard Swan, Provost of Wells, bequeathed, in 1487, various pieces of sacramental plate. William Withers, B. D. some time Fellow of this College, and afterwards of Eton; Robert Feyld, some time Fellow, and afterwards Rector of Chylton, in Berkshire, and Dr. Thomas Banke, Rector, gave and bequeathed various sacred utensils, as well as money for their reparation. This building continued to be used as a chapel till the year 1631; when, being very much decayed, it became a place of ordinary use, till the year 1656, when it was repaired and converted into a library. The present chapel, which is situated on the south side of the inner court, was erected at the expence of Dr. John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards Archbishop of York. It was consecrated, September 15, 1631, by Dr. Richard Corbet, Bishop of Oxford. It is a well proportioned and elegant Gothic edifice, of sixty-two feet in length and twenty-two in breadth; fitted up with a cedar wainscot, and the roof richly ornamented: the windows, which are of painted glass, were procured from Italy by Archbishop Williams, in 1629. There are four on each side,

* A part only of this church appears to have been pulled down at this time; but, about the end of the century, the whole was removed, and the site partly occupied by the hall of Exeter College.

and a large one over the altar. In those on the north side are represented twelve of the Prophets, and in those on the south side the twelve Apostles. In the large east window is a display of the following subjects from the New Testament, with the types of them in the Old, in six compartments:—*The Creation of Man*, and *The Nativity of Jesus Christ*—*The Passing of the Israelites through the Red Sea*, and *The Baptism of the infant Redeemer*—*The Jewish Passover*, and *The Institution of the Lord's Supper*—*The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness*, and *Christ on the Cross*—*Jonas delivered from the Whale's Belly*, and *Our Saviour's Resurrection*—*Elijah in the fiery Chariot*, and *Christ's Ascension*. The emblazoned arms of the Founder and Benefactors add to the brilliance of these splendid windows. Dr. Fitzherbert Adams, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector from 1685 to 1719, laid out 1500*l.* a sum he had received for renewing the lease of Twyford, in the repair of this chapel and the Rector's lodgings. Dr. Hacket, the biographer of Archbishop Williams, says, that he did this with the greater willingness, because the society flourished at that time with men of rare and extraordinary learning.

RECTORS.

1. Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERLEYN, was the first Rector.
2. JOHN BEKE, B. D. succeeded about the year 1435.
3. JOHN TRISTROPE, became Rector about the year 1460. He was a man of learning, and had been Principal of Glazen Hall, in School-street, in 1444. It appears to have stood in St. Mary's church-yard, and was so named because it was the first that had glass windows. He also, in 1457, became Principal of Hawk Hall, in Cheney-lane, adjoining to the site of this college.
4. GEORGE STRANGWAYES, B. D. was elected January 31, 1479, and died in 1488.
5. WILLIAM BETHOME, succeeded in 1488, being about that time Fellow of

Eton College. He was afterwards created Doctor of Divinity by Dr. Fitzjames, Commissary of the University. He died about the beginning of the year 1493.

6. THOMAS BANKE, D. D. succeeded in 1493, and died August 10, 1503.

7. THOMAS DRAX, B. D. was elected August 22, 1503, and resigned February 20, 1518.

8. JOHN COTTISFORD, B. D. afterwards D. D. was elected March 2, 1518. He resigned January 7, 1538. In 1532, he had been appointed one of the Canons of Henry the Eighth's College.

9. HUGH WESTON, M. A. succeeded January 8, 1538; but resigned his office into the hands of Cardinal Pole's Visitors, when they were reforming the university, August 13, 1556, being then Archdeacon of Colchester and Dean of Windsor. In 1557 he was deprived of that deanery for lascivious conduct, and afterwards committed to the Tower, where, according to Wood, he died in 1558. But the fact is otherwise: he was discharged on bail in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, and died in December, 1558, in the house of a friend in Fleet-street*.

10. CHRISTOPHER HARGREVE, M. A. was elected August 24, 1556, and soon after confirmed by the Visitors already mentioned. He died October 15, 1558.

11. HENRY HERONSHAW, commonly called HENSHAW, B. D. some time Fellow of this College, and, in 1555, chosen Fellow of Magdalen, was elected October 24, 1558; and resigned in 1560.

12. FRANCIS BABINGTON, D. D. first Fellow of All Souls, then Master of Balliol College, was immediately elected on the resignation of his predecessor, and gave in his own resignation in 1569.

13. JOHN BRIDGEWATER, or AQUÆPONTANUS, as he writes himself, was chosen April 14, 1563. He resigned July 20, 1574, as it has been generally supposed,

* *Ath. Oxon.*, vol. I. p. 295. edit. by Bliss.

to prevent expulsion, on account of his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion. He then went to Rheims, where he is said to have entered himself into the Society of Jesus.

14. JOHN TATHAM, M. A. Fellow of Merton College, was elected about the latter end of July 1574. He died in 1576.

15. JOHN UNDERHILL, M. A. afterwards D. D. Fellow of New College. He was elected, after some interruption, June 22, 1577; and resigned on his elevation to the see of Oxford, in 1589.

16. RICHARD KILBYE, M. A. afterwards B. D. and D. D. succeeded December 10, 1590. He was Regius Professor of Hebrew in 1610, and one of the translators of the Bible. He died in 1620.

17. PAUL HOOD, B. D. and afterwards D. D. was elected November 20, 1620. He died August 2, 1668.

18. NATHANIEL CREWE, LL. D. who has been particularly mentioned in the account of benefactors, was elected August 12, 1668, and resigned on his advancement to the see of Oxford.

19. THOMAS MARSHALL, D. D. elected October 19, 1672. He was afterwards Dean of Gloucester, and died April 18, 1685. He was a distinguished Oriental scholar.

20. FITZHERBERT ADAMS, B. D. and afterwards D. D. was elected May 2, 1685. He was afterwards Prebendary of Durham, and died June 27, 1719.

21. JOHN MORLEY, D. D. was elected July 18, 1719. He died June 12, 1731.

22. EUSEBY ISHAM, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected July 9, 1731. He died in June, 1755.

23. RICHARD HUTCHINS, D. D. was elected July 9, 1755. He died August 10, 1781.

24. CHARLES MORTIMER, B. D. afterwards D. D. was elected August 30, 1781; and died August 26, 1784.

25. JOHN HORNER, D. D. was elected September 30, 1784. He died in 1792.

26. EDWARD TATHAM, D. D. succeeded in the same year, and is the present Rector.

PRELATES WHO WERE EDUCATED IN THIS COLLEGE.

1. EDMUND AUDLEY, Rochester, 1480; Hereford, 1492; Salisbury, 1502. Ob. 1524.

2. WILLIAM SMITH, Litchfield and Coventry, 1492-3; Lincoln, 1495. Ob. 1513-14.

3. JOHN PENNY, Bangor, 1505; Carlisle, 1508-9. Ob. 1513-14.

4. JOHN UNDERHILL, Oxford, 1589. Ob. 1592.

5. JOHN ATHERTON, the unfortunate Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, 1636; who was degraded and suffered death in Ireland, 1640.

6. ROBERT SAUNDERSON, Lincoln, 1660. Ob. 1662. He is thought to have been the first casuist of his own, or indeed of any age. Archbishop Usher says, of a difficult case which he submitted to him, that he returned such a happy answer, as met all his thoughts, satisfied all his scruples, and cleared all his doubts. The Liturgy is indebted to him for those beautiful additions to it, the prayer "for all sorts and conditions of men," and the general thanksgiving.

7. HENRY HALL, Killala and Achonry, in Ireland, 1660. Ob. 1663.

8. NATHANIEL CREWE, Oxford, 1671; Durham, 1674. Ob. 1722.

9. EDWARD WETENHALL, Cork and Ross, 1679; Kilmore and Kildagh, 1699. Ob. 1713.

10. JOHN POTTER, Oxford, 1715; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1736. Ob.

1747. He had been a member of University College before he obtained a fellowship of this college.

11. ROBERT CLAVERING, Llandaff, 1724.; Peterborough, 1728. Ob. 1747.

Many distinguished persons of inferior rank and in the civil stations of life have received their education within the walls of Lincoln College. Among them are, Robert Flemming, a near relation of the Founder, who was advanced to the deanery of Lincoln, and afterwards travelled in different parts of the Continent to further his attainments in classical learning. He wrote an elegant poem in Latin, entitled *Lucubrationes Tiburtinae*. On his return, he deposited in the college library various manuscripts finely illuminated, and a Greek and Latin dictionary written by himself, which, as Leland mentions it, was probably extant in his time:—Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of the King's Bench: he was in the commission for trying Mary Queen of Scots, &c.: his Reports were printed in 1644:—Robert Bolton, a Puritan divine of great learning, and afterwards of Brazenose College: he was the first Greek scholar of his time; and Lipsius mentions him as speaking it *stilo imperatorio*: in 1605, when King James visited Oxford, he was appointed, as Professor of Moral and Natural Philosophy, to read before him on those subjects, as well as to be one of the disputants on the occasion: his discourses on Happiness, and on the four last things, Death, Judgment, Hell, and Heaven, were among the most popular works of his day:—Edward Weston, nephew to the Rector of that name; but, to use the expression of Anthony Wood, he was taken away by his parents, who were Roman Catholics, from his conversation with the Muses, without taking any degrees, and was sent into France: he afterwards professed divinity in the English college at Douay, and was an able supporter of the Catholic cause:—Richard Brett, an

eminent classical as well as Oriental scholar, and one of the translators of the Bible:—Dr. John Davis, or Davies, whom Wood describes as well versed in the Greek and Hebrew languages, a most exact critic, an indefatigable searcher into ancient scripts, and well acquainted with curious and rare authors:—Thomas Hayne, afterwards an assistant teacher in the Merchant Taylors' and Christ Hospital Schools: he was an eminent grammarian, and esteemed for his general learning, which Selden mentions in terms of no common praise: he has already been noticed as a benefactor to this college, &c.:—Dr. Christopher Bennet, a physician, and writer on subjects connected with his profession:—Arthur Hopton, fifth son of Sir Arthur Hopton, Knight of the Bath: he is described as a remarkable example of premature genius, particularly in mathematical learning: he died in the prime of life, and his death was the subject of universal regret among scientific men:—Sir William Davenant, the poet, a native of Oxford, who succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureat:—Cornelius Burgess, one of the most active parliamentary divines, and a voluminous writer on subjects connected with the cause which he supported: at the Restoration, he sunk into an impoverished condition; but, on his death-bed, bequeathed several curious copies of the common Prayer-Book to the public library of the university:—Henry Foulis, a writer on ecclesiastical subjects in the reign of Charles II.:—John Kettlewell, the author of many excellent and pious works, who was deprived of his preferment on refusing to take the oaths to King William:—Dr. George Hickes, another conscientious and learned non-juror:—Sir George Wheeler, the Oriental traveller: in consequence of the various antiquities collected by him in the East, which he presented to the university, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in full convocation, in 1683: he has already been mentioned as a benefactor to the library of this college:—Matthew Tindal, the well-

known deistical writer, was a student in this society before he became a member of Exeter and All Souls' Colleges:—Dr. Richard Grey, author of the *Memoria Technica*, and other ingenious works:—The Rev. James Hervey, author of *Meditations among the Tombs*, and other pious publications:—John Wesley, the celebrated founder of the sect of Methodists*:—Dr. John Sibthorp, the author of the *Flora Oxoniensis* and the *Flora Græca*†:—Dr. Radcliffe, after he quitted University College, was elected a Fellow of this Society.

* He was originally a Student of Christ Church, and was elected Fellow of this College March 17, 1726. On the 7th of November following, he was chosen Greek Lecturer and Moderator of the Classes, though little more than twenty-three years old, and before he had proceeded Master of Arts.—WHITEHEAD'S *Life of Wesley*, vol. I. p. 404.

† He left an estate to defray the expence of publishing the latter work, and, after the accomplishment of this object, to increase the Botanical Professorship.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.

THE precise time when Archbishop CHICHELE formed the design of founding this college, cannot now be ascertained. It appears, however, to have been at a very advanced period of his life, when he had withdrawn himself from those public cares and exalted offices which had employed and distinguished his earlier years. The preparatory purchases which he caused to be made for his college, consisted chiefly of Beresford's Hall, or Cherlton's Inn, St. Thomas's Hall, Tyngewyck Hall, and Godknave Hall, comprising a space of one hundred and seventy-two feet in length in the High-street, and one hundred and sixty-two in breadth in Cat, or Catherine-street, between the High-street and Hertford College: additions were afterwards made, which enlarged the front in High-street. The persons whom the Founder appointed to make these purchases, were, Thomas Chichele, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Henry Penwortham, John Birkhede, and John Druell, Clerks, and Robert Danvers, Gentleman. They having fulfilled their office, the first stone of the college was laid, with great solemnity, February 10, 1437, on that part of the ground assigned where Beresford Hall lately stood. John Druell, afterwards Fellow, and Archdeacon of Exeter, and Roger Keyes, afterwards Warden of the College, were the principal supervisors of the building. In the year 1438, the charter was obtained of the king; but, though the royal authority was fully sufficient, in point of law, to create a corporation; Chichele, to render the establishment unexceptionable, thought it necessary, in compliance with the superstition of the age, to obtain the Pope's confirmation; and the bull for that purpose bears date July, 1439. In the formula of the charter, the King, Henry VI. is characterised under the title of Founder, which he undoubtedly permitted at the solicitation of the Archbishop, in order to

secure the royal favour and protection to the infant institution, while the regulating authority was retained by Chichele as co-founder. The principal arrangements of the charter are expressed in the following terms.

1. That the said King did found the said college, for one Warden and twenty poor and indigent Scholars, on a messuage called Beresford's Hall, lately called Cherlton's Inn, six shops, and a void plot annexed: all which, by the ordination of the Archbishop, he had by the grant of Thomas Chichele, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Henry Penwortham, and Robert Danvers.

2. That he appointed Richard Andrews, Clerk, to be Warden of his said college, and the twenty Fellows or Scholars following, selected from several colleges and halls in the university:—Thomas Lavenham, D. D.; Thomas Vange, LL. D.; Thomas Wynterbourn, Legist, afterwards Vicar of Tring, in Hertfordshire; Robert Hoo, M. A.; Thomas Lay, Artist; Richard Letoft, Artist; William Horneden, Artist; John Gygour, Artist, of Merton College; John Porter, Artist; Walter Hart, Legist, of Merton College; Robert Carew, Artist; Simon Horre, Legist; John Julyan, Legist; Walter Hopton, Artist, afterwards Rector of Foxcote; Robert Stephens, Legist; Robert Seburgh, Artist; William Overton, Artist; Thomas Eston, Artist; Richard Warde, Artist; and Richard Penwortham, Legist.

3. That the said number of Warden and Fellows or Scholars may make themselves up to be forty, and no more.

4. That they have liberty of electing Fellows or Scholars without the King's leave.

5. That the college be called and written, COLLEGIUM ANIMARUM OMNIUM FIDELIUM DEFUNCTORUM DE OXON. (This title is explained by an especial injunction, that the members of the society were to pray for the good estate of Henry VI. and the Archbishop during their lives, and for their souls after their

decease; also for the souls of Henry V. and the Duke of Clarence, together with those of all the Dukes, Earls, Barons, Knights, Esquires, and other subjects of the crown of England, who had fallen in the war with France; and for the souls of all the faithful deceased.)

Among the several successive clauses, the *ninth* gives the society leave to acquire and purchase lands to the yearly value of three hundred pounds, a sum very far exceeding what we read of in any previous foundations; but which has been greatly extended by two subsequent charters, dated 8th June, 11th Charles I. and 20th July, 9th George II. The former added 250*l.* per annum, and the latter 500*l.* per annum. Besides the charter of incorporation, another, containing very extensive privileges, was also granted by letters patent, dated 14th August, 20th Henry VI. Both these charters, which in many parts were materially injured by the act of Resumption, 1st Edward IV. were confirmed by an act of Parliament, passed 13th January, 14th Henry VII.

It was not till within a very short time previous to his death, that the Archbishop transmitted to the society a code of statutes for the regulation of his college. He set his seal to it on the 2d of April, 1443, and died on the 12th of the same month. It is evidently modelled after the statutes of New College, and is supposed to have been the composition of the famous civilian, Lyndwode, Dean of the Court of Arches, Official of Canterbury, and the first Prolocutor or Speaker of the Lower House of Convocation, under the Archbishop's inspection.

By these statutes, it was ordained, that sixteen of the Fellows were to study the civil and the canon laws; and twenty-four to pursue their studies in arts, philosophy, and divinity. They were also to prove themselves of legitimate birth, and natives of the province of Canterbury, with a preference to the next of kin descended from his brothers Robert and William Chichele*. Such a pro-

* This part of the Founder's statutes has occasioned much litigation, as the farther the time is removed from his age, the difficulty of ascertaining consanguinity becomes almost insuperable.

portion of Chaplains, Clerks, and Choristers as the nature of the establishment required, was also duly appointed.

For the maintenance and support of his college, the Archbishop bestowed on it the following estates:—The manor of Wedon and Weston, or Wedon Pinkeney, in Northamptonshire: King's College, Cambridge, became afterwards possessed of a part of it; but All Souls has, besides the advowson of the churches, the largest estate in it, and the lordship of the waste:—the manors of Horsham and Scotney, or Bletching Court, in Kent; and certain lands called the Thriffs, or Friths, in Wapenham, Northamptonshire; with the suppressed alien priories of Romney, in Kent; the rectory of Upchurch; the priories of New Abbey, near Abberbury, in Shropshire; of St. Clare, in Carmarthenshire; and of Llangenith, in Glamorganshire. Besides these possessions, the trustees of the Founder purchased the manors of Edgware, Kingsbury, and Malorees, in Middlesex, &c. He also bequeathed the sums of 134*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and a thousand marks, to be banked for the use of the college.

These arrangements were formed during the erection of the college, whose progress was a frequent object of the venerable Founder's personal attention. In 1442, the building was sufficiently advanced for the reception of the Warden and Fellows, who, since their incorporation, had been maintained and lodged, at the Archbishop's expence, in a hall and divers chambers which were hired for that

According to the *Stemmata Chicheleana*, published in 1765, the collateral descendants of the Founder were then to be traced through nearly twelve hundred families. But this, which seems at first to administer facility, is, in fact, the source of many disputed and disputable claims. In 1776, on an application to Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, as Visitor, he decreed, that the number of Fellows to be admitted on claim of kindred, should be limited to twenty. In 1792, on the claim of kindred by a person, when the number of twenty happened to be complete, the matter was reheard, and the Archbishop's decree ratified and confirmed.—CHALMERS' *Hist.* vol. I. p. 167.

purpose. The exact time when they made their entrance is no where specified, but it was probably in the spring, as the chapel was consecrated early in the year. Chichele himself performed the solemn office, assisted by the Bishops of Lincoln, Worcester, Norwich, and other suffragans. The chapel was dedicated to the four fathers, Jerome, Ambrose, Austin, and Gregory; and the first mass was celebrated with the usual solemnities in May, four years after the incorporation of the society. The whole of the college was not completed before the latter end of the year 1444. The expences attending its erection, as accurately stated by John Druell and Roger Keyes, his successor in the office of surveyor, amounted to 4156*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*; and if to this sum is added the money laid out by the feoffees to the Archbishop's use within the same period, which, including the purchase of books and other necessary articles for the service of the college, is stated to amount to 4302*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* a competent notion may be formed of the liberal spirit with which the Archbishop provided for his new foundation*.

The stone employed in the buildings of the college, was brought from the quarries of Hedington, Teynton, Sherborne, Hinxey, and Sunningwell. The woods of Shotover, Stow-wood, Horsham, Eynsham, Cumner, and Beckley, supplied the timber, of which the King presented the Archbishop with twelve trees from his park at Beckley, and the Abbot of Abingdon made a pious contribution of twenty from Cumner. The workmen and artisans were the best that could be procured. Masons were hired, in the fourth year of the building of the college, from London,

* The valuable, though comparatively small donations of 123*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to New College, and of an equal sum to the university chest, as a fund for small loans to the members, are testimonies of his pious and benevolent as well as minute attention to the accommodations of a studious life. To the public library, at that time founded by the Duke of Gloucester, he not only contributed largely himself, but solicited a subscription towards it from all the Bishops and Peers who came to the Parliament of Westminster.

and the distant counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, who must have been well skilled in their art, since they were afterwards employed, by the royal mandate, in repairing the castle at Windsor. The wages of the different persons occupied in carrying on this work, were, to carpenters and sawyers, sixpence a day; masons, eight-pence; stone-diggers and common labourers, four-pence halfpenny; joiners, from sixpence to eight-pence; dawbers, five-pence; master-carpenter, three shillings and four-pence a week; carvers and image-makers, four shillings and eight-pence a week, bed and board being found them. A woman labourer had three-pence a day: the windows were glazed at one shilling per foot*. These were very high wages for the time, and are among other proofs of the Founder's desire to give his college a superior degree of figure and opulence.

The Benefactors to this college will be appropriately preceded by the principal occurrences of the Founder's life.

HENRY CHICHELE, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born, about the year 1362, at Higham Ferrers, in the county of Northampton. His family appears, from several circumstances, to have pursued some respectable trade. Two of his brothers raised themselves to offices of the highest dignity in the city of London. Robert, a grocer, was twice elected mayor, received the honour of knighthood, and died possessed of a plentiful fortune. William, in the same line of life, served the office of sheriff, and obtained the rank of alderman. His parents, therefore, may be supposed to have been fully equal to the supplying him with education. In his subsequent progress he appears to have been left to the exercise of his own abilities; and the manner in which they were employed, as well as the objects which they attained, his splendid life sufficiently displays. In the grammar-school erected by William of Wykeham at Winchester, he received the first principles of that erudition by which he was afterwards distinguished; and from thence he removed, by regular progression, to New College, whose records

* Spencer's *Life of Chichele*.

prove that he was resident there in the years 1388 and 1390*. It is not probable that he resided long at Oxford after the latter period, as, in 1392, he was presented to a living in the diocese of St. Asaph; and, in 1396, he became Rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook, on the presentation of the Abbot of St. John of Colchester. He resigned the latter in the following year; and as the archdeaconry of Dorset appears to have been conferred upon him about this time, it may be concluded that he was already engaged in the service of his great patron, Richard Metford, Bishop of Salisbury, with whom he lived in the habits of familiar friendship; and from whom he received the most distinguished marks of regard and confidence in life and in death, as he was appointed the principal executor of that Prelate's last will and testament. He had already been employed, in 1406, by Henry IV. in embassies to Pope Innocent VII. and the court of France; and, in the following year, he appeared in the same character to Gregory XII. In this embassy Chichele acquitted himself so much to the Pope's satisfaction, that he presented him to the see of St. David's. In 1409, he was appointed one of the deputies to represent the English nation at the Council of Pisa, convened to settle a schism in the Roman church, by the claims of two rival pretenders to the apostolic chair, Gregory and Benedict; which at length terminated in the election of the Archbishop of Milan, who assumed the title of Alexander V.† In the following year, 1410, he was again sent to France, with Sir John Cheyne, Cattrick, and Henry Lord Beaumont, to negotiate a renewal of the truce between the two kingdoms. When that business was settled, Chichele had leisure to visit his diocese, where he was at length enthroned, May 11, 1411. There he appears principally to have resided during the remainder

* Mr. Wood mentions him as perpetual Fellow of New College in 1387: but Mr. Gutch thinks, with good reason, that his fellowship was of an earlier date, as he was Bachelor of Laws in 1388.

† This Pontiff had some time pursued his studies at Oxford.

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duration, by the foundation of a College in Oxford, which he laid in 1437, as a lasting testimony of his regard for literature, and its beneficial influence on society. In the following year, he proved his anxious regard for learning and religion by a measure highly conducive to the interests of both the Universities, as the nurseries of them. While the convocation was sitting in 1438, the Universities, which were, at this time, in a very reduced state, presented a remonstrance, containing an ample and particular account of the grievances under which they laboured from successive wars, want of money, and the total neglect of their members in the disposal of church preferments*. To alleviate these distresses and remove one cause of their complaint, Chichele decreed, with the concurrence of the synod, that all ecclesiastical patrons should, for ten years to come, confer the benefices in their gift on members of the Universities exclusively; and that Vicars General, Commissaries, and Officials should be chosen out of the graduates in civil and canon law.

Though the noblest exertions of his munificent spirit were directed to the advantage of the University where he had acquired those attainments which raised him to his merited elevation, and qualified him to employ with so much wisdom the power attendant upon it; he was not inattentive to the place of his nativity, the capital of his diocese, and his archiepiscopal residence. In 1442, he obtained letters patent of Henry V. to found a Collegiate Church at Higham Ferrers, which he endowed with possessions for the maintenance of eight Chaplains, one of which was to be the Master, four Clerks, and six Choristers. Two of the collegiate body were also to teach grammar and church music. The collegiate church is still standing, and is now used by the parish as its place of worship. Another act of Chichele's benevolence to his native town was, the erection of an hospital for the poor of it, who, besides the broken meat they received from the college,

* Wood mentions, that the poorer Scholars were so destitute as to beg their bread from door to door.

had a daily allowance of one penny each. At Canterbury he expended large sums in adorning the cathedral, and in building a library, which he furnished with a collection of books in all kinds of learning*. He repaired and improved the archiepiscopal palace at Lambeth, and built various rooms, for its greater accommodation and magnificence; among which was the building called the Lollards' Tower. At Croydon, the parish church was either erected, or received great reparations, by his order, as the walls of the porch and steeple bear his arms. He is also mentioned by Stowe, as one of the benefactors to Rochester bridge.

Having attained the age of fourscore years, and being no longer equal to the fatigues which such an office as the Primacy imposed upon him, he languished for the retirement in which he might, without interruption from prelatic state and worldly cares, prepare for his approaching dissolution. He applied, therefore, in the year 1442, to Pope Eugenius, for permission to resign his office into abler hands, as he was, in his own pathetic language, "so heavy laden, aged, infirm, and weak, "as not to be able any longer to bear the burthen of it." But whatever influence these applications might have finally had on the court of Rome, its decision was so long delayed, that Chichele did not live to see the effect of them.

Having completed the noble foundation which has immortalized his name, endowed it with revenues adequate to its support, and formed a code of statutes for its government, he died on the 12th of April, 1443, in the thirtieth year of his administration of the Metropolitan See, and about the eighty-first of his life.

* These benefactions were reckoned up in a public instrument made by the Prior and Monks of Canterbury, and recorded among the public acts of the church; in which they promise, on their part, that Chichele's body should be laid in the tomb that he had caused to be built on the north side of the chancel; and that no one should ever be buried in that quarter.—SPENCER'S *Life of Chichele*, p. 144.

His remains were deposited on the north side of the choir of the cathedral of Canterbury; where, upon a monument erected during his life, lies his effigy, robed in pontifical vestments, and beneath it is a skeleton in a shroud.

Chichele may be ranked among the first and best men of the age in which he lived. He enjoyed the highest station, was employed in services of the greatest importance, and had to struggle with the perverse and difficult circumstances that disturbed a considerable portion of the period in which he was called to take an active part; and a venerating admiration waits upon his steps in every part of it. His religion might be tinctured with the predominant superstition of the times, but his understanding was not beclouded by it; and he is frequently seen to rise superior to it: for he strenuously supported the liberties of the English church, and never forgot the respect due to the laws and constitution of his country. He has been charged with intolerance; but men are to be judged by the maxims and principles of their own age, and not by those of after times: and, after all, the conduct of which he has been accused, seems to have arisen rather from his notion of the dangers of innovation, than a spirit of persecution, so foreign to the liberality of his mind, as well as the piety, integrity, and benevolence of his heart.

BENEFACTORS.

JAMES GOLDWELL, some time Fellow, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1498, besides various sums given in his lifetime, left 146*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the foundation of a chantry in the chapel. The Bishop also gave fifty pounds, which was paid by his executor, Nicholas Goldwell, in 1504, and employed in building the high altar of the chapel. Three other chantries were also founded, with estates or money, by Robert Honeywood, LL. D. Richard Bartlett, M. D. and Robert Broke, all Fellows. On the Reformation, they were converted into exhibitions for the Chaplains.

Sir WILLIAM PETRE, of Ingatestone, in the county of Essex, Knight, whose

name is to be found among the benefactors to Exeter College, gave a piece of ground adjoining the college, with the rectories of Barking and Stanton Harcourt, and founded exhibitions for three Scholars. He was patron of the vicarage of Stanton Harcourt; and, in consequence of his petition, Cardinal Pole, who was invested with certain impropriate parsonages, then in the hands of the crown, with full power to dispose of them to such good and pious uses as he should think proper, granted the rectory of that place to All Souls. Nevertheless, after Queen Mary's death, the Bishop of Winchester claimed it; but was prevailed on by Lord Burghley to grant it to the queen (Elizabeth), who restored it, with some reluctance, to the college. The rectory and vicarage of Barking appears to have been purchased by Sir William Petre and the other executors of William Pouncett, who left his estate to be employed in pious and charitable uses. With part of the profits of this rectory, after paying the Vicar, exhibitions were founded for two Fellows, which are still called Pouncett's exhibitions.

EDWARD NAPIER, of Holywell, Gent. M. A. and some time Fellow of this College, gave by his will, dated August 8, 1558, certain lands for the payment of exhibitions for three poor Scholars.

Cardinal POLE may also be considered as a benefactor, by complying with the petition of Sir William Petre, respecting the rectory of Stanton Harcourt, which has been already mentioned.

DANIEL POLE, who was related to the Cardinal, and, by his powerful protection, raised, in 1557, to the bishopric of Peterborough, left a legacy in money and a considerable number of books to the college: he was deprived of that see on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, having refused to acknowledge her supremacy. He died in retirement the latter end of May, or the beginning of June, 1568.

THOMAS GWYNNE, LL. D. who had been admitted a Fellow in 1597,

granted to the college certain lands in Penhow, in the county of Monmouth, in trust, to dispose of the profits thereof in the purchase of the perpetual advowson of churches to be given to the Fellows. The fund arising from this benefaction has been, at different times, considerably augmented by the pecuniary contributions of several members of this society; among whom may be particularised the late Stephen Niblet, D. D. the last Warden, and John Sandford, D. D. some time Fellow, and late Rector of Chellesfield, in Kent; and out of this judicious fund many of the best livings, now in the presentation of the college, have been purchased. Dr. Gwynne also gave to the college four silver salts, and the brazen eagle which not long since stood in the center of the chapel*.

The more recent **BENEFACTORS** to the college will be mentioned, when its buildings are described to which they so largely contributed.

All Souls enjoys the patronage of these ecclesiastical benefices:—The **RECTORIES** of East Lockinge, in Berks, which is annexed to the wardenship; Weston Turville, Bucks; Welwyn, Herts; Chellesfield, with Farnborough chapel, Elmely, and Harrietsham, Kent; Harpsden, alias Harding, and Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire; Buckland, Surry; and Barford St. Martin, Wilts:—The **VICARAGES** of Barking, Essex; New Romney and Upchurch, Kent; Lewknor, Oxfordshire; Alderbury, Shropshire; Llangynnedr and Pennarth, Glamorgan-shire:—And the **CURACY** of Walton Cardiff, Gloucestershire.

The endowment of this college was valued, 26th Henry VIII. at 392*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per annum; or, according to Brian Twyne, at 393*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* In 1592, it was estimated at 500*l.*; and in 1612, the society consisted of ninety-three persons. It now consists of a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and six Clerks and

* Queen ELIZABETH is mentioned as a benefactor to this college, though, as it appears, an unwilling one, by her confirmation of the rectory of Stanton Harcourt.

Choristers. On a vacancy of the wardenship, the society presents two of their number to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Visitor, who names one of them.

Of the original buildings, very little now remains as left by the Founder*. The principal front to the High-street, which retains somewhat of its pristine character, was at first one hundred and ninety-four feet in length, with two gateways and three very fine bay windows, now modernized, and an embattlement along its whole length, with grotesque heads and spouts. The gate to the westward, surmounted by the tower, ornamented with the finely sculptured figures of Henry VI. and Chichele, opened into the principal quadrangle, which contained the chapel, hall, library, and a cloister on the north-west side of the chapel. The gate towards the east led to a lesser court of old and irregular buildings, and the Warden's lodgings were over this gate. Near to them was a mean building, with two bay windows, on the site of the present Warden's lodgings.

The north, or new quadrangle, was built in the early part of the last century, and principally at the expence of contributory benefactors. It extends one hundred and seventy-two feet in length and one hundred and fifty-five in breadth, having the library on the north, the chapel and hall on the south, the cloister and principal entrance on the west, and the common-room and other apartments, with the two Gothic towers, on the east. The building between the hall and the tower, was principally erected by the liberality of Sir NATHANIEL LLOYD, some time Fellow here, but originally a Commoner of Lincoln. For this purpose, he gave the income of his fellowship, amounting to 150*l.*; and also 1200*l.* one thousand of which he bequeathed by will. He was admitted Fellow of this college in the year 1689, and, after taking his degrees in civil law, practised for some time in the Courts of Doctors' Commons with great reputation and emolument. He became Official of Surry, was appointed Advocate-General to Queen Anne,

* Chalmers' *Hist.* vol. I. p. 171.

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received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1710, was chosen Master of Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, with which he for some time retained his fellowship of All Souls. In 1735, he voluntarily resigned all his preferments; and died in retirement at Richmond, in Surry, March 30, 1741.

The tower and staircase adjoining, on the north, were erected by the Hon. WILLIAM STEUART, third son of James, fifth Earl of Galloway, Lieutenant-Colonel of Foot and Commander-in-Chief of Ireland, at the expence of 786*l*. The south tower, staircase, and rooms between the towers, were chiefly indebted for their erection to the benefactions of the Earl of Carnarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, and Henry Godolphin, some time Fellow, and afterwards Dean of St. Paul's and Provost of Eton.

The building between the north tower and the library was undertaken by the celebrated Duke of Wharton, who agreed with the architect to complete it for the sum of 1183*l*.; but that nobleman dying in very involved circumstances, it was with some difficulty, and not till many years after his death, that the whole of the debt was recovered. Dr. Young, who had been patronised by the duke, is supposed to have suggested this act of munificence.

The cloister and gateway on the west side were finished about 1734, by the contributions of the Hon. Dodington Greville, who gave 750*l*.; the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Baron of Charlton, President of the Council in the reign of George I. 100*l*.; Richard Hill, some time Fellow of Eton College, and ambassador to foreign courts in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, 50*l*.; Thomas Palmer, of Fairfield, in the county of Somerset, Esq. 50*l*.; and Sir Peter Mews, Knight, LL.D. afterwards Chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, 100*l*. They had all been Fellows of the college, and their names, with those of the other leading benefactors, are placed in appropriate situations, with suitable inscriptions.

This quadrangle offers a very impressive edificial picture. The late Lord



A. Pugin del. c

J. Black sculp. s

ALL SOULS.
taken from the top of the Radcliffe Library.

London, Pub. 4, Jan. 1844, at 10 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1710, was chosen Master of Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, with which he for some time retained his fellowship of All Souls. In 1735, he voluntarily resigned all his preferments; and died in retirement at Richmond, in Surry, March 30, 1741.

The tower and staircase adjoining, on the north, were erected by the Hon. WILLIAM STEUART, third son of James, fifth Earl of Galloway, Lieutenant-Colonel of Foot and Commander-in-Chief of Ireland, at the expence of 786*l*. The south tower, staircase, and rooms between the towers, were chiefly indebted for their erection to the benefactions of the Earl of Carnarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, and Henry Godolphin, some time Fellow, and afterwards Dean of St. Paul's and Provost of Eton.

The building between the north tower and the library was undertaken by the celebrated Duke of Wharton, who agreed with the architect to complete it for the sum of 1183*l*.; but that nobleman dying in very involved circumstances, it was with some difficulty, and not till many years after his death, that the whole of the debt was recovered. Dr. Young, who had been patronised by the duke, is supposed to have suggested this act of munificence.

The cloister and gateway on the west side were finished about 1734, by the contributions of the Hon. Dodington Greville, who gave 750*l*.; the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Baron of Charlton, President of the Council in the reign of George I. 100*l*.; Richard Hill, some time Fellow of Eton College, and ambassador to foreign courts in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, 50*l*.; Thomas Palmer, of Fairfield, in the county of Somerset, Esq. 50*l*.; and Sir Peter Mews, Knight, LL.D. afterwards Chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, 100*l*. They had all been Fellows of the college, and their names, with those of the other leading benefactors, are placed in appropriate situations, with suitable inscriptions.

This quadrangle offers a very impressive edificial picture. The late Lord



A. Pugin del. 5

J. Black sculp. 5

ALL SOUTHS.
taken from the top of the Radcliffe Library.

London, Pub. 4 Jan. 31. 1814, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

Orford, however, does not mean to praise it, when he observes, that it has “ blundered into a picturesque scenery not devoid of grandeur.” It has, however, been well retorted by Mr. Gutch, in his edition of *Wood*, that with whatever blunder Lord Orford may charge the architecture of this building, he is much mistaken in attributing it to Gibbs, who was not the architect, but Hawkesmoor*: nor was there, he adds, any blundering in the work; as what was done, was after a preconceived and well-digested design. The new library was built in conformity to the chapel, and it was the intention of the architect of the new buildings to erect them in the Gothic style. But, as Mr. Chalmers observes, the nobleman who has been just mentioned, “ had, for whatever reason, no great veneration “ for this University:” and it may be added, that he always appeared to prefer the frippery of curiosities, and the history of current transactions, to the solid utility of real learning, and the splendour of classical erudition.

The old HALL, at the east end of the chapel, was coeval with the first erection of the college: little, however, appears to be known of it, but that its windows were ornamented, as usual, with the arms of the Founder and Benefactors. The present hall, which was erected by the society, aided by the contributions of many of its former members, was begun in 1729, according to a design of Dr. George Clarke, who furnished the wainscot and the chimney-piece. This fine room is decorated with a large picture, given by Thomas Palmer, Esq. of *The Finding of the Law*, and *King Josiah rending his Robe†*, by Sir James Thornhill; and the portraits of the Founder, Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, by the same master. A fine portrait of the Hon. Dr. Tracy, late Warden, has been added to them. Beneath the large painting by Sir James Thornhill, is another of the Architect

* In the last edition of Lord Orford's Works, this mistake is corrected.

† 2 Kings xxii. 11.

presenting a plan of the street front to the Founder. There is also a series of casts from the antique, a fine bust of the Founder, another of Linacre, and one of Leland. Beneath an arch designed by Wyatt, is the statue of Sir William Blackstone, some time Fellow of this college, the first Vinerian Professor of Common Law in this University, and afterwards one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He is represented sitting in his robes, his right hand resting on a volume of his *Commentaries*, and holding MAGNA CHARTA in his left, of which he published the most correct edition. Bacon was the sculptor, and the cost, which was four hundred and fifty guineas, was partly defrayed by Dr. Tracy, then Warden, who contributed 100*l.*; Dr. Buckler, Sub-Warden, who left 50*l.* by his will; and Dr. John Long, a former Fellow, who gave 25*l.* The residue was paid by the college, out of a fund which is called the Benefactors' Fund. Armorial bearings complete the characteristic embellishments of this refectory. The buttery and kitchen adjoining, were built at the same time with the hall. The buttery, which is of an oval form, and remarkable for a fine arched roof contrived by Dr. Clarke, contains a bust of Giles Bennet, Manciple*; and another of Hawksmoor, the architect.

The old LIBRARY, which was built at the same time with the rest of the college, and occupied the second story of the east side of the old quadrangle, now converted into a range of handsome apartments, was partly furnished with manuscripts by the Founder.—“Among which, as it is thought,” says Wood, “were his learned *Commentaries on the Constitutions of England*, a work then in much

* Manciples, the Purveyors-General of Colleges and Halls, says Mr. Churton, were formerly persons of so much consequence, that, to check their ambition, it was ordered, by an express statute, that no Manciple should be Principal of a Hall.—*Lives of the Founders of Brazenose College*, p. 290.

“esteem, and since sought after and desired*.” Henry VI. also gave a few manuscripts; and about the same time, Henry Penwortham, one of the first Fellows, and Registry to the Founder as Archbishop of Canterbury, gave as many books as were worth forty marks. Richard Andrew, also the first Warden; J. Norfolk, the Sub-Warden; Bishop Goldwell, &c. made additional contributions. To them succeeded John Stoakes, Warden; David Pole, Bishop of Peterborough; Sir John Mason, Knight; William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, who had been former members; among whom, was Dr. Morris, some time Chaplain of this College, afterwards Regius Professor of Hebrew, and the first who was appointed Canon of Christ-Church: he gave five pounds per annum to buy books. To these gifts must be added the splendid legacy of Christopher Codrington, Esq. who bequeathed the sum of 10,000*l.* for the purpose of building a new library, with a collection of books supposed to be worth 6000*l.*† The

* Mr. Chalmers thinks there is reason to doubt whether such a work ever did exist. He is of opinion, that Wood mistook his *Commentaries* for his *Constitutions*, which are extant.—*Hist. of Oxford*, p. 177.

† CHRISTOPHER CODRINGTON was born in the Island of Barbadoes, in the year 1668; but received his education first at a private school, and afterwards removed to Christ-Church, in this University, in 1685; where, having taken one degree in Arts, he was admitted Fellow of this College in 1689. Quitting the university, but retaining his fellowship, he entered into the army, and soon recommended himself to the notice of King William, by whom he was honoured with promotion. On the conclusion of the peace at Ryswick, he was appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Caribbee Islands, in which he met with some trouble: for, in 1701, several articles were exhibited against him to the House of Commons in England; but he was honourably acquitted from all imputations. In 1703, he was at the attack upon Guadaloupe, a French island in the West Indies, in which he displayed great bravery, though the enterprize was unsuccessful. Some time before his death, he resigned his government, and retired to the enjoyment of a studious and learned course of life, which ended at his residence in Barbadoes, on Good Friday, April 7, 1710. He was buried first in the church of St. Michael, in that island; but his body was after-

presenting a plan of the street front to the Founder. There is also a series of casts from the antique, a fine bust of the Founder, another of Linacre, and one of Leland. Beneath an arch designed by Wyatt, is the statue of Sir William Blackstone, some time Fellow of this college, the first Vinerian Professor of Common Law in this University, and afterwards one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. He is represented sitting in his robes, his right hand resting on a volume of his *Commentaries*, and holding MAGNA CHARTA in his left, of which he published the most correct edition. Bacon was the sculptor, and the cost, which was four hundred and fifty guineas, was partly defrayed by Dr. Tracy, then Warden, who contributed 100*l.*; Dr. Buckler, Sub-Warden, who left 50*l.* by his will; and Dr. John Long, a former Fellow, who gave 25*l.* The residue was paid by the college, out of a fund which is called the Benefactors' Fund. Armorial bearings complete the characteristic embellishments of this refectory. The buttery and kitchen adjoining, were built at the same time with the hall. The buttery, which is of an oval form, and remarkable for a fine arched roof contrived by Dr. Clarke, contains a bust of Giles Bennet, Manciple*; and another of Hawksmoor, the architect.

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exterior was erected after the model of the chapel, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd and Dr. Clarke were appointed to superintend the work.

The building commenced May 3, 1715, but the whole of it was not completed till 1756. On June 21, 1716, the foundation-stone was laid, which was distinguished with the following inscription :—

xi Kal. Jul. M.DCCXVI. jacta sunt fundamenta

Bibliothecæ Chichleio-Codringtonianæ

A Christophero Codrington, Arm. fundatæ :

Præsentibus

Whilhelmo Codrington, Arm. Hærede ex Testamento,

Johanne et Wilhelmo Codrington,

Christopheri consanguineis :

Una cum Bernardo Gardiner, Custode,

Sociisque Collegii quamplurimis :

Perorante Edwardo Young, Soc.

wards brought over to England, and interred in the chapel of this college, June 19, 1716. Latin orations to his memory were spoken by two Fellows of this society; the one by Digby Cotes, M.A. Public Orator of the University, at his interment; and the other on the following day, by the celebrated Dr. Young, then B. C. L. By his last will, he also bequeathed his two plantations in Barbadoes and part of the Island of Barbuda, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the purpose of building a college in Barbadoes: in which he appointed, that a certain number of Professors and Scholars should be maintained, who are obliged to study and practise chirurgery and physic, as well as divinity. This benefaction is valued at upwards of 2000*l.* per annum.—*Biog. Brit.*

Colonel Codrington is admitted among the English poets in the collection of Poetical Biography published under the name of Cibber. But his claims to this rank are not very strongly supported, if we except two lines in his verses to Dr. Garth, which have become proverbial :—

Thou hast no faults, or I no faults can spy ;

Thou art all beauty, or all blindness I.



A. Pugin del.

LIBRARY of ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

London: Pub. by June 1844, at the Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

J. Black sculp.

The whole expence of erecting and fitting it up, amounted to 12,101*l.* 5*s.* Part of the Codrington legacy was suffered to accumulate for some years; with which an estate was purchased at Lewknor, in Oxfordshire; and its rental, amounting to near 200*l.* per annum, is applied to the purchase of books, repairs, and other appropriate uses*.

This magnificent library is one hundred and ninety-eight feet in length, forty feet in height, and thirty-two and a half in breadth, except in the central recess to the north, which is fifty-one and a quarter. It is fitted up with a rich wainscot, decorated with Doric and Ionic pilasters; the upper class forming a gallery that surrounds three sides, over which are busts in bronze of the most eminent Fellows of the College, cast by Sir Henry Cheere, Knight, with a vase between each of them†. A fine bust of the Founder by Roubiliac, and the large statue of Codrington by Sir Henry Cheere, complete the decorations of this splendid room.

Among the latter contributors to this library, are, James Clithero, of Boston

* Without this precaution, the sum left by the Founder would have been insufficient. He willed, that out of the 10,000*l.* 6000*l.* should be appropriated to building, and 4000*l.* laid out in the purchase of books.—CHALMERS' *Hist.* vol. I. p. 178.

† The following is an enumeration of the eminent persons whom these bustos represent:—

1. Sir ANTHONY SHERLEY, Knight, B.A. He was Count of the Roman Empire, and made Admiral of the Levant Seas, &c. by the King of Spain. Admitted Fellow, 1582. Ob. about 1640.

2. Sir WILLIAM PETRE, Knight, D.C.L. Secretary of State and one of the Privy Council to Henry VIII. and Edward VI.; to the Queens Mary and Elizabeth; and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter in Queen Mary's reign: 1523. Ob. 1571.

3. GEORGE CLARKE, Esq. D.C.L. Judge Advocate-General to Charles II. and his three successors; Secretary of War to William III.; Secretary to Prince George of Denmark; one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the reign of Queen Anne; and, in five Parliaments, Burgess of the University: 1680. Ob. 1736.

4. Sir DANIEL DUNN, Knight, D.C.L. Dean of the Arches, Master of the Requests, and one of the first Burgesses in Parliament for the University: 1567. Ob. 1617.

House, Middlesex, Esq. D. C. L. who gave, in 1753, a pair of globes by Senex, of the largest size:—Anthony Jones, Esq. M. A. who bequeathed to it, in 1770, his books, with a collection of engravings; and Ralph Freeman, D. D. and Rector of Aspeden, Hertfordshire; who, in 1774, made a similar bequest of his collection of books: these respectable persons were some time Fellows of this College:—Sir William Blackstone, who, when he was Bursar in 1746, adopted a mode

5. HENRY COVENTRY, Esq. B. C. L. Ambassador at Paris, &c. and Secretary of State in the reign of Charles II.: 1634. Ob. 1686.

6. Sir WILLIAM TRUMBULL, Knight, Advocate in Doctors' Commons; Chancellor of Rochester; Ambassador to the French and Turkish courts in the reign of James II.; Secretary of State to William III.; and, in 1695, Burgess of the University: 1657. Ob. 1716.

7. Sir ROBERT WESTON, Knight, D. C. L. Dean of the Arches, Dean of Wells, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland: 1536. Ob. 1573.

8. CHARLES TALBOT, D. C. L. Baron of Hensol, and Lord High Chancellor of England: 1704. Ob. 1737.

9. Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, Knight, D. C. L.; the King's Architect, and Savilian Professor of Astronomy: 1653. Ob. 1723.

10. RICHARD STEWARD, D. C. L. Dean of St. Paul's and Westminster; Provost of Eton; Clerk of the Closet to Charles I.; and Commissioner of Ecclesiastical Affairs at the treaty of Uxbridge: 1613. Ob. 1651.

11. THOMAS TANNER, D. D. Bishop of St. Asaph: 1696. Ob. 1735.

12. JAMES GOLDWELL, D. C. L. Bishop of Norwich, and Secretary of State to Edward IV.: 1441. Ob. 1498.

13. GILBERT SHELDON, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University: 1622. Ob. 1677.

14. BRIAN DUPPA, D. D. Preceptor to Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II.; Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Almoner: 1612. Ob. 1662.

15. DAVID POLE, D. C. L. Dean of the Arches, and Bishop of Peterborough: 1520. Ob. 1568.

16. JEREMY TAYLOR, D. D. Bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland: 1635. Ob. 1667.

17. JOHN NORRIS, M. A. Rector of Bemerton, Wilts: 1680. Ob. 1711.

of keeping the accounts of the society which has since been most beneficially pursued; and undertook to dispose and class the books in the library, for the greater facility of consultation, which he effected with most admirable accuracy: he was also equally successful in his arrangement of the college records. The ante-library and other rooms at the south end, are decorated with painted glass, on which, among other figures of Saints, Fathers, and Bishops, are those of Henry VI. and Archbishop Chichele, both of which have been engraved by Bartolozzi: they are supposed to be coeval with the foundation of the college. The figures of Alfred and Athelstan are engraved in Spelman's Life of the former Prince. Another, of John of Gaunt, engraved in Carter's *Specimens*, is not improbably conjectured to have been executed in his lifetime, and to have been placed at All Souls by the Archbishop himself. The tripod in the vestibule of this library was found at Corinth, and for some time preserved in the museum of

18. THOMAS SYDENHAM, M. D. : 1648. Ob. 1689.

19. THOMAS LYNAKER, M. D. Physician to the King, one of the Founders of the College of Physicians, London, of which he was the first President; and Founder of two Physic Lectures in Merton College: 1484. Ob. 1524.

20. Sir CLEMENT EDMONDS, Knight, M. A. Secretary of the Council in the reign of James I. Master of the Requests, and Burgess for the University: 1590. Ob. 1622.

21. Sir WILLIAM BYRDE, Knight, D. C. L. Dean of the Arches, and Burgess for the University: 1578. Ob. 1624.

22. Sir NATHANIEL LLOYD, Knight, D. C. L. Judge Advocate-General, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Vice-Chancellor of that University: 1689. Ob. 1741.

23. ROBERT HOVEDEN, D. D. Warden of this College: 1565. Ob. 1614.

24. Sir JOHN MASON, Knight, M. A. Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, some time Dean of Winchester, and the first Lay Chancellor of this University: 1521. Ob. 1566.

Anthony Lefroy, Esquire, who, in 1771, presented it to this college*. On the pedestal is the following inscription:—

Aram. Tripodem.

Olim. Matri. Deum.

In. Templo. S. Corinthi.

Consecratum.

The CHAPEL still preserves the exterior form as erected by the Founder, on the ancient site of St. Thomas's Hospital, for the celebration of divine service and other religious duties, as well as for the reception of the dead. It was consecrated by Archbishop Chichele in person, September 16, 1442, being the day of St. Editha†, with the solemn assistance of several Episcopal Characters, already mentioned, and consecrated to the four Latin fathers, Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory, who are called in the statute *De modo devote dicendi*, &c. "Loci Patroni." This chapel appears to have been fitted up, in a costly manner, with all the decorations which the taste and art of the age could supply. The roof was ornamented with Angels carved in wood: the high altar was enriched and solemnized with the image of the Holy Trinity, gilt and painted; above which were placed two large figures cut in stone. It had also six altars in the nave, called *secunda altaria*, and one in the vestibule. The windows were all glazed; a work of considerable expence, as glass was neither a cheap nor common commodity at the distance of more than a century from this

* Venuti and other connoisseurs in the history of tripods, pronounce this to be *unique*, from its being of marble, and from the construction of the pedestal, which forms three feet. It was dedicated either to Cybele, whose symbols are the lions; or to Juno, whose handmaids are the supporters.—CHALMERS' *Hist.* vol. I. p. 180.

† On this day an annual feast was long celebrated in the college, as appears from the old books of the stewards.



F. Mackenzie del.

J.C. Stadler sculp.

CHAPEL OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

London, Pub.^d Dec. 2 1814, at 101 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

time*. The first mass was celebrated in it in May, 20th Henry VI. at which time, according to usual custom, an entertainment was given in the choir. The Founder furnished his chapel with all the necessary vestments, plate, and other ornaments required by the religious rites of that age†; to which considerable additions were made by the Warden, Andrew, and probably by other benefactors; but there are very small remains of them at this day. They were despoiled or destroyed at the period of the Reformation, when superstition assumed a new form, as violent in its character as that which it boasted to overthrow‡. Of the state of the chapel after it had been thus ransacked, there is no satisfactory account: it appears only, that the niches which contained the statues were permitted to remain till the year 1664. It is supposed that the high altar had been improved or repaired soon after the time of the Founder, as Goldwell, Bishop of Norwich, in 1504, bequeathed the sum of 50*l.* “circa ædificationem altaris§.” The old screen, which parted the inner from the outer chapel, was erected by the same Prelate; and his bounty was acknowledged by some pious Muse of the day in eight lines engraved on it. This screen was removed in 1664, when the inner chapel was paved with marble, and a new one erected at the expence of Sir William Portman, Baronet, a gentleman commoner. About the same time, the chapel underwent a general reparation, when the niches were filled up. The ceiling

* Warton's *Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, p. 195, note *d.*

† An inventory of the books, plate, vestments, &c. given by Chichele, may be seen in Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. II. p. 257.

‡ The only remains are, a mazer, having a knopp with a precious stone and two pearls; two mazers, one rimmed with gold; a leaf set with pearls and stones; a silver rod; and two knopps of gold, or silver gilt, with pearl, which belonged to a mitre, probably to that of the Boy-Bishop.—WOOD's *Hist. of Colleges*, &c. Gutch's edit. p. 289.

§ Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. II. p. 266.

and altar-piece were likewise painted by Streater*, Serjeant Painter to King Charles II. In 1633, the college intended to have established a choir and erected an organ, but were prevented by the troubles which threatened the country from fulfilling its design.

In the very early part of the last century, Dr. Clarke, whose skill and taste in architecture has been already mentioned, manifested, as he had done on other occasions, his regard for the college, when he promoted by his liberal spirit, and incited others by his admirable example, to assist him in giving the interior of the chapel the affecting character of solemn simplicity which it now possesses, and is so generally felt by those who visit it. The picture of the Resurrection of the Founder over the altar, which is called *Resurrectio vestita*, because it represents him in his archiepiscopal robes, was painted by Sir James Thornhill, at the expence of Henry Portman, Esquire, son of Sir William Portman, Knight of the Bath, who gave 200*l.* and the Rev. John Webb, M. A. some time Fellow, and afterwards Rector of Breedon, in Worcestershire, who added 20*l.* Henry Dodington Greville, Esquire, engaged also the same artist, at the expence of 262*l.* 10*s.* to paint the ceiling, the urns on each side of the steps, whose bas-relief represents the Institution of the two Sacraments, and the figures, between the windows, of the four Fathers to whom the chapel is dedicated; of Henry V. Reginald Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry VI. the Founder, Thomas Duke of Clarence, and Humphrey Duke of Gloucester. The screen and other ornaments were furnished by the college, at the expence of 400*l.* These alterations are said to have been designed by Sir James Thornhill; but it is more

* Lord Orford says, that Streater painted the chapel at All Souls, except the *Resurrection*, which is the work of Sir James Thornhill. This is an extraordinary inaccuracy, as the latter was a child when Streater died; and the more so, as he had already attributed it to Fuller in his previous notice of that painter.

probable, that Sir Christopher Wren, who had been Fellow of the College, gave, or at least corrected, the design, as among his valuable architectural drawings preserved in the library, is a beautiful elevation of a screen, with the arms of Chichele upon it; and though it varies, in some degree, from that which was erected, may be fairly conjectured to have been the original thought altered by him in the execution*. The last ornament which this chapel received, is the picture at the altar, called the *Noli me tangere*, representing our Saviour's appearance to Mary Magdalen in the garden: it was painted by Raphael Antonio Mengs, who may justly be ranked among the first painters of the age in which he lived. He received three hundred guineas for this fine specimen of his talents. The windows were painted, in *chiaro oscuro*, by Lovegrove, of Marlow, in Buckinghamshire; and the fine west window by Eggington. The monumental memorials of the eminent men who adorned, and the benefactors who, by their contributions, added to the splendour of this college, both of remote and recent times, are very numerous†.

On the north-west side of the chapel the Founder had begun a quadrangular cloister, forming an oblong square, which was completed, in 1491, at the expence of Thomas Overy, LL.B. some time Fellow, who was successively Chancellor and Chanter of the church of Wells, Bishop Goldwell, Thomas Calfoxe, and John Danvers, Esquire. This cloister was removed for the purpose of building the new quadrangle.

* He also constructed the large dial on the outside of the chapel, on the north side of the old quadrangle. The dial shews the time to a minute, having two half rays and one whole one for every hour, and the minutes marked on the sides of the rays, fifteen on each side.—*Appendix to Wood's Hist. &c.* by Gutch, p. 266.

† An account of ancient monuments in the chapel is given in *Collectanea Curiosa*, by Gutch, vol. II. p. 266.

By the statutes of the Founder, the Warden had two Chambers allotted him at the south-east corner of the old quadrangle; to which additions were made, in 1553, by Dr. Warner, Warden, who obtained contributions for this purpose from the former Fellows, Sir William Petre, Sir J. Mason, Bishop Poole, and others. At subsequent periods these lodgings received considerable improvements. In 1606, a study, &c. was built; and Dr. Hoveden, Warden, added a garden, which was some time the Rose Inn. These continued to be the residence of the Warden till the beginning of the last century; when Dr. Clarke, in 1703, being desirous of building a house for his own residence, entered into an agreement with the college, that, on condition the society would grant him a sufficient piece of ground within its limits for that purpose, the reversion of the house which he proposed to erect, should remain to, and be considered as a part of, the college after his death. A spot was accordingly purchased adjoining the old lodgings, with the assistance of a benefaction of 200*l.* given for that purpose by Ralph Snow, Esquire, Treasurer of the Household at Lambeth Palace, and Registrary of the Diocese of Canterbury. The house was accordingly completed, which now forms the residence of the Warden; when the college erected the building that joins the new lodgings to the old, which has been converted into apartments for the Fellows. Dr. Clarke died in 1736, and bequeathed part of the furniture and pictures for the use of his successors. The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Tracy made considerable improvements in these lodgings, soon after his election to the office of Warden. An adjoining house was also purchased of Magdalen College, which has since been pulled down, and the site added to them.

WARDENS.

1. RICHARD ANDREW, LL.D. was a relation of and Chancellor to the Founder as Archbishop of Canterbury, as well as one of his executors. He was bred at

Winchester School, from whence he was removed to New College. In 1437, he was appointed the first Warden of this college; which office he resigned in 1442, the buildings being then sufficiently completed for the reception of its members, and with the highly merited character of a liberal benefactor to it. In 1443, he was appointed the King's Secretary, and afterwards employed in several important foreign missions. He was afterwards promoted to a canonry of Windsor and the deanery of York. He died in the year 1477*.

2. ROGER KEYES, LL. B. He was nominated, with Thomas Moore, in 1442, on the resignation of Dr. Andrew, to succeed him in the office of Warden, and was preferred by the Archbishop. About the year 1445 or 6, he was appointed one of the Prebendaries of St. Paul's cathedral; and is supposed to have resigned the office of Warden July 15, 1445, on his advancement to that dignity.

3. WILLIAM KELE, M. A. Archdeacon of Bath and Wells, succeeded in July, 1445; and died about October 22, 1459.

4. WILLIAM POTEMAN, LL. D. who had been Principal of St. George's and Woodcock Hall, in St. Mary's parish; Principal also, or Moderator, of the Civil Law School, was elected November 9, 1459. He resigned the wardenship in 1466, as it appears, on being presented by the college to the rectory of Trengre. He enjoyed afterwards other ecclesiastical preferments; and was often employed by Edward IV. as Commissary in settling disputes between England and Scotland.

5. JOHN STOKYS, M. A. succeeded in 1466; and resigned in 1494, being at that time a Canon of Windsor.

6. THOMAS HOBBS, M. A. and afterwards D. D. was elected in 1494. Some time in the year 1503, he resigned his office of Warden; and in 1507, after having been some time a Canon, was installed Dean, of Windsor.

* Wood's *Hist of Colleges*, edit. by Gutch, p. 266.

7. WILLIAM BROKE, Doctor of Decrees, late Principal of St. Mildred's Hall, and Principal or Moderator of Canon Law School, was elected in 1503; and resigned in 1524. He had been Commissary of the University, and founded a chantry in this college chapel.

8. JOHN COALE, M. A. one of the King's Chaplains, was elected in 1524. He built and endowed a school within the site of the monastery of Feversham, 18th Henry VIII. of which he appointed the Warden and Fellows of All Souls the Electors, leaving the confirmation of the Master in the Abbot. This school, however, expired on the dissolution of the monastery; but was revived by Queen Elizabeth, who vested the nomination of the Master in the Warden and six senior Fellows of this college. This Warden also gave one hundred marcs towards the building of a new quadrangle. The time of his death is uncertain*.

9. ROBERT WOODWARD, Doctor of Decrees, was elected in 1527; and resigned in 1533.

10. ROGER STOKLEY, M. A. was elected in 1533; and resigned in 1536.

11. JOHN WARNER, M. D. and Regius Professor of Physic in this University, was elected in 1536; and resigned in 1555. In 1547, he was advanced to a prebend in St. Paul's, by Sir John Mason, who had been his contemporary at college, and afterwards became his principal patron. In 1550, he went to France with the King's Ambassador, but in what character cannot now be ascertained: he was afterwards installed a Prebendary of Lincoln. He is supposed to have quitted the wardenship from a secret affection he entertained for the Protestant religion, and from the apprehension, that such a conspicuous station might expose him to the prevailing persecution of the bigoted Mary's reign.

* About the same time John Incent, LL. D. Fellow of this college, and afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, built and founded a school at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire. The Warden of All Souls is the Visitor of this school, but the appointment of the Master is in the Crown, according to the regulations of an act of 2d and 3d Edward VI.

12. SETH HOLLAND, M. A. and Prebendary of Worcester, was elected in 1555. He became Dean of Worcester in 1557; and resigned the wardenship into the hands of Cardinal Pole in 1558. In October, 1559, he was deprived by Queen Elizabeth of all his spiritualities for non-compliance; and his deprivation was followed by imprisonment. In the second year of her reign he died in the Marshalsea Prison.

13. JOHN POPE, LL. B. Archdeacon of Bedford, Canon Residentiary, and afterwards Chancellor, of Lincoln, was elected in September, 1558; but his death, which happened in the following November, prevented his admission.

14. Dr. JOHN WARNER was again appointed Warden by an incidental devotion to the Visitor, in the beginning of December, 1558. He was advanced to the deanery of Winchester in 1559; and, in the same year, was appointed by Queen Elizabeth, with others, to visit the University, to cleanse it of every thing superstitious, to reinstate such as had been expelled for their religion, to disannul Cardinal Pole's statutes, and to expel those who did not profess the Protestant religion, &c. &c.: but it is to his honour, that he exercised these extraordinary powers with all the mildness of that religion which he professed. He died in 1564.

15. RICHARD BARBER, LL. B. afterwards LL. D. Prebendary of Lincoln and Archdeacon of Leicester, was elected in 1565; and resigned in 1571.

16. ROBERT HOVEDEN, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected 1571, when he was only twenty-seven years of age. In 1582, he was elected Vice-Chancellor of the University; and died March 25, 1614. He was author of the Life of Chichele, and of a Catalogue of the Wardens and Fellows: both these works are preserved in MS. in the library.

17. RICHARD MOKET, D. D. was elected April 12, 1614; and died July 5, 1618. He was domestic Chaplain to George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury.

18. RICHARD ASTLEY, D. D. July 23, 1618. He was also Chaplain to Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury. He died February 25, 1635-6. He left certain legacies to the college.

19. GILBERT SHELDON, D. D. was first elected about the middle of March, 1635; but was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors, 1648, and imprisoned for some months. He was Prebendary of Gloucester, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Clerk of the Closet, &c. &c.; and would have been advanced to higher preferments, had not his royal master's intended favour been prevented by the succeeding troubles*. Dr. Sheldon, however, about the beginning of May, 1660, was restored to the wardenship; but, without taking possession of it, resigned the office on the January following, on his being appointed Bishop of London. In 1663, he was translated to Canterbury.

20. JOHN MEREDITH, D. D. was elected January 21, 1660, being then, or soon after, Provost of Eton. He died July 18, 1665.

21. THOMAS JAMES, M. A. afterwards D. D. was elected August 3, 1665. He became Canon Residentiary and Treasurer of Salisbury Cathedral, in 1679; and died January 5, 1686-7. It appears, that in the time of the usurpation he was expelled the college.

22. The Honourable LEOPALD WILLIAM FINCH, M. A. and afterwards D. D.

* JOHN PALMER, alias VAULX, M. D. some time a Student in Queen's College, was established Warden, by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Reformation of the University of Oxford, March 30, 1648, and was put in possession by the Visitors in the following month; but he neither took the statutable oath, nor any other, for the due execution of his office. He never took Holy Orders; but was a Member of the Rump Parliament for Taunton, in the county of Somerset, and, with many others, took the National League and Covenant as new members, June 24, 1646. He died March 4, 1659-60: at which time, as there was great promise of the Restoration of Charles II. the Fellows did not proceed to the election of a new Warden.

the fifth son of Heneage Earl of Winchelsea. He was born at Constantinople about the year 1663, when his father was Ambassador there. He was admitted Warden without any previous election, in consequence of a royal mandate, dated Jan. 15, 1686, 2d James II.* After the Revolution, his title being deemed insufficient, he vacated the wardenship, and was nominated Warden October 31, 1698, by the Visitor, Archbishop Tenison, in consequence of a devolution made for that purpose. He was also Prebendary of Canterbury; and died November 14, 1702.

23. BERNARD GARDINER, D. C. L. was elected November 30, 1702. He died April 22, 1726.

24. STEPHEN NIBLET, M. A. afterwards D. D. He was elected May 31, 1726; and died June 1, 1766.

25. The Honourable JOHN TRACY, D. D. afterwards Lord Tracy, was elected June 19, 1766. He died in 1793.

26. EDMUND ISHAM, D. D. elected in 1793, is the present Warden.

PRELATES WHO WERE FELLOWS OF THIS COLLEGE†.

1. JAMES GOLDWELL, Norwich, 1472. Ob. 1498-9. He has been already mentioned as an early benefactor to this college.

2. GILBERT BOURNE, Bath and Wells, 1554; deprived, in 1559, for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to Queen Elizabeth. Ob. 1569.

* *Collectanea Curiosa*, by Gutch, vol. II. p. 49, 282.

† The Fellows of this college, from the constitution of it, necessarily received the early part of their education in other colleges.—Wood mentions ROBERT STILLINGTON, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1472, and who died 1491, as having been a Fellow of this society; but this is a mistake, as he only resided here, on his retiring to the University, in order to screen himself from the resentment of Edward IV.

3. DAVID POLE, Peterborough, 1557; was deprived at the same time and for the same cause as Bishop Gilbert. Ob. 1568.

4. NICHOLAS BULLINGHAM, Lincoln, 1559; Worcester, 1570. Ob. 1576. His epitaph in Worcester cathedral, describes him as "a painful preacher of the truth."

5. JOHN WATSON, Winchester, 1580. Ob. 1583.

6. GILES THOMSON, Gloucester, 1611. Ob. 1612. He translated, by the command of James I. the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Apocalypse.

7. JOHN HANMER, St. Asaph, 1622-3. Ob. 1629.

8. LEWIS JONES, Killaloe, in Ireland, 1633. Ob. 1646, at the very advanced age of 104*.

9. BRIAN DUPPA, Chichester, 1638; Salisbury, 1641; Winchester, 1660. Ob. 1662. This Prelate's life is replete with interesting circumstances; but his charities form its best renown.

10. GILBERT SHELDON, London, 1660; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1663. Ob. 1677.

11. JEREMY TAYLOR, Down and Connor, in Ireland, 1660; Dromore, 1661. Ob. 1667. This excellent, learned, and extraordinary person became a Fellow here in 1636, by the nomination of Archbishop Laud as Visitor, as he was beyond the age at which candidates are eligible, and had not been of three years standing in this University†.

* ROGER MANWARING, St. David's, 1635, and who died 1653, is inserted also by Wood; but he never was a Fellow of this college: indeed, on the same authority, he was only one of its Chaplains.

† The following character was given of him in the sermon preached at his funeral:—"This great Prelate had the good humour of a gentleman, the eloquence of an orator, the fancy of a poet, the acuteness of a schoolman, the profoundness of a philosopher, the wisdom of a chancellor,

12. WILLIAM PAUL, Oxford, 1663. Ob. 1665.
13. CAPEL WISEMAN, Dromore, in Ireland, 1683. Ob. 1695*.
14. RICHARD WILLIS, Gloucester, 1714; Salisbury, 1721; Winchester, 1723. Ob. 1734.
15. THOMAS TANNER, St. Asaph, 1731. Ob. 1735.
16. Honourable RICHARD TREVOR, St. David's, 1743; Durham, 1753. Ob. 1771.
17. THOMAS FLETCHER, Dromore, in Ireland, 1744; Kildare, 1745. Ob. 1761.
18. JOHN THOMAS, Peterborough, 1747; Salisbury, 1757; Winchester, 1761. Ob. 1781.
19. Honourable BROWNLOW NORTH, Coventry and Litchfield, 1771; Worcester, 1774; Winchester, 1781.

Many scholars of high character, and many persons of professional eminence in the less exalted ranks of life, enjoyed the honourable advantage of being Fellows of this college.—The celebrated Linacre was elected Fellow in 1484; and, after qualifying himself by close study during several years, he, for more enlarged

“ the sagacity of a prophet, the reason of an angel, and the piety of a saint. He had devotion
 “ enough for a cloister, learning enough for an university, and wit enough for a college of virtuosi :
 “ and had his parts and endowments been parcelled out among his poor clergy that he left behind
 “ him, it would perhaps have made one of the best dioceses in the world.”—*Athenæ Oxon.* vol. II. p. 402.

* Here might be inserted WILLIAM JOHNSON, M.A. and some time Fellow, who, from being Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, was, about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, made (as it is reported in *Cat. Soc. hujus Coll.* MS.) Bishop of Meath, in Ireland : but this episcopal advancement seems to be wholly destitute of confirmation from any other record.—WOOD's *Hist. of Coll.* Gutch's edit. (note) p. 274.

improvement, went into Italy, where he was countenanced by, and became familiar with, some of the first and most learned men in that part of Europe: his master in the Greek language was Demetrius Chalcondyles, one of the learned Greeks who took refuge in Italy after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453: thus he became qualified to teach Greek at Oxford, and was the earliest Professor of it in that University: he had the honour also of instructing Sir Thomas More in that language. He was the friend of Erasmus, Grocyn, Latimer, Tunstall, and other distinguished characters of that period; and was one of the Founders of the College of Physicians in London, as well as its first President: he also founded the Physic Lectures in Merton College:—John Leland, who is styled by Wood, the singular light and ornament of Great Britain, pursued his studies for some years in this college:—Andrew Kingsmill, an admirable scholar and learned divine:—Dr. Key, or Cay, one of the earliest historians of Oxford, and Master of University College: among his other works, he translated into English the Paraphrase of Erasmus on St. Mark, at the desire of Queen Catherine Parr:—Sir Anthony Sherley, or Shirley: he went to the Low Countries with Sir Philip Sidney, and accompanied the Earl of Essex to Ireland, where he was knighted; but he did not confine his travels to Europe: an account of his Voyage to America is to be found in Hackluyt's *Collections*: he also published the History of his Travels in Persia, &c. &c. in various volumes:—Sir John Mason, who was Privy Counsellor, and employed in important situations, in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth:—Sir William Petre, who has already been mentioned as a benefactor to Exeter College:—Robert Heyrick, the poet:—Marchmont Nedham, whose publications were very numerous, and on subjects connected with the turbulence of the times in which he lived: he was one of the earliest writers of newspapers, of the *Mercurius Britannicus*, *Mercurius*

Pragmaticus, and other papers, which were chiefly calculated to promote the republican cause:—Joseph Keble, an eminent law writer: his industry is almost incredible, as, besides several works published during his life, he left upwards of one hundred and fifty folios and quartos in MS.: he reported all the cases in the Court of King's Bench from 1661 to 1710, the period of his death; as well as all the sermons preached during that time at Gray's Inn chapel:—Dr. Matthew Tindal, the deistical writer:—the learned and pious John Norris, Rector of Bemerton:—Sydenham, the celebrated physician:—Sir William Trumbull, a scholar and statesman: he was some time Ambassador to the court of France, and afterwards Secretary of State; but, perhaps, more generally known as the friend and correspondent of Pope:—and the renowned architect, Sir Christopher Wren. To these may be added, in the department of law and politics, Sir Robert Weston, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth:—Sir Clement Edmonds, Secretary of the Council to James I.:—Sir Daniel Dunn, Dean of the Arches and Master of the Requests, 1567-1617:—Henry Coventry, Secretary of State to Charles II.:—Richard Steward, Dean of St. Paul's and Westminster, Clerk of the Closet to Charles I. and Commissioner of Ecclesiastical Affairs at the treaty of Uxbridge:—the excellent Lord Chancellor Talbot:—and Sir William Blackstone.—“It is much to be regretted,” says Mr. Chalmers, “that Dr. Buckler*, “of this college, neglected to leave memorials of such an interesting character.

* Dr. BUCKLER was a man of extensive learning, and an able antiquary. Of his wit he has left a most incontrovertible proof, in his “Complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls' College, against the injurious Suggestions of the Rev. Mr. Pointer;” who, in his short History of Oxford, insinuated, that the huge mallard found imprisoned in a gutter or drain at the digging of the foundation of the college, was a *goose*. This mallard is still commemorated in a song on one of the College Gaudies. Dr. Buckler died December 24, 1780.—CHALMERS' *Hist.* vol. I. p. 189.

“ He had been the friend and associate of Blackstone during the greater part
“ of his splendid career, and was in every respect qualified to detail the progress
“ of his various studies, as well as the many benefits he conferred on this and
“ Queen’s College, where he succeeded Dr. Coxed as one of the Visitors on
“ Mitchell’s foundation. His memory, however, can never perish while his
“ *Commentaries* exist.”

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

THIS College was founded by WILLIAM WAYNFLETE, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor in the reign of Henry VI. In the year 1448, which was the year subsequent to his advancement to the mitre, he obtained the royal grant, dated May 6, empowering him to found a Hall, to be named after the Blessed St. Mary Magdalen, for the study of Divinity and Philosophy, at Oxford, to consist of a President and fifty poor Scholars, Graduates; the number to be augmented or diminished in proportion to their revenues; and to confer on them a right to use a common seal. It was also accompanied with a licence for one hundred pounds a year in mortmain. The Bishop then engaged John Godmanston, Esquire, of Essex, to procure a proper situation for the proposed edifice; and, in consequence of this commission, he obtained, June 9, 1448, a long lease from the Master and Brethren of St. John's Hospital, without the East-gate of Oxford, of all their lands and tenements between the lane that leads from the East-gate to St. John-street on the east; Horse Mull-lane, now called Logic-lane, on the west; having the High-street on the north, and St. John-street, where Merton College and St. Alban Hall are situated, on the south, at the annual rent of 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* There were nine of these tenements, some of which had small courts and gardens, and four of them were halls—Bostar Hall, Hare Hall, Pencrych Hall, and Nightingale Hall. The first of them, which was one hundred and thirty-five feet in length and thirty-seven in breadth, stood on the west side of the Saracen's Head, now the Angel Inn; and Hare Hall, which stood on the south side of Bostar Hall, was seventy-five feet long and sixty-six broad. Waynflete, having thus obtained possession of these premises, united them under the

name of ST. MARY MAGDALEN HALL; and, on the 28th of August, 1448, established in it, as President, John Hornley, B. D. a man of eminent attainments, thirteen Masters of Arts, and seven Bachelors or Scholars. Additional premises being afterwards purchased, the Founder was about to pull them down in order to enlarge the site of his hall; when the recovery of the King, whose health had been in a very precarious state, and the consequent reinstatement of the Lancastrians in power, with the high degree of favour which he himself enjoyed, determined him to extend his design, and to form a more comprehensive establishment.

Waynflete, at this time, had turned his attention to the obtaining of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, with the design, as it afforded a most eligible situation, to convert his hall into a college. This hospital stood at the eastern extremity of Oxford, and possessed very extensive premises both on the north and south side of the High-street*. It is related, that, in a conference he had

* The Hospital of St. John the Baptist, which had been established for the maintenance of poor and sick persons, consisted of a Master, Brethren and Sisters, and was in being in the reign of King John, who was a benefactor to it. His son, Henry III. gave them by charter, in 1231, a garden of the Jews, who were then numerous, and had a synagogue, in the city, for the site of a new edifice, of which he laid the first stone, in the suburb, without the East-gate. A spot was reserved near it, sufficient for the burials of that people. He likewise bestowed on them Kynges-melne, in Edendon, with its appurtenances; and, besides other articles, in 1247, a portion of the forest of Shotover. These charters were confirmed by him and by his son, Edward I. to whom the possessions of the Jews escheated, on their expulsion from England in 1289 and the following year. A burying-place was granted to the hospital in 1296; and John de Farenden released to it for ever his right in a piece of ground opposite to it, without the East-gate, and between his tenements and the hospital, which was consecrated for the purpose. An exchange with the owner of the lands of the Jews, near the hospital, was negociated, and, after an inquisition, established in 1326. Certain liberties were confirmed, in 1318, by Edward III. who issued licences for donations in mortmain, particularly one for lands in Willoughby and elsewhere, in 1334. A grant had likewise been made to the hospital by Henry VI. in 1431.

with Henry VI. respecting the meditated foundation, the King recommended him to give the preference to Cambridge, where he had erected his own college: but when the Bishop humbly urged his partiality and engagements to Oxford, the Monarch graciously acceded to his wishes, and promised to support him in the completion of them.

All the necessary steps having been previously taken, on the 5th of July, 1456, the Master and Brethren of St. John's Hospital made a surrender of it, with all its appurtenances, to the President and Scholars of Magdalen Hall, on condition that a suitable maintenance should be settled on the hospitallers during the remainder of their lives. A licence was also issued on the 27th of September, to yield up the hospital in perpetuity to the society of Magdalen Hall; and, on the 27th of October, to transfer the advowson to Waynflete, to whom the King, by letters patent of the same date, gives it, with the patronage, for ever. They were also empowered to deliver up the site, with all their possessions, to the President and Scholars of the Hall. The royal grant, dated July 18, 1456, permitted Waynflete to found a College on certain land, without East-gate, Oxford, bounded on the east by the river Cherwell, on the south by the way leading from East-gate to East-bridge, on the west by that leading from East-gate to the foss called Cunditch, and on the north by certain grounds belonging to the parish of Holywell: and also to endow it with one hundred pounds per annum in mortmain. The charter of foundation passed the seal in 1457, with licences for the erection of the College, and its future government by statutes to be provided by the Founder. The first subsequent transaction was, that of appointing William Tybarde, B. D. and Principal of Haberdashers' Hall, in the University of Oxford, to be President of the College. Hornley ceded to him the hospital and hall, and retired to Dartford, in Kent, where he died and was buried in 1477. The Bishop made over the hospital to Tybarde; Vyse, the Master, accepting

a yearly pension of forty pounds, and each of the Chaplains a stipend of ten pounds. The hospitallers were provided, as before, with lodging and diet. Thus the new institution was engrafted on the old; pilgrims were still entitled to refreshment, and charity boys fed with the relics of the tables. The foundation and union being confirmed by the Pope, Waynflete, on the 12th of June, 1458, converted the hospital into a college, for the relief of its members, the increase of virtue, the establishment of religion, and the general advancement of liberal science. The new President was authorized, with six Fellows, three Masters of Arts, and three Bachelors, to admit other Fellows; and the society of Magdalen Hall delivered it up within three days to the college, into which the Scholars were incorporated by election. It remained for the Bishop to change the hospital into an edifice suited to his purpose and worthy of his intended munificence, when his design was interrupted by public distraction and private trouble. Nor was the foundation-stone laid till the 5th of May, 1474, when the venerable Robert Toly, Bishop of St. David's, assisted in his pontificals, and President Tybarde deposited it in the middle of the high altar. The quarry of Hedington furnished the stone for the building.

The Scholars who had remained in Magdalen Hall*, removed with the President to the college before the chapel was finished; and the society used the oratory of the hospital for their place of worship. They had before celebrated divine service in the parish of St. Peter's in the East. Waynflete now proceeded to obtain an exemption for his college from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln, and to render it subject to that of the Bishop of Winchester. He soon after con-

* The hall, which now resumed its old name of Bostar Hall, was for some time inhabited by Academics: it was afterwards let to a tailor; and, in 1482, granted by the college, with the garden, on lease to a vintner and another tenant for eighty-one years, at the annual rent of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence.

stituted his successors in his see the Visitors of his foundation and interpreters of his statutes.

The society of Magdalen College appears to have been governed twenty-one years by the President Tabarde, without statutes: but the scattered members being now collected into one body, the Founder determined to frame a code of laws for the government of his College, taken, as for King Henry's colleges, from the Institutes of Wykeham; which design he fulfilled previous to the completion of the buildings. According to these statutes, the college was to be denominated SEINTE MARIE MAUGDALENE COLLEDGE, to the honour and praise of Christ crucified, the Blessed Virgin his mother, St. Mary Magdalene, St. John the Baptist, the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, the glorious Confessor St. Swythine, and other patrons of the cathedral of Winchester. The society was finally fixed to consist of a President, forty Fellows, including the three which were founded by John Ingledew, Chaplain to Waynflete, and John Forman, Vicar of Ruston, near Wakefield, in Yorkshire; thirty Scholars, commonly called Demies, because they were originally admitted to half-commons; four Chaplains, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers; besides servants and other dependants. The Schoolmaster and Usher were to be allowed each a stipend of one hundred shillings, besides chambers and weekly commons; and a person was to be hired to teach the Choristers. A Clerk of Accounts was to be provided and agreed with by the President and Bursars. Bailiffs were to be appointed who lived on the manors; and the two Porters were to be likewise Barbers, and to shave diligently the President and other Members of the College*. A small number of the Fellows were permitted to study the Canon Law or Medicine; but the far greater part were confined to Divinity. The succession of them was annexed to certain dioceses and counties. From the diocese of Winchester, five; the county of Lincoln, seven;

* In the old account-books of the college, charges occur for the necessary implements.

county of Oxford, four ; county of Berks, three ; diocese of Norwich, four ; diocese of Chichester, two ; county of Gloucester, two ; county of Warwick, two ; from the counties of Buckingham, Kent, Nottingham, Essex, Somerset, Northampton, Wilts, and the city of London, one each ; from the county of York, one ; and from the diocese of York and Durham, two. The thirty Scholars or Demies, were to be instructed in Grammar, Logic, and Sophistry, as well as in the plain chant or psalm-singing. They were to be chosen also with a preference, first to the parishes and places, and next to the counties, in which the college should have possessions acquired by the Founder during his life. The commons, salaries, and allowances of each individual of the society, were apportioned by the Founder, who not only supplied them with lodging, diet, and instruction, with money to be distributed at certain times, since called the *minor dividend* ; but, from his paternal and provident care, anxiously guarded against any accidental deficiency in their revenue, by what was called the Founder's Chest, from which they might borrow as occasion required. He, moreover, added a sum, called *mutuum placitorum*, for the purposes of defending their rights, if attacked by law ; of acquiring, if it should be expedient, more ample possessions ; and of repairing damage done by fires, if the college should unfortunately require it. The liberality displayed by Waynflete in the endowment of his college, and the assignment of necessaries of every kind for the comfort of his society, not only mark the great mind of the munificent Prelate, but the minute and tender care of his paternal affection. Nor can this account be more emphatically concluded, than in the words of Anthony Wood, who, after enumerating the circumstances of the establishment, thus expresses himself :—" All which, besides other poor Scholars " that were daily fed with the broken meat from the tables in the public refectory " (continuing so until 1667, at which time they were stinted), as also the entertainment of strangers, in lieu of that which was performed while it was an

“ hospital, receiving daily sustenance, with other supplies, in such measure, that
“ I think it exceedeth any foundation for secular scholars in Europe*.”

The venerable Prelate, to whom religion and learning, and, consequently, his country, have been so much indebted, was the son of Richard Patten, of Waynflete, a market town on the sea-coast of Lincolnshire; but the precise time of his birth is no where ascertained. Writers of authority seem to agree in the opinion, that his father was a gentleman; and that he was no obscure person, may be justly inferred from his marriage with a lady descended from an ancient family, and whose father, William Brereton, possessed an ample estate in Cheshire. After receiving the first rudiments of instruction in Lincolnshire, he was removed to Wykeham's school at Winchester. From thence it is generally conjectured, for there is no admissible proof of it, that he removed to New College, Oxford. He was ordained a Sub-Deacon January 21, 1420, when he changed his paternal name for that of the place where he was born, an usual custom in those times on taking holy orders. That he was already distinguished for learning and talents, may be reasonably presumed, as he was appointed, in 1429, to succeed Thomas Alwin as Master of Wykeham's school. His first patron was Henry Beaufort, the uncle of Henry VI. who had been translated, in 1404, from the see of Lincoln to that of Winchester, on the death of Wykeham; and by whose favour he was appointed to the mastership of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, in Winchester; a circumstance which is supposed to have influenced him in giving the same title to his splendid establishment at Oxford. He had been Schoolmaster of Winchester about eleven years, when Henry VI. made his first visit to it, to examine its institutions preparatory to his foundation of Eton College. On this occasion, it appeared to the King, that Waynflete had filled that important post with such ability, and had executed his office with such diligence, judgment, and

* Chandler's *Life of Waynflete*, *passim*.

success, that, to give his new seminary the greatest advantage it could possibly have, that of an excellent and approved instructor, he removed him, in 1440, to the same employment at Eton : and when he had been Master about three years, his royal patron advanced him to the superior office of Provost. But far higher honours awaited him ; and, in 1447, he was appointed to the see of Winchester, on the death of Cardinal Beaufort. At the time of his advancement to this high rank in the church, Oxford had greatly declined in the number of its students. Indeed, so numerous were the discouragements, and so abject was the fortune of the Oxford scholars, at this time, that, according to Anthony Wood's description, it was common for them to beg from house to house. This melancholy condition of the University seems to have influenced Waynflete in forming a resolution to found a college there. On his advancement to the see of Winchester, he was intent, says Budden, an early biographer of this Prelate, on demonstrating that he was equal to his new dignity, and that his possession of it would be of general advantage to the community. He studied in what manner he could be most useful, not only to his contemporaries, but also to posterity. A fervent desire to increase knowledge in a country scarcely emerged from barbarism, animated his mind ; and he justly decided, that to promote letters, was to be a public benefactor.

Impressed with these sentiments, Waynflete obtained the royal grant, empowering him to found a hall, to be called after the Blessed St. Mary Magdalen, for the study of Divinity and Philosophy ; and so anxious was he to begin this work, that the foundation of it preceded his own installation at Winchester, which did not take place till the 30th of August, 1448. Amidst the public distractions which followed, Waynflete adopted that wise and moderate course which might be expected from his understanding and piety : indeed he so conducted himself between the powerful and contending parties, that his advance-

ment to the high office of Chancellor, if not enforced by, was agreeable to, them both. He was now about to enlarge Magdalen Hall, whose means had been augmented by certain benefactions from the King and Joan Lady Danvers, when the recovery of Henry from the sickness with which he had been afflicted, and the reinstatement of the Lancastrians in power, with the high degree of royal favour which he enjoyed, enabled him to extend his designs in behalf of learning and religion, by converting Magdalen Hall into a college. The feuds between the York and Lancastrian parties becoming more and more afflicting to the nation, Waynflete, who probably was averse to the violent councils which then prevailed, resigned the seals, July 7, 1460, 38th Henry VI. into the hands of the King; who, notwithstanding, in a letter written to Pope Pius II. in the following November, while he was in the custody of the Yorkists, bore ample testimony to the innocence, meritorious services, and unblemished reputation of the Bishop of Winchester. During the renewal of civil commotions, which produced the restoration, re-dethronement, and death of his benevolent, pious, and condescending patron and sovereign, he must have endured the most poignant anguish from the transactions of that cruel period. He, nevertheless, in those times of difficulty and danger, continued to preserve the regard due to his character, and to maintain the dignity of his station. There is every reason to believe, that he enjoyed the favour of Edward IV. as that king confirmed by charter the grants made to Magdalen College by King Henry, and added licences of mortmain, with other marks of good will and regard. But this distinction was enjoyed without his losing the respect of the Lancastrian party; and the attention they continued to shew him, evidently proves, that he never temporised, nor submitted to practise servility. If he suffered not as some other prelates did; if he was neither imprisoned, exiled, nor attainted for his attachment to King Henry, it may be pronounced, that he was withheld from taking a bold and active part by the

mildness of his disposition and the influence of his piety ; and that his subsequent security was the result of his Apostolic Virtues. Though the state of the times was very unpropitious to the designs of Waynflete at Oxford, he continued his attention to the endowment of his college, which, amidst the public confusion, had found private benefactors. Its progress, indeed, had been suspended or retarded by his private troubles and the calamities of the nation. The return of public tranquillity, however, afforded him leisure for a review of his plans ; and the valuable see which he possessed, with his personal fortune, enabled him to execute them. On the death of Edward IV. Richard III. who had usurped the throne, appears to have treated Waynflete with particular distinction, and paid a visit to Magdalen College, an honour which Edward had already conferred upon it, where he appears to have shewn great regard to the Founder, and to have displayed his generosity to the members of the society. Another example of the influence which the prepossessing qualities and popular character of Waynflete had on the mind of Richard, was, the subsequent favour shewn to Magdalen College, not by granting a pardon for lands acquired in mortmain, or any other irregular proceedings, but by conferring on it a portion of the forfeited estates of the Duke of Buckingham. The life of this great and good man, as well as the public miseries which he had witnessed, were now hastening to a conclusion. He indeed survived to see another extraordinary revolution in the death of Richard III. and the succession of Henry VII. who distinguished him as a friend of his family : but Waynflete did not live to witness the fulfilling of the treaty of marriage between the two houses of York and Lancaster. He died August 11, 1486, prolonging his acts of benevolence to the last moment of his life. His body was removed to Winchester with great funeral pomp ; and, after the usual solemnity, deposited in a tomb in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in his cathedral, according to the directions of his will. His beautiful monument is preserved with filial care by the society of Magdalen College.

BENEFACTORS.

Sir JOHN FASTOLFF, Knight, Knight Banneret, and Knight of the Garter, a military officer of high reputation during the wars in France, in the reigns of the Henries IV. V. and VI. was so bountiful to this college, from the great affection he entertained for Bishop Waynflete, that his name is commemorated in an anniversary speech; and though the particulars of his bounty are not now remembered, because he enfeoffed the Founder in his lifetime, it is yet known, that the Boar's Head, in Southwark, now divided into tenements, yielding 150*l.* yearly, together with Caldecot manor, in Suffolk, were part of the lands he bestowed on the college: Lovingland, in that county, is also thought to have been another part of his donation.

THOMAS INGLEDEW, of the diocese of York, and one of Bishop Waynflete's Chaplains, gave to the President and Fellows, in October 1461, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-three marks, with which they purchased land and rents to the yearly amount of twenty-four pounds, for the augmentation of two fellowships, to be filled for ever by Clerks born in the dioceses of York and Durham. He also gave certain jewels and books, and directed a small distribution of money to the poor on some particular festivals, to be made at the college gate.

JOHN FORMAN, one of the Bachelor Fellows named in the charter of Magdalen Hall, and perpetual Vicar of Ruston, by Wakefield, in Yorkshire, gave to the President and Fellows one hundred marks, on condition, that they should always have a Fellow of that county, to be elected by him while living, and to be descended from John his father: but if no such candidate appeared, the person to be elected must be a native of the parishes of Rothwell and Ruston, the one being the donor's birthplace, and the other his benefice. He also gave, August 13, 1485, being the year previous to Waynflete's death, a sum of money for

a chest, to be called *Mutuum Forman*, and twenty pounds for the purchase of a parcel of land in Golder*.

WILLIAM FITZ-ALAN, Earl of Arundel, gave, in 1483, the Hospital of St. John and St. James, founded at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, in the time of King Henry II. to Waynflete, to annex it to his college, on the condition, usual in those times, that masses and other services should be celebrated for the prosperity and final repose of the souls of him and his family.

JAMES PRESTON, D.D. WILLIAM and ROBERT PRESTON, Masters of Arts, all of them of the county of Lancaster, and diocese of York, gave, July 24, 1487, certain sums of money for the purchase of lands, toward the sustenance and increase of four Fellows, &c.

RICHARD FOX, Bishop of Exeter in the reign of Henry VII. afterwards Founder of Corpus Christi College, gave money for a Chaplain to celebrate services for the welfare of his soul. He also procured a mortmain of 100*l.* for the college.

RICHARD BARONYS, or BARNES, or BERNE, some time Fellow of this College, gave lands in Hedington, near Oxford, for an annual pension to be paid to the Vice-President, an office which he possessed for many years. After his death, in 1499, it was settled, according to his direction, by the President and the Society.

RICHARD GUILFORD, son and heir of Edward Guilford, Warden of the Cinque Ports, about the year 1531, gave 200*l.* with which lands at Swaby, in Lincoln-

* William de Braiosa had given, in 1075, the churches of St. Peter at Sele, St. Nicholas at Bramber and at Shoreham, with some others in the county of Sussex, to the abbey of St. Florence at Salmur, in France. A convent of Benedictine monks from that monastery, was soon after fixed at Sele. This alien priory was made denizon in 1396; when the charter describes it as founded by the ancestors of Thomas Lord Mareschal and Nottingham. The grant of it to Waynflete was ratified by John Duke of Norfolk, and also by his son in October 1451, who relinquished to him the patronage and advowson.—CHANDLER'S *Life of Waynflete*, p. 133.

shire, were purchased, and their revenues to be distributed to four Fellows, &c. who were to be called Guilford Scholars: if any of the family of the Guilfords should hereafter happen to be of the society, they were to be first chosen to participate in the exhibition.

ROBERT MORWENT, some time Fellow, and afterwards President of Corpus Christi College, gave eighty pounds; with which certain lands were purchased in Stanlake, in this county, of the yearly value of four pounds, to form exhibitions for four Demies, &c.

JOHN CLAYMOND, some time President, gave, September 30, 1532, certain lands and tenements in Oxfordshire and the county of Southampton, for the performance of pious services and small exhibitions. He was eminent for his learning, and was the correspondent of Erasmus.

JOHN HYGDEN, D. D. some time President, gave also, September 30, 1532, one hundred and eighty pounds; with which lands were purchased at Horsington, in the county of Lincoln, of the annual value of eight pounds, as also the advowson of the church, for the payment of certain exhibitions*.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, some time Fellow, left certain lands to the college, which, by a decree of the society, dated December 9, 1547, ordered, that their annual produce should be bestowed on six of the poorest Fellows, &c.

SIMON PEROT, or PARRET, Gentleman, some time Fellow, and ALICE, his wife, gave one hundred and twenty-four pounds, to purchase lands of the annual value of six pounds, which intention was fulfilled in Stanlake; and the President and Fellows engaged, by their deed, dated December 1, 1579, to apply that income to certain uses therein specified: among them is a sermon to be preached

* Morwent, Claymond, and Hygden, from a desire of leaving behind them a memorial of the friendship which had united them when living, delivered to the President sixty pounds, to purchase lands to the amount of three pounds per annum, for certain pious uses.

on St. Mark's day, in the chapel of this college, and a commemoration on the preceding Monday, &c.

Among the succeeding benefactors, WARNER, Bishop of Rochester, who had been Fellow in the reign of James I. contributed upwards of fourteen hundred pounds to the college library:—RALPH FREEMAN, Esquire, of Hamels, Hertfordshire, gave Freeman's court, near the Royal Exchange, London, to the society;—and Mr. NORRIS, who had been formerly on the foundation, bequeathed the sum of five thousand pounds, towards completing the new building.

The following ecclesiastical preferments are in the gift of this college:—The RECTORIES are, Appleton, Aston Tirrold, Ilsley East, and Tubney, in Berkshire; Beaconsfield and Sanderton, in Buckinghamshire; Stanway, in Essex; Slymbridge, in Gloucestershire; Candlesby, Horsington, Salfleetby, and Swaby, Lincolnshire; Brandeston, Norfolk; Houghton Magna, Northamptonshire; East Bridgeford, Nottinghamshire; Ducklington, Stanlake, and Swerford, with Showell chapel, in Oxfordshire; Bramber, Sussex; Boyton, Fittleton, and Winterbourne Basset, in Wiltshire:—The VICARAGES are, Basingstoke, Selburne, East Worldham, the curacy of West Worldham, and the donative of West Tisted, in Hampshire; Evenley, in Northamptonshire; Fyndon, Upper Beeding, New Shoreham, Old Shoreham, and Washington, in Sussex; Willoughby, in Warwickshire; Dinton, in Wiltshire; and the curacy of Horspath, in Oxfordshire. These vicarages the college has augmented by leases of the respective impropriate tithes, and of the tithes of Horspath and West Tisted.

Such were the noble endowments of the Founder, aided by the benefactions of Fastolff and Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, &c. that the revenues of this college exceeded those of any other foundation in the university. By the valuation of 26th Henry VIII. they were valued at 1076*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* per annum; or, according to Twyne, at 1066*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* In 1612, the society consisted of two hundred and forty-six persons. Its present establishment is according to the original institution,



A. Pugin del.

J. Black sculp.

NEW COLLEGE.
Entrance Gate.

London. Pub. Sept. 1. 1814. at 101 Strand for Ackermann's History of Oxford.

and is composed of the President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a Divinity Lecturer, a Schoolmaster and Usher, four Chaplains, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers, besides Gentlemen Commoners. Commoners are not admitted into this college.

William Orchyarde was the architect of the buildings, under the directions of its munificent Founder. The entrance to the first court is through a modern gateway of the Doric order, decorated with a statue of Waynflete: on the left is part of the President's lodgings, begun in 1485, and altered in 1769. The tower rises above the old entrance, now disused, and with little diminution of its original beauty: it is decorated with statues of the two Founders of the Hospital and College, and their patron Saints, beneath canopies of exquisite workmanship: Waynflete kneeling in prayer, King Henry III. Mary Magdalen, and St. John the Baptist. The apartment over the gateway has always been called the Founder's chamber, whose windows were decorated by Dr. Humphrey, President from the year 1561 to 1589, with armorial bearings and inscriptions in honour of the Founder and other eminent persons who had been connected with the college: the Cardinals Pole and Wolsey; the Archbishops Lee, Pearse, Frewen, and Boulter; with the Bishops Stokesly, Langland, Vesey, Oglethorpe, Downham, Bentham, Harley, Parkhurst, Mayo, Cotes, Bradbridge, Godwin, Overton, &c. The greater part of these memorials have since been removed, to improve the windows of the hall. In a corner of this court, near the chapel, is an ancient stone pulpit, from which the anniversary sermon on the festival of St. John the Baptist used to be preached; on which occasion the court was fitted up with green boughs, in allusion to the preaching of St. John in the Wilderness. This sermon is now delivered before the University in the chapel.

This court leads to the great quadrangle, with its fine cloister, which was begun by the Founder in 1473, and retains its primitive figure as Waynflete left it, with the exception of the south ambulatory, which was added after his death, in 1490. It is formed by the chapel, hall, and library, the ancient part of the



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"Beginning from the south-west corner, the two first figures are the *Lion* and the *Pelican*. The former of these is the emblem of *Courage* and *Vigilance*; the latter of *Parental Tenderness* and *Affection*. Both of them express the complete character of a good governor of a college. Accordingly they are placed under the window of those lodgings which originally belonged to the President, as the instructions they convey ought particularly to regulate his conduct.

"Going on to the right hand, on the other side of the gateway, are four figures, viz. The *Schoolmaster*, the *Lawyer*, the *Physician*, and the *Divine*. These are ranged on the outside of the library, and represent the duties and business of the students of the house. By means of learning in general, they are to be introduced to one of the three learned professions; or else, as hinted by the figure with *cap* and *bells* in the corner, they must turn *fools* in the end.

"On the north side of the quadrangle, the three first figures represent the *History of David*, his conquest over the *Lion* and *Goliath*: from whence we



J. H. P. del.

J. Black sculp.

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President's lodgings, and the apartments of the Fellows and Demies. The kitchen is very ancient, and was a part of St. John's Hospital. The interior of the quadrangle is remarkable for the hieroglyphics which decorate it, and whose singular devices have employed the conjectures of the curious antiquary. They were originally coloured. Sir Isaac Wake, in his *Rex Platonicus*, describes them as "vivis coloribus expressæ." The figure of Moses is mentioned as being habited "togâ cæruleâ;" and the expression, "Medicus purpuratus," appears in the succeeding lines. Similar descriptions also occur in a manuscript preserved in the library, which, it must be acknowledged, gives a very ingenious elucidation of these sculptures. It is entitled, "Ædipus Magdalenensis Explicatio Imaginum et Figurarum quæ apud Magdalenenses in interiori Collegii quadrangulo tibicibus imposita visuntur." It was written by William Reeks, some time Fellow of the College, at the request of Dr. Henry Clerk, who was President from 1671 to 1687, and to whom it is inscribed. The substance of it is as follows:—

"Beginning from the south-west corner, the two first figures are the *Lion* and the *Pelican*. The former of these is the emblem of *Courage* and *Vigilance*; the latter of *Parental Tenderness* and *Affection*. Both of them express the complete character of a good governor of a college. Accordingly they are placed under the window of those lodgings which originally belonged to the President, as the instructions they convey ought particularly to regulate his conduct.

"Going on to the right hand, on the other side of the gateway, are four figures, viz. The *Schoolmaster*, the *Lawyer*, the *Physician*, and the *Divine*. These are ranged on the outside of the library, and represent the duties and business of the students of the house. By means of learning in general, they are to be introduced to one of the three learned professions; or else, as hinted by the figure with *cap* and *bells* in the corner, they must turn *fools* in the end.

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Al. Pugin del.

J. Bluck sculp.

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London, Pub. Feb: 1784, at the Strand, for R. Akermann's History of Oxford.

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This cloister does not appear, like those of New College and All Souls, to have been intended as a receptacle for the dead; at least, it has not hitherto been

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employed for that solemn purpose, nor have any monumental memorials been erected in it.

On the south side of the Chaplains' court, rises the beautiful tower, whose stately form, fine proportions, admirable simplicity, and picturesque effect, delight the eye in whatever point of view it is contemplated. The foundation of this structure was laid, August 9, 1492, by Dr. Richard Mayew, President; and it was finished in 1498. As Dr. Chandler's opinion respecting this tower controverts, and with great authority, all former traditionary accounts, it shall be given in his own words.—“ Fiddes, in his *Life of Wolsey*, would have us consider the
 “ tower of Magdalen College as an early essay of his great and enterprising mind;
 “ and the *Biographia* informs us, it is called *Wolsey's Tower*, and is an instance of
 “ his good taste in architecture. Yet in 1492, when it was begun, Wolsey was
 “ only twenty-one years old; and is it likely, that, in so large a society, under so
 “ grave and prudent a governor as Dr. Mayew, and at that æra of collegiate
 “ discipline, when the chief management of all weighty business was in the hands
 “ of the President and thirteen Seniors, young Wolsey, at his time of life, and
 “ but recently a Master of Arts, should have had any power for the planning, or
 “ even influence for the promoting, of such a structure? When the first stone was
 “ laid, the Founder had then been dead only six years: we may therefore rea-
 “ sonably conclude, that the edifice had its origin from instructions given by him
 “ to the President and Society; nor is it improbable, that he had both seen and
 and the favourite badge of the Tudor branch then on the throne; and the antelope was that of the house of Lancaster, and particularly of King Henry VI. the Founder's especial patron. The beast which Mr. Reeks calls a deer, is no other than the antelope of the heralds, as is apparent from the form of its head and horns; and especially from the gilt coronet with which it is gorged, and the chain which is reflexed over its back: they, surely, are no very characteristic emblems of Timidity, and certainly are the decorations of the royal antelope.—GUTCH'S *Appendix to Wood*, &c. p. 273.



F. Nash del.

MAGDALEN TOWER.

G. Lewis sculp.

London, Pub^d Aug⁵ 1824, at 103 Strand, for R. Ackermann's *History of Oxford*.

“ approved of the plan. Mr. Richard Gosmore, one of the Lecturers in Philo-
“ sophy, and middle Bursar when it was begun, was made superior of the work,
“ with a stipend for his trouble; and also paymaster, being entrusted with the
“ money beforehand for that purpose, jointly with the President, or some other
“ person. He continued, if not longer, until the last term of 1498-9. In 1500-1,
“ Mr. Pratt, the junior Bursar, is named as having the care of the edifice, &c.
“ The trust, however, was distinct from the bursarship; and we have no reason
“ to conclude there was any interval of superintendency between Gosmore and
“ Pratt; or, supposing one, that it was filled by Wolsey, to whom the honour of
“ erecting this structure has been transferred from Waynflete, the President, and
“ Society, as far as I have been able to discover, without any foundation*.”

Previous to the Reformation, a mass was performed every May-day morning, at an early hour, on the top of Magdalen tower, for the repose of the soul of Henry VII. who had honoured the college with a visit in 1486-7. The choristers, however, continue to execute, in the same place and on the same day, certain pieces of choir music; for which harmonious service the rectory of Slimbridge, in Gloucestershire, pays the yearly sum of ten pounds. This ceremony has encouraged the notion, that Henry contributed to the erection of the tower: but his only recorded act of favour to the college is, the confirmation of its claim to the rectory charged with the annual payment.

The Chaplains' court was built soon after the tower was completed, but not finished till about the first of Henry VIII. At the same time the range of building which forms the south side of the first court, was altered and improved. The buildings at the east end of the hall were erected in 1635; and in 1783, those on the north side of the kitchen, which had originally been part of the hospital, and appropriated to the lodging of the Divinity Lecturer, junior Demies' common-

* Chandler's *Life of Waynflete*, p. 259, 271.

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room, &c. were taken down, and the present buildings erected, partly at the expence of the trustees of the late Thomas West, D. D. Fellow of this College.

On the 27th of September, 1733, the foundation of the new building on the north of the grand quadrangle was laid by Dr. Knibb, of this society, as proxy for the Bishop of Winchester, Visitor of the College. The second was deposited by Miss Butler, daughter of Dr. Butler, the President; and two others by Sir William Bowyer, a member of the college, and Mr. Rowney, one of the Representatives of the city of Oxford. The inscription is thus expressed:—

MORIBUS EXCOLENDIS
STUDIIS LITERARUM EXORNANDIS

OTIUM DATURA,

WAINFLETI NOMEN ET HONORES

ULTIMUM PROROGET IN ÆVUM

MAGDALENA INSTAURATA,

27mo SEPTEMBRIS, 1733.

EDUARDO BUTLER, LL.D.

PRÆSIDE.

This building is three hundred feet in length, and consists of three stories, containing as many ranges of lofty and spacious apartments of equal dimensions. The front, which presents an elevation of stately simplicity, is supported by an arcade, forming a handsome cloister. It was erected after a design of Edward Holdsworth, M. A. Fellow, author of the *Muscipula*, and other ingenious writings, who quitted this college on account of his adherence to the exiled family of Stuart. It is one side only of a projected quadrangle; and there can be no doubt of its being completed in a manner that will add to the splendour of the college. Towards the original erection, considerable sums were contributed in aid of the collegiate expence. John Hough, D. D. President, and afterwards Bishop of

Worcester, bestowed 1000*l.*; Edward Butler, D. C. L. President, 2500*l.*; Hugh Boulter, D. D. Fellow, and afterwards Lord Primate of Ireland, 1000*l.*; Joseph Wilcox, D. D. Fellow, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, 200*l.*; Richard Smallbroke, D. D. Fellow, and afterwards Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 100*l.*; Lord Digby, 500*l.*; Mr. Tipping, 525*l.*; Mrs. Butler, 200*l.*; John Grandorge, D. D. Fellow, 200*l.*; Matthew Frampton, M. D. Fellow, 600*l.*; Edward Maynard, D. D. Fellow, 697*l.*; and others, who presented smaller sums for the same munificent purpose: Thomas Waldgrave, D. D. Fellow, and afterwards Vicar of Washington, left 1500*l.* in the public funds; and, in 1786, John Norris, Esquire, bequeathed 5000*l.* towards the completion of the design.

The HALL, which was built by the Founder, is of spacious proportions, and decorated with armorial bearings, transferred from his chamber and the election chamber, which was pulled down in 1770. At the upper end is the figure of Henry VIII. and other curious and grotesque sculptures in wood, of a later period than the erection of the building. The date inscribed on the wainscot is 1541. In this hall are the following portraits, some of which are whole-lengths, and others of lesser dimensions:—The Founder, given by Thomas Yalden, D. D. Fellow, and Reader in Moral Philosophy in this College; William Freeman, Esq. D. C. L. of Hamels, in Hertfordshire, some time a member of this house; Dr. Edmund Butler, President; Prince Rupert, Vice-Admiral of England in the reign of Charles II.; Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. some time a member of this college: this portrait was the gift of Dr. West, Fellow:—Dr. Warner, Fellow, and Bishop of Rochester; Dr. Poulter, Fellow, and Archbishop of Armagh; Dr. Henry Hammond, Fellow, afterwards Canon of Christ-Church, Public Orator of the University, Chaplain to Charles I. and a constant attendant on his Majesty during his last troubles; Fox, Fellow, Bishop of Winchester, and Founder of Corpus Christi College; Hough, President, and Bishop of Worcester; Smallbroke, Fellow, and successively Bishop of St. David's, and Litchfield and

room, &c. were taken down, and the present buildings erected, partly at the expence of the trustees of the late Thomas West, D. D. Fellow of this College.

On the 27th of September, 1733, the foundation of the new building on the north of the grand quadrangle was laid by Dr. Knibb, of this society, as proxy for the Bishop of Winchester, Visitor of the College. The second was deposited by Miss Butler, daughter of Dr. Butler, the President; and two others by Sir William Bowyer, a member of the college, and Mr. Rowney, one of the Representatives of the city of Oxford. The inscription is thus expressed:—

MORIBUS EXCOLENDIS

STUDIIS LITERARUM EXORNANDIS

OTIUM DATURA,

WAINFLETI NOMEN ET HONORES

ULTIMUM PROROGET IN ÆVUM

MAGDALENA INSTAURATA,

27mo SEPTEMBRIS, 1733.

EDUARDO BUTLER, LL.D.

PRÆSIDE.

This building is three hundred feet in length, and consists of three stories, containing as many ranges of lofty and spacious apartments of equal dimensions. The front, which presents an elevation of stately simplicity, is supported by an arcade, forming a handsome cloister. It was erected after a design of Edward Holdsworth, M. A. Fellow, author of the *Muscipula*, and other ingenious writings, who quitted this college on account of his adherence to the exiled family of Stuart. It is one side only of a projected quadrangle; and there can be no doubt of its being completed in a manner that will add to the splendour of the college. Towards the original erection, considerable sums were contributed in aid of the collegiate expence. John Hough, D. D. President, and afterwards Bishop of

Worcester, bestowed 1000*l.*; Edward Butler, D. C. L. President, 2500*l.*; Hugh Boulter, D. D. Fellow, and afterwards Lord Primate of Ireland, 1000*l.*; Joseph Wilcox, D. D. Fellow, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, 200*l.*; Richard Smallbroke, D. D. Fellow, and afterwards Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 100*l.*; Lord Digby, 500*l.*; Mr. Tipping, 525*l.*; Mrs. Butler, 200*l.*; John Grandorge, D. D. Fellow, 200*l.*; Matthew Frampton, M. D. Fellow, 600*l.*; Edward Maynard, D. D. Fellow, 697*l.*; and others, who presented smaller sums for the same munificent purpose: Thomas Waldgrave, D. D. Fellow, and afterwards Vicar of Washington, left 1500*l.* in the public funds; and, in 1786, John Norris, Esquire, bequeathed 5000*l.* towards the completion of the design.

The HALL, which was built by the Founder, is of spacious proportions, and decorated with armorial bearings, transferred from his chamber and the election chamber, which was pulled down in 1770. At the upper end is the figure of Henry VIII. and other curious and grotesque sculptures in wood, of a later period than the erection of the building. The date inscribed on the wainscot is 1541. In this hall are the following portraits, some of which are whole-lengths, and others of lesser dimensions:—The Founder, given by Thomas Yalden, D. D. Fellow, and Reader in Moral Philosophy in this College; William Freeman, Esq. D. C. L. of Hamels, in Hertfordshire, some time a member of this house; Dr. Edmund Butler, President; Prince Rupert, Vice-Admiral of England in the reign of Charles II.; Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. some time a member of this college: this portrait was the gift of Dr. West, Fellow:—Dr. Warner, Fellow, and Bishop of Rochester; Dr. Poulter, Fellow, and Archbishop of Armagh; Dr. Henry Hammond, Fellow, afterwards Canon of Christ-Church, Public Orator of the University, Chaplain to Charles I. and a constant attendant on his Majesty during his last troubles; Fox, Fellow, Bishop of Winchester, and Founder of Corpus Christi College; Hough, President, and Bishop of Worcester; Smallbroke, Fellow, and successively Bishop of St. David's, and Litchfield and

Coventry; Addison, some time a Demy; Dr. Sacheverell, Fellow; Sir Edmund Isham, Baronet, D. C. L. Fellow; P. Hayes, Mus. Doc. Professor of Music, &c.—To these may be added, a small whole-length of St. Mary Magdalen, which has been attributed to Guercino; but some connoisseurs have considered it to be the work of a superior pencil. It was the gift of George Scott, D. C. L.

The Founder enjoyed the honour of receiving in person the visits of Edward IV. and Richard III. at his college, who were entertained, during their visit, with great magnificence in this hall. On the 20th of September, 1481, Waynflete repaired to Oxford, to supervise the state of his society and the new buildings, taking with him the deeds or writings of several manors and estates belonging to it; when he was received, with all due respect, into his college by the President and Scholars, not only as Founder, but as their Ordinary and Visitor. On the 22d, he went to Woodstock, where King Edward, of his own accord and of his special favour, promised him to visit his new college in the evening, and to pass the night there. Accordingly, after sunset, he entered the parish of St. Giles, with a multitude of men and innumerable torches burning before him. The Chancellor, Mr. Lionel Wydevyle, brother to the Queen, and successor of Dr. Chaundler, with the Masters regent and non-regent, received him with great honour without the University, and escorted him to Magdalen College; where he was received in the same manner, and introduced by Waynflete, the President and Scholars in procession. With him came the Bishops of Chichester, Ely, and Rochester, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Treasurer, Lord Stanely, Lord Dacors of Sussex, Sir Thomas Barowyg, Knight, and many other nobles. The 23d, being Sunday, the King, with many of his lords spiritual and temporal, and other persons of quality, tarried until after dinner and noon-tide. The President, between matins and the procession, delivered, by command of the Founder, before the King and his nobles, a brief, congratulatory oration on the arrival of his Majesty, and supplicated his special favour towards the University and the

College. Edward replied to every article, graciously assenting to all the petitions. He then, with his lords, followed the procession round the court and boundary of the College. On Monday, the King with his suite attended the public disputations of the University, and a prelection in Divinity, which he had founded, and of which he deemed so highly, that, on account of it, he had lately sent some of his relations, and, in particular, Edmund Pole, his nephew, to Oxford. The Chancellor Wydevyle was now reader. The King was present, also, at other academical exercises, and on his departure testified his regard for letters. The mother of his queen and the Countess of Suffolk, who, with a numerous train of ladies, had accompanied him from Woodstock, received honorary gifts from the University.

On the 23d of July, 1483, being the first year of Richard III. the Bishop of Winchester repaired to Oxford, to make preparation for his reception and entertainment at Magdalen College. The Chancellor Wydevyle, now Bishop of Salisbury, with the Masters regent and non-regent, met King Richard without the University, on his approach from Windsor, on the 24th of July; and was afterwards conducted in procession into Magdalen College by the Founder, President, and Scholars; and there prolonged his visit to the afternoon of the third day. The retinue of the King consisted of the Bishop of Durham, the Bishops of Worcester and St. Asaph, the Bishop elect of St. David's; the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Treasurer; the Earl of Surrey, Lord Chamberlain; the Lords Lovell, Stanely, Audley, and Beauchamp, Sir Richard Radclyff, and many other nobles. The King attended public disputations in the University, and, after various acts of generosity and condescension, he proceeded to Woodstock*.

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It was not till the succeeding century that Magdalen College was favoured with another royal visit. On the 27th of August, 1605, James I. with his Queen, and Henry Prince of Wales, with a splendid train of nobles, came from Woodstock to Oxford, as Antony Wood observes, that they might see the place, and entertain themselves with the delights of the Muses. The royal visitors were received with a succession of respectful and loyal ceremonials; and entertained with speeches, disputations, Latin plays, and music, during the four days they honoured the University with their presence. On this occasion the Prince was admitted a member of Magdalen College, and kept his court in some rooms on the north side of the quadrangle, that still retain the ornamental wainscoting with which

* Churton's *Lives of the Founders of Brazenoze College*, p. 163, 167.

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On May 19, 1649, visitors of a very different character, Cromwell, Fairfax, and the other commanders of the Parliamentary army then in Oxford, were received and entertained in the hall of Magdalen College; where, as Antony Wood quaintly mentions, they had good cheer and bad speeches. After dinner, they played at bowls on the college green; and, a Convocation being afterwards held, Fairfax and Cromwell were admitted, with the usual solemnities, to the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, and the other officers received the degree of Master of Arts.

The LIBRARY, which is a low-roofed room, of considerable extent, was built during the life of the Founder. Waynflete, as might be expected from a lover of literature and the Founder of a College, had been attentive to provide an ample collection of books for the permanent use of the successive members of his society; and it is probable, that his rank and reputation, his zeal and liberality, co-operated to forward the accomplishment of his desire; so that, besides purchases, he received many as the tribute of esteem, of gratitude, or of expectation. When he visited his college in 1481, he sent before him a very large quantity of books for the new library, amounting to about eight hundred volumes, exclusive of such as had been already given or bequeathed to it†. Many of them

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The CHAPEL was erected by the Founder, and furnished with appropriate magnificence†. The society, while they occupied Magdalen Hall, attended divine service in the parish church of St. Peter's in the East; but, after their removal to the Hospital of St. John, they performed all religious offices in the oratory belonging to it, which stood on the south side of the present chapel, and in 1665

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CHAPEL OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

G. Lewis sculp.

London. Pub^d April 1834. at 10 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

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was converted into chambers. The chapel remained in the state in which the Founder left it, with the exception of the injury which its furniture and decorations sustained at the Reformation, till the year 1635, when the inner chapel was paved with black and white marble, fitted up with new stalls and wainscoting, and provided with a new organ, a handsome screen, and painted windows. These improvements were made while Dr. Frewen, afterwards Archbishop of York, was President of the College. At this time the monuments of the Presidents Humphrey, Bond, Langton, Tybard, Hygden, and Cole, were removed into the outer chapel, which contains many other sepulchral memorials erected to perpetuate the names and characters of persons who, in their day, were members of this house. Some of them possess considerable merit, particularly the monument of the two Lytteltons, sons of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Baronet, who were drowned in the Cherwell, May 9, 1635, while struggling to save each other*. It was executed by Nicholas Stone, who was master mason to Charles I. and very much employed as a statuary during his and the preceding reign. The two columns which support the roof of the ante-chapel, display the genius of their architect. The original style of building predominates in this chapel; but the screen and the paneling, that covers the east wall, are in the Grecian style of architecture, which has been admitted, and by professional men of the first name, to blend its heterogeneous forms, properties, and decorations with the Gothic character, in many of our noblest churches. The body of the chapel is enlightened by ten windows†. The west window, painted in *chiaro oscuro*, was executed

* Cowley, when at Westminster School, wrote an elegy on the eldest of these two brothers.

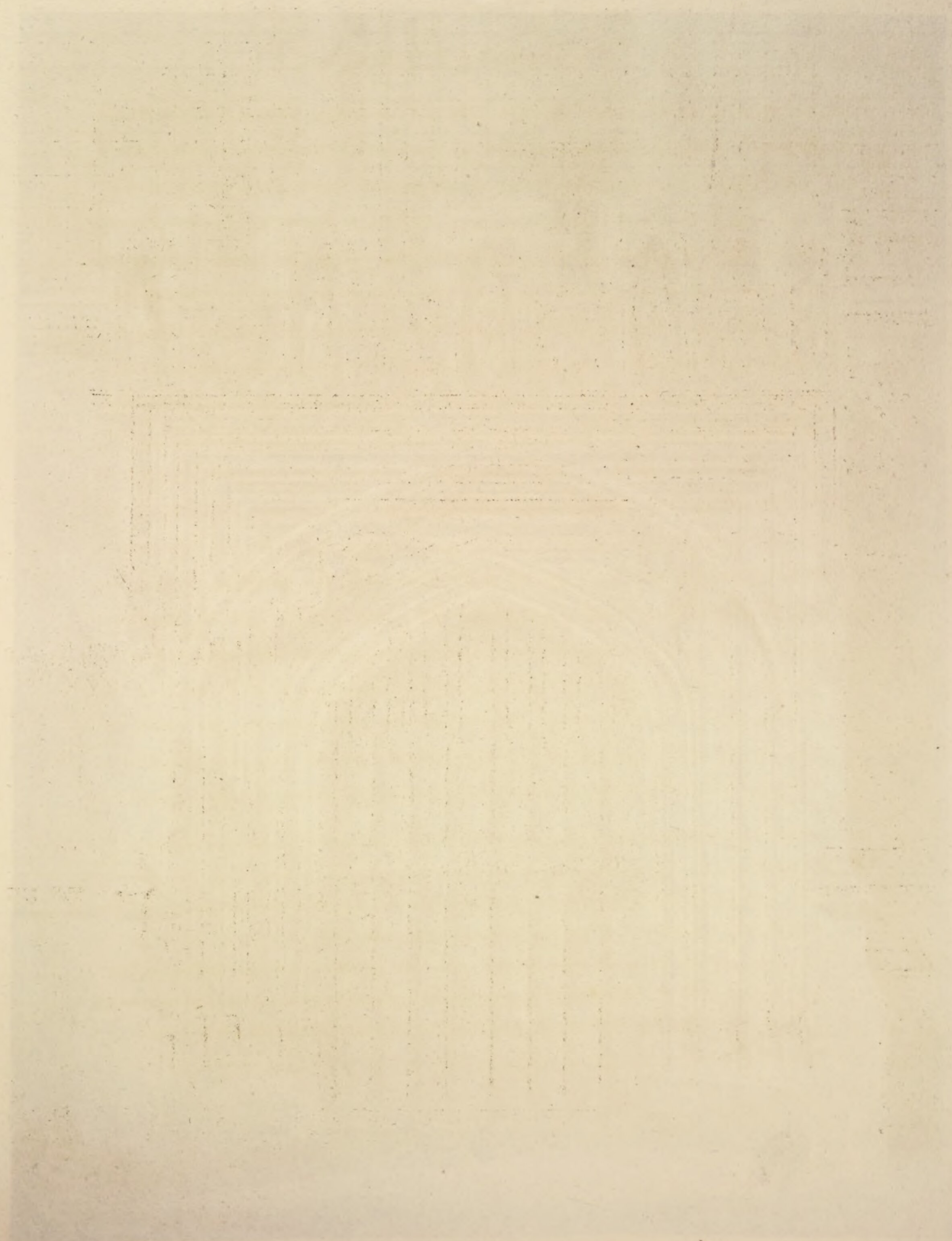
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† In the great rebellion, the original painted windows in the choir were taken down and concealed: but being unfortunately discovered by the Parliamentary soldiers, they, with a degree of malignity that could scarce be expected even from their vulgar fanaticism, placed them flat on the

after a design of Christopher Schwartz, as appears from a print of it engraved by Sadeler: its subject is the *Last Judgment*. Having received great injury from a high wind in 1703, it was restored by Egginton in 1794*. The windows now in the chapel, represent the figures of the Apostles, the primitive Fathers, Saints, and Martyrs, also in *chiaro oscuro*. Eight of them were removed from the antechapel in 1741; and two new ones, next the altar, were added by the younger Price, who died in 1765†. The eight windows which now decorate the antechapel, were designed and executed by Egginton, and display the figures of the two patron Saints, St. John the Baptist and St. Mary Magdalen, of King Henry III. by whom the Hospital of St. John the Baptist was refounded, and of Henry VI. by whom that hospital, with its possessions, was conveyed to this college; of William Waynflete, the Founder, and William of Wykeham, the Founder of New College, of which society Waynflete is generally thought to have been a member; of Bishop Fox, Founder of Corpus Christi, and Cardinal Wolsey, the original Founder of Christ-Church, both of whom were Fellows of Magdalen College. The other compartments of the windows are enriched with representations of Christ's Baptism, the Adoration at the Sepulchre, with the Arms of the College, and those of the Kings and Prelates already mentioned, and other appropriate decorations. The present altar was erected in 1740, and in the same style of design and enrichment with the later alterations in the interior of the pavement of the cloister, and stamped on them till they were destroyed. How the other windows eluded their search, does not appear.

* Dr. Montagu Cholmeley, who died senior Fellow in 1785, bequeathed 300*l.* towards a new west window; but the restoration of the old one cost the society 850*l.*

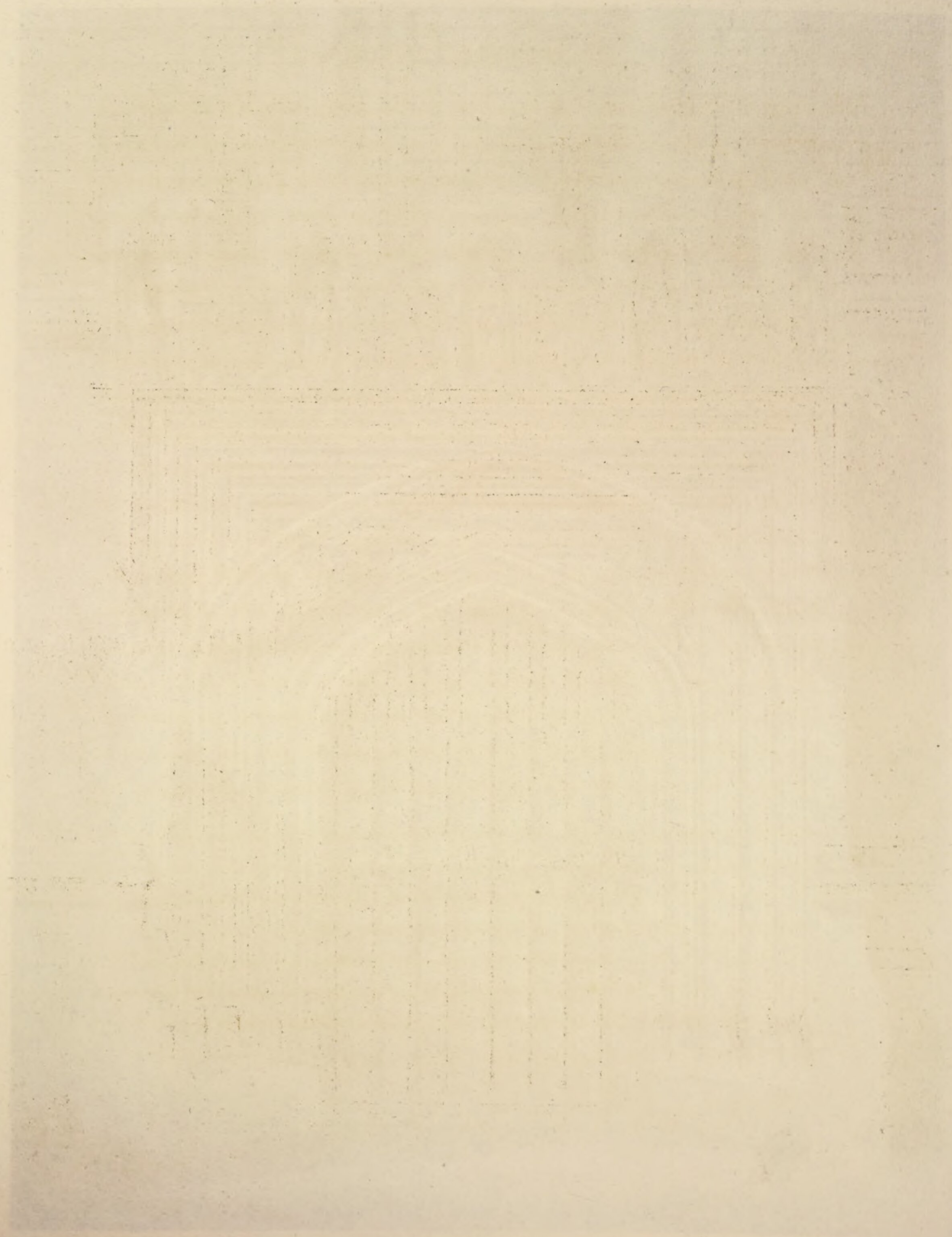
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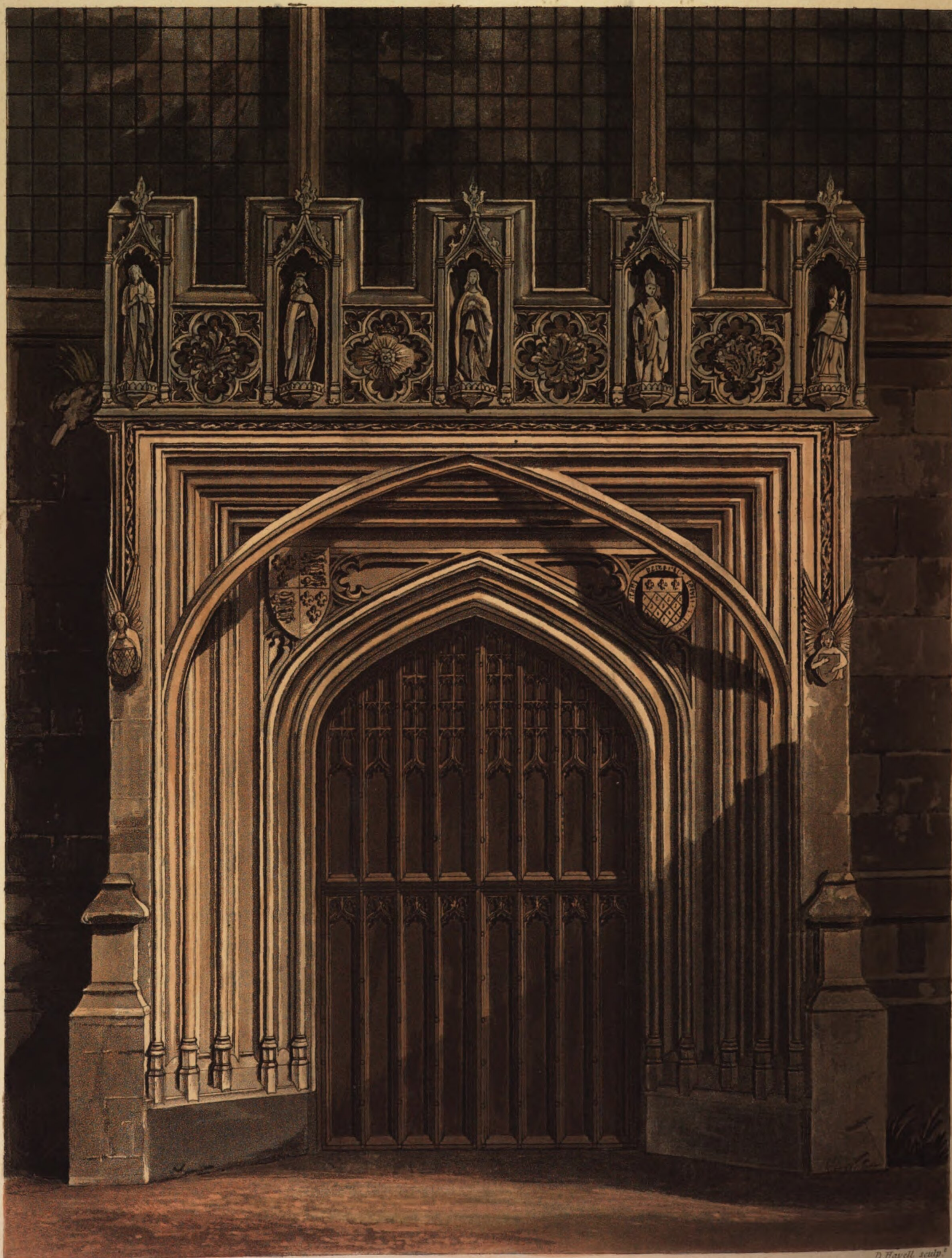


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F. Mackenzie del.

D. Havell sculp.

WEST ENTRANCE TO THE CHAPEL OF
MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

London. Pub. Nov. 1811. at 121 Strand, for R. Ackermann's History of Oxford.

chapel. The altar-piece, by Isaac Fuller, was placed here about the year 1680. This picture, with all its imperfections, inspired the Muse of Addison, who made it the subject of an elegant Latin poem while he was a Fellow of this College. Underneath this painting is a very fine picture of *Christ bearing his Cross*. The connoisseurs were divided in their opinion respecting the master who produced it; some attributed the work to Guido, and others to Ludovico Caracci: but it is now given to Moralez, styled El Divino, a Spanish artist, who flourished in the sixteenth century. Sherwin's beautiful engraving is well known. The figures in the back ground are undoubtedly from another pencil; but whose hand guided it is a matter of doubt among the judges of the art. It was brought from Vigo, in 1702, by the last Duke of Ormond; and, afterwards, coming into the possession of William Freeman, Esquire, of Hamels, in Hertfordshire, he presented it to the college. The new organ also was the gift of the same benefactor*. In the year 1793, the old roof being decayed, a new one was placed on the chapel and the hall, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, which cost the college upwards of four thousand pounds, paid out of the incomes of the President and Fellows: with the same liberal spirit they furnished the expence of the windows in the ante-chapel, to the amount of fourteen hundred pounds. Over the west entrance are five small figures, which are among the finest specimens of ancient sculpture in Oxford, and are coeval with the chapel. They represent

* A singular anecdote is connected with the old organ, originally placed against the south wall, near the altar, which was first related by Mr. T. Warton, in his *Observations on the Faerie Queene*: —“ Oliver Cromwell, who was fond of music, and particularly of that of an organ, an instrument “ proscribed under his government, was greatly delighted with this of Magdalen; and when it was “ taken down as an abominable agent of superstition, he caused it to be conveyed to Hampton Court, “ where it was placed in the great gallery for his amusement. There it continued till the Restora- “ tion, when it was returned to the college.” It stood in the chapel till it was superseded by Mr. Freeman's present; when it was removed to the church of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

St. John the Baptist, St. Mary Magdalen, Henry III. William of Wykeham, and the Founder. The latter and Henry III. are in a kneeling posture. On each side of the door near the cloister, is an angel, carved in relievo, holding a scroll, with difficult characters painted and gilded, one with the motto of the Founder, "Fecit mihi magna qui potens est." The other, with a passage from Genesis xxviii. 17. "Hic est domus Dei et porta cœli." In the centre of the arch of the stone roof, by this door, is a small figure of an aged Bishop in his pontificals, with a cross raised in his left hand, the fingers of his right disposed according to the usage of the Romish church in giving the benediction. He is between two angels with wings, such as may be seen supporting the arms of Waynflete in the cloisters by the library, and in various other places.

The walks on the banks of the Cherwell, belonging to this college, possess infinite amenity. The shade they afford, the variety of objects which they command, the stream amidst whose different branches they wind, with the mill and its rush of waters, compose a most delightful academic retirement. To these may be added, in the language of Pope, "Maudlin's learned grove," enlivened with its herd of deer, and presenting a mass of foliage, which solemnizes the spot and enriches the scene*.

* This grove and the water walk are supposed to have been first formed in the age of Queen Elizabeth. At the entrance of the latter stood a venerable oak, which, after having graced the spot nearly six centuries, and been the admiration of many generations, fell down on the 29th of June, 1789. It was twenty-one feet nine inches in the girth, seventy-one feet eight inches in the height, and its cubic contents were seven hundred and fifty-four feet. The capacious trunk, for more than nine feet from the ground, was reduced to a perfect shell; but upwards the tree seemed to be in the full vigour of vegetation. Dr. Stukely, in 1724, speaking, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, of Magdalen College, says, "The old oak is yet left, nigh which the Founder ordered his college to be built." Of the timber of this tree a very handsome chai was made, which is an article of furniture in the President's lodgings.

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given, conformably to the statutes of the college, for the election of a President on the 13th of the succeeding April: but his Majesty King James II. having granted letters mandatory, requiring the Fellows to elect Mr. Anthony Farmer, a Papist, who had not been a Fellow of this or New College, as indispensably required by the statutes, and being in other respects, as to character and conduct, unfit to become their President, they presented an humble petition to the King, representing, that, by the statutes of their Founder, he was not admissible to that office; beseeching his Majesty either to leave them to the discharge of their duty and conscience, according to his late most gracious toleration, and their Founder's statutes; or to recommend such a person as might be more serviceable to his Majesty and the College. But as no answer was received to their petition, except a verbal one by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Smith, one of the Fellows, from Lord Sunderland, President of the Council, "that his Majesty expected to be obeyed," they proceeded, on the 15th of the same month, being the last day limited by the statutes for the election, when the choice fell upon the Rev. Mr. Hough, who is stated, in the Register of their Transactions, to have been a gentleman of liberality and firmness, who, by the simplicity and purity of his moral character, by the mildness of his disposition, the happy temperament of his virtues, and other excellent qualities, had given every reason to expect, that he would be a distinguished ornament to the College and to the whole University*. Several applications were now made to the King, during this and the following month, in favour of the college, both by themselves, the Bishop of Winchester, their Visitor, and by the Duke of Ormond, Chancellor of the University: nevertheless, Dr. Aldworth, the Vice-President, and a deputation of the Fellows, were cited to appear at Whitehall before the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, where, notwithstanding the

* Vir generosi et præsantis animi, quique morum simplicitate et candore, mitissimo ingenio, et virtutum maximè laudabilium felici temperie, spem omnibus fecerat illum Collegio suo, et toti Academiae ornameto fore singulari.

incontrovertible proofs offered of the vicious course of life of Mr. Anthony Farmer, the election of Mr. Hough was, on the 22d of June, declared void. The King's ministers, however, finding the objections to Mr. Farmer's character to be too strong to admit of resistance, a royal mandate was sent to the Fellows on the 27th of August, to elect Dr. Samuel Parker, President of the College, who was at that time Bishop of Oxford, and a Roman Catholic. This they likewise declined, on the ground that the office was full, and being directly contrary to their statutes and the oath which they had taken. But the King appears to have been determined to enforce his mandate, and went to Oxford for that purpose. On the 4th of September he sent for the Fellows to attend him at Christ-Church. The petition which they presented on this occasion, was humble in expression, firm in its determinations, and unanswerable in its arguments; but by no means suited to the design of the King, who dismissed them rudely, as he had received them, with threats of his severe displeasure if they continued their disobedience. They retired from the royal presence, determined to perform their duty to the college, and abide by the consequences whatever they might be. The King, however, continued to indulge his arbitrary, bigoted spirit, and ordered a special commission, consisting of Cartwright, Bishop of Chester, the Lord Chief Justice Wright, and Baron Jenner, who were appointed specially to visit the college, and compel an election according to the King's pleasure. They accordingly came to Oxford on Thursday, the 20th of October, attended by three troops of horse; and on the following day proceeded in the business of their commission: but the Fellows persisted in maintaining the statutes of the college, and refused to acknowledge the assumed power of the King to dispense with the oaths which they had taken to obey them. Dr. Hough displayed on this occasion a rare example of firmness, moderation, and ability. The conference terminated in his being forcibly dispossessed of his office, and twenty-five of the Fellows were deprived of their fellowships for disobedience

and contempt of the royal authority : and it was further ordered by the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, who met at Whitehall the 10th of December following, that they and their President should be incapable of being admitted to any ecclesiastical dignity, benefice, or promotion ; while such of them as were not in holy orders, were adjudged incapable of receiving or being admitted into the same*. But this disgraceful business did not end here : for on the 16th of January, 1687-8, the Demies of the College not appearing according to the summons of the new President, the Bishop of Oxford, he ordered fourteen of them to be expelled†.

Bishop PARKER enjoyed but for a short time the fruits of this compulsory election. He was installed by proxy October 25, 1687, by the commissioners ; and took possession of his lodgings in person the 2d of November following : but he

* Their conduct was so so spirited and disinterested, observes Mr. Wilmot in his *Life of Dr. Hough*, that it is but justice to record their names, as well as those of Dr. HOUGH, Dr. ALDWORTH, Dr. FAIRFAX, and Dr. PUDSEY.

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Mr. ROBERT ALMOND,	Mr. JAMES FAYRER,	Mr. CHARLES PENNYSTON,
Mr. M. HAMMOND,	Mr. JOSEPH HARWAR,	Mr. ROBERT HYDE,
Mr. JOHN ROGERS,	Mr. THOMAS BATEMAN,	Mr. JOHN YERBURY,
Mr. RICHARD STRICKLAND,	Mr. GEORGE HUNT,	Mr. STEPHEN WILKS.
Mr. HENRY DOBSON,		

† The names of the Demies dismissed, in consequence of the sentence, were,

Mr. HOLT,	Mr. WOODWARD,	Mr. KENTON,
Mr. ADAMS,	Mr. FULHAM,	Mr. CROSS,
Mr. VESEY,	Mr. WATKINS,	Mr. BUSH,
Mr. BRABOURN,	Mr. STACY,	Mr. WELLS.
Mr. HYDE,	Mr. SHERWIN,	

governed the deserted college no longer than March 20, 1687-8, when he died*. The infatuation, however, of James appeared to continue without remission; and he nominated BONAVENTURE GIFFORD, a Doctor of the Sorbonne, and titular Bishop of Madaura, *in partibus infidelium*, who was installed by proxy March 21, 1688, and took possession of his dignity as President on the 15th of June following. At length the King, alarmed at the threatened invasion by the Prince of Orange, and conscious of his past errors and present danger, among other conciliatory measures, ordered it to be signified to the Bishop of Winchester, as Visitor, that he should regularly and statuteably resettle the College of St. Mary Magdalen, in Oxford.

Doctor HOUGH was accordingly restored to the presidentship by virtue of the King's command, October 25, 1688; with Dr. CHARLES ALDWORTH, Vice-President, thirty-eight Fellows, including the twenty-five who had been expelled; and also twenty-six Scholars or Demies, including also the fourteen who had been expelled; and all the Chaplains, Clerks, Choristers, and other members of the College†. In 1690, Dr. HOUGH was nominated by King William III. Bishop of Oxford, with the liberty to keep his presidentship *in commendam*. In 1699,

* Burnet says, the nation as well as the University looked on all this proceeding with a just indignation. It was thought an open piece of robbery and burglary, when men, authorised by no legal commission, came and forcibly turned men out of their possession and freeholds. It so inflamed the Church party and the Clergy, that they sent over pressing messages to the Prince of Orange, desiring that he would interpose and espouse the concerns of the Church; and hoping that he would break with the King, unless he would redress their grievances.—BURNET'S *Hist. of his own Times*, vol. I. p. 701.

Hume also observes, that the attempt upon the University of Oxford begat an universal discontent against the King's administration, and was attended with important consequences.—HUME'S *Hist.* vol. VIII. p. 264-6.

† *Life of Bishop Hough*, by John Wilmot, Esquire, p. 49, &c. &c.

he was translated to Litchfield and Coventry; and, in 1791, resigned the office of President*.

25. JOHN ROGERS, D. D. elected April 12, 1701, on the resignation of Bishop Hough. He died February 10, 1703.

26. THOMAS BAYLEY, D. D. elected February 25, 1703. He died August 15, 1706.

27. JOSEPH HARWAR, D. D. elected August 29, 1706. He died July 15, 1722.

28. EDWARD BUTLER, D. C. L. elected July 29, 1722. He was one of the Burgesses in Parliament for the University in 1737; and died October 29, 1745.

29. THOMAS JENNER, D. D. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, elected November 13, 1745. He died January 12, 1768.

30. GEORGE HORNE, D. D. elected January 27, 1768; installed Dean of Canterbury, 1781; was promoted to the see of Norwich in 1791; and, soon after, resigned the headship of the college. He died January 17, 1792.

31. MARTIN ROUTH, D. D. was elected April 28, and admitted May 11, 1791. He is the present President.

PRELATES WHO BELONGED TO THIS COLLEGE.

1. RICHARD FOX, Bishop of Exeter, 1487; Bath and Wells, 1491; Durham, 1494; Winchester, 1500. Ob. 1528.

2. RICHARD MAYEW, or MAYO, Hereford, 1504. Ob. 1516†.

* In 1715, on the death of Archbishop Tenison, the see of Canterbury was offered to him, which he declined; but, in 1717, he was translated to Worcester, being then seventy years of age. He died March 8, 1743, aged ninety-three; having been fifty-three years one of the brightest ornaments of the episcopal order, and, throughout his prolonged existence, one of the most faultless characters that ever lived.

† He was first a Fellow of New College, and afterwards, as already mentioned, was President of this society.

3. THOMAS WOLSEY, Lincoln, 1514; Archbishop of York, in the same year; and, *in commendam*, Bath and Wells, 1518; Durham, 1523; Winchester, 1529. Ob. 1530. He was created Cardinal, 1515; and, in the following year, was constituted Lord Chancellor of England.

4. WILLIAM ATWATER, Lincoln, 1514. Ob. 1520.

5. JOHN VOYSEY, or VEYSEY (alias HARMAN), Exeter, 1519. Ob. 1555*.

6. JOHN LONGLAND, Lincoln, 1521. Ob. 1547.

7. JOHN STOKESLEY, London, 1530. Ob. 1539.

8. EDWARD LEE, Archbishop of York, 1531. Ob. 1544. Wood describes him as a great divine, and very well seen in all kind of learning; famous as well for his wisdom as virtue and holiness of life; a continual preacher of the Gospel; a man very liberal to the poor, and exceedingly beloved of all sorts of men, who greatly missed and bemoaned the want of him when dead. He was engaged in a controversy with Erasmus†.

9. JOHN HARLEY, Hereford, 1553. Ob. 1555.

10. GEORGE COOTS, or COTYS, first Fellow of Balliol, then of this College, and afterwards head of the former. He was advanced to the see of Chester about the year 1554. Ob. 1555.

11. REGINALD POLE, Cardinal, 1536; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1555. Ob. 1558‡.

12. OWEN OGLETHORPE, Carlisle, 1557. Ob. 1560.

* His paternal name was Harman; but he adopted that of the person by whose favour and protection he received his education.—*Ath. Oxon.*

† This Prelate was first of Magdalen College, where he became B.A.; when he removed to Cambridge; and, in 1531, was incorporated D.D. of this University.—*Ath. Oxon.* vol. I. p. 60.

‡ Pole was entered at college as a nobleman, and resided in the President's lodgings. Latimer and Linacre were his tutors.—His *Life*, &c. by Phillips.

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13. THOMAS BENTHAM, Litchfield and Coventry, 1559. Ob. 1578-9.
14. JOHN PARKHURST, afterwards of Merton College; Norwich, 1560. Ob. 1574.
15. WILLIAM DOWNHAM, Chester, 1561. Ob. 1577.
16. WILLIAM BRADBRIDGE, Exeter, 1570. Ob. 1578.
17. JOHN PIERS, Rochester, 1576; Salisbury, 1577; Archbishop of York, 1588. Ob. 1594.
18. WILLIAM OVERTON, Litchfield and Coventry, 1580. Ob. 1609.
19. JOHN BULLINGHAM, Gloucester, 1581; and Bristol *in commendam* till 1589. Ob. 1598.
20. THOMAS GODWYN, Bath and Wells, 1584. Ob. 1590.
21. THOMAS COOPER, Lincoln, 1570; Winchester, 1583. Ob. 1594.
22. THOMAS BICKLEY, Chichester, 1584-5. Ob. 1596.
23. JOHN THORNBOROUGH, Limerick, 1593; Bristol, 1603; Worcester, 1616. Ob. 1641.
24. HENRY COTTON, Salisbury, 1598. Ob. 1615.
25. WILLIAM PYLSWORTH, Kildare, 1604. Ob. 1635.
26. GEORGE ANDREW, Ferns and Leighlin, in Ireland, 1635. Ob. 1648.
27. JOHN WARNER, Rochester, 1637. Ob. 1666.
28. ACCEPTED FREWEN, Litchfield and Coventry, 1644; Archbishop of York, 1660. Ob. 1664*.
29. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Gloucester, 1660. Ob. 1671.
30. EZEKIEL HOPKINS, Raphoe, 1671; Derry, 1681. Ob. 1690.
31. BAPTIST LEVINZ, Sodor and Man, 1684. Ob. 1693.

* Dr. Frewen was ably vindicated in a Letter published in 1743, against certain misrepresentations of his character by Antony Wood, Drake, the historian of York, and Browne Willis.

32. JOHN HOUGH, Oxford, 1690; Litchfield and Coventry, 1699; Worcester, 1717. Ob. 1743.

33. HUGH BOULTER, Bristol, 1719; Archbishop of Armagh, 1724. Ob. 1742.

34. JOSEPH WILCOCKS, Gloucester, 1721; Rochester, 1731. Ob. 1756*.

35. RICHARD SMALLBROKE, St. David's, 1723; Litchfield and Coventry, 1730. Ob. 1749.

36. THOMAS THURLOW, Lincoln, 1779; Durham, 1786. Ob. 1791.

37. GEORGE HORNE, Norwich, 1791. Ob. 1792.

This College can also boast of a long train of Scholars, distinguished for their genius and their writings. Many of them, as Mr. Chalmers observes, with his usual accuracy, who studied here during the first half century from the foundation, contributed not a little to the revival of real literature, which at no great distance of time facilitated the Reformation. Dean Colet, the Founder of St. Paul's School, and Lily, the grammarian, the first teacher in it, were of this College; and Linacre and Latimer either taught as private tutors, or lectured within its walls. They were followed by Dr. John Roper, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, one of the most eminent divines of the period in which he lived, and selected by Henry VIII. to refute the doctrines of Luther:—Robertson, an excellent grammarian†, and appointed by Edward VI. and his council, in 1549, to assist in compiling the English Liturgy:—John Fox, the celebrated author of *The Acts and Monuments of the Church*:—Sir Francis Knollis, a statesman who stood high in the favour of Queen Elizabeth:—Lily, a writer of estimation in the time of that illustrious princess, and author of several dramatic

* He was consecrated a Bishop when he was a Fellow of this College.

† He added the *Quæ Genus* to Lily's Latin Grammar.

pieces:—Dr. Field, the excellent and learned Dean of Gloucester:—Dr. Thomas Godwin, the author of *Synopsis Hebraicarum*, &c. and other learned works:—Sir Thomas Roe, who was employed in various embassies during the reigns of James I. and Charles I.:—John Hampden, the republican:—John Digby, Earl of Bristol:—Chilmead, whom Wood describes as a choice mathematician and noted critic:—Theophilus Gale, author of *The Court of the Gentiles*, &c.:—The most excellent and learned Dr. Hammond: in 1647, he attended Charles I. in his restraint at Woburn, Caversham, Hampton Court, and the Isle of Wight: he afterwards retired to Westwood, the seat of Sir John Packington, where he closed his most useful and Christian life:—Dr. Peter Heylin, whose abilities and unremitting industry are manifested in his voluminous writings: while he was Bachelor of Arts, he read Cosmographical Lectures in the hall of Magdalen College; and in the Archives is a *Life of the Founder*, in verse, written by him:—George Withers, a poet of the seventeenth century, some of whose numerous works have considerable merit:—Harmar, the learned Greek Professor:—George Digby, Earl of Bristol:—Elisha Coles, the lexicographer:—Sir Robert Howard, the dramatic poet:—Dr. Thomas Smith, the learned traveller, biographer, and divine:—The celebrated Joseph Addison, who was entered of Queen's College in 1687, when he was about fifteen years of age; and, in 1689, the perusal of some Latin verses written by him on the inauguration of William III. gained him the patronage of Dr. Lancaster, afterwards Provost of Queen's College, by whose recommendation he was elected a Demy of Magdalen College: most of his early pieces were written while he resided within its walls; and the late Dr. West used to point out a tree in the Water-Walks, whose branches overcanopied a favourite seat of the young student; a tradition which local enthusiasm is disposed to encourage:—Dr. Sacheverell, the well known idol of the Tories:

—Collins, whose poems, though few, have immortalized the writer of them:—
Yalden, a divine and poet, and the friend of Atterbury:—Holdsworth, the author
of *Muscipula*, and other poems:—Dr. Matthew Horbery and Dr. Thomas Wald-
grave, eminent divines:—Gibbon, the historian:—Dr. Townson, whose name is
distinguished by his writings on evangelical subjects:—and the learned Dr.
Chandler, to whose excellent Life of the Founder of Magdalen College, the
preceding pages are so much indebted.

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Ackermann, Rudolph, 1764-1834

A History of the University of Oxford, its Colleges, Halls and public
Buildings in two volumes

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London (1814)

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